Vol XIII

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PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1917-15

THE BLACK WATCH (BLHZ.) OF CANAD

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DEC 9 1918

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA REGIME JAAL MUSEUM

13-1917-15

MEETING BROKEN

AMSTERDAM, Dee, 10.— Boishe- The Lokal Angree, of Brilin, san thunch broke up a meeting it tearns from competent sources the of the Democratic party, stormed a Marshal Footh has agreed to postpon newery, and tore down German the date for the surrender of all German, according to a despatch receivement locomotives until February L. AMSTERDAM, Monday, Dec.

Belgians, Aliled flags were flown if the Frederick William Place. The Franco-American forces which French and American troops officially entered Aix-in-Chapelle of and a large quantity of goods was stolen from the stores. Saturday, and took over the occupa tion of that German city from th BRITISH RESTORE ORDER IN COLOGNE ogne as the result of the arrival of an advance guard of British troops. There has been several days of the keenest anxiety in the city, caused COLOGNE, Dec. 10, delayed.-Orby extensive riots and pillaging on der has been re-established in Col-By Associated Press.

The disorders began on Wednes- invasion. The tomb of Charlemagni day night after the withdrawal of the German troops from the city. They continued the next night in various when the turbulent element clashed ponsible offizens armed with rifles bloodshed with hastily-organized guards of reswith attendant classes,

Charlemagne had made Alx-la-Cha pelle the capital of the borderland destined to stem the tide of Teutoni

General Degoutte, In addressing the

occupied, it were

the lower

the mobs of

the part of

commanded

General Degoutte declared that the

was decorated with French flags.

the war, and that he was now awaitformer Emperor was the fomentor of quarters on a large scale.

Much damage was done to property ling unavoidable punishment.

VADOLYI TRIES TO TAVE

Sizzling in Potsdam-Election Date to Be in Berlin is Reported-Counter-Revolutions Liebknecht Issues Proclamation-Martial Law Fixed

the establishment of a Royalist party in Germany, according to PARIS, Dec. 10, via the Havas Agency.-Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former German Emperor, has proclaimed reports from Holland.

LIEBKNECHT AGAINST ENTENTE

leader of the German Bolsheviki declared in a proclamation issued in PARIS, Dec. 10,-"We refuse peace with the Entente, and intend to overthrow the present Government within a fortnight," Karl Liebknech, Berlin, according to a Zurich despatch to L'Information today. Special Star Cable.

Two hundred and twenty persons have been killed, and about a thou Martial law has been proclaimed in Berlin, the despatch said.

sand wounded in the recent skirmishes in the German Capital.

SPARTACUS PARADES CONTINUE

Special Star Cable.

BibRLIN, vin Berne, Doc. 10.—De- speeches in the public squares, de monstrations by the Spartacus group manding the arrest of the Hohenzol Kuns, led a procession of radicals. Fifty thousand former Krupp om through the streets. Special star.

BBRLIN, vin Berne, Dec. 19, 200 manding the arrest and monstrations by the Spartacus group manding the arrest and continue. Karl Liebshecht, an an lerns, von Hindenburg, and continue, Karl Liebshecht, machine Bethmann-Hollweg.

Fifty thousand former Krupp and continue.

ed here today. Bolshevism is said be spreading throughout Bavaria COUNTER-REVOLTS RAGE IN POTSDAM HAMBURG, Dec. 10.-The coun-

Special Star Cable.

TO FIX ELECTION DATE. Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The N will meet December 16 to fix a day for the election, according to a Star tional Soviet Congress of

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Department statement today. Eac Council here announced today that State will probably decide for itself to Rolsheylsts planned a coup d'etut what persons shall have the fran Sunday night, but chise. tor-revolution at Potsdam is in full swing; according to reports received-her, It is also reported that the main army has established headquarters In Berlin, and is refusing to acknowmen's and Soldiers' Council. n Hamburg on

were trustrated. Several arrasts were

British Authority Points Out Absurdities of Colonel House's Idea of "Sea Freedom"-Would Put British Empire in Unthinkabl Position-Big U.S. Navy Welcomed

their standpoint at least merits some

"Admiral Mahan strongly opposed gree from the House idea of freedom of the srea, and all great mayal historian the authorities in England are against it. It would compel every part of the British Empire to be prepared for the British Empire to be prepared for war, and would benefit only the the land Powers.

"Regarding the United States' referred intention to build the largest confidence in the largest part of the largest

regard from those whom they come to consider as comrades.

fore, feel they have given of their hest loyalty for the cause, and that

"Britain and the Deminions.

the Hun fleet.

"The Grand Fleet, prepared for great final battle with the German would unquestionably have destroye

burg lines, and breaking through

Germans wherever they stood

battalion, sixty tanks strong, which entered the fighting in August, 1918 on November 11th, six tanks remained after breaking the Hinden-

from this, that out of a British

AN UNTHINKABLE LIKELIHOOD
"Under Colonal House's interpreduction of the dear, it the would be possible for dermany here for after to send a military expedition in the first and the British Navy frowould be condemned to look of Germany it was who actually attempted to send such an expedition negalinst India, using South American may vessels, and only the British Navy prevented it from preducing serious Germans of the British Navy prevented it from preducing serious Germans and only the British Navy prevented it from preducing serious Germans

"Our sufferings may

thrusting troops. No effort was great for them, and they blazed trail to rictory.

And this after the terrible Littish casualties earlier in the war. extraordinary success on every front

"The Canadians and Audied with the Scottish and

150,000 casualties monthly in thrual violent attacks on the en which never stopped from An 8th, and which were delivered

believe that Fresident Wilson, when he has heard the facts, and has ow

tim,

clearly to

Torn view states

between the two navies, prevents now from considering war with United States. controversies of 1889 to 1914 in cuasing the standard, no refer mans, and the comradeship w was ever made to the United St. In 1896, at Manilla, the British gave the United States Navy hesitating support against the ards of strength, THE MONTREAL, STAR OFFICE,

"Regarding the British attitude, shall welcome any increase in United States Nevy, though doubless stealthy German propaganda both countries will be worked to and make the United States increthe cause of friction if it comes.

WHY BRITAIN CAN SPEAK

"Britain and the States of the Em

yet know what is meant by Freedom of the Seas, it holds that the distribution Nary has always been used but the past to secure the freedom of the seas; that in peace it troubled no trader, but protected all, and that in netted in the late eighteenth and early shall nineteenth centuries it put down its plracy. 20 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 9.— The following statement is given by H. W. Wilson, the well-known navid expert, after consultation with many naval authorities: "The British Government does not

pire put forth all their strength to says freedom. They sacrificed life without still — over three million casualites — and money without refard; eight thousand millions storing any was expended. Eviusis shipping, instead of stealing trade, was placed at the disposal of the United States to move troops to Europe, when after four years of slaughter and sacrifice, the Allied land forces were temporarily driven back in France. British destroyers were used to protect the American convoys, the submarines to attack British merchantmen. "The British armies, in months of the war, were paralysis of sea-poyer. It would is paralysis of sea-poyer. It would is place the British Empire in a position of extra-ordinary peril, as the state of that Empire virtually is that so of lands separated from one another extra by sea, and everywhere open to at- A oftack by sea.

"I'm power has never been misused. In this war it exercised exnacity the same rights as the United
States used in the American Cirly
Var, against British trade, to crash
the South, and it exercised these
rights only after it had received pi
tromendous moral provocation, as in sa
the cruel onslaught upon Belgium, the outrages in Northern France and
the lawless submarine campaign.
"If 'freedom of the seas,' as is
suggested by Colonel House and some United States fournals, means that in war the belligerents navies are to have no right of stopping neutral commerce with the enemy. or, indeed, of preventing enemy commerce, then on no conditions will the British representatives at the peace conference agree to this pro-

Germany would have defeated the

even

comers on world,

Even our coastwise

so jualously guarded

Power in the

and existence. But we must state quite frankly that a league of nations cannot be for us a substitute for the British Navy in any period that we been This fine conception of ful reality. This fine conception of President Wilson has been warmly welcomed by British democracles all over the world. We shall strive to faithfully and loyally carry it into wisely ready to entrust the freedom of the seas." Every influence Britain can bring to bear will be used to make such a league a power-In conclusion Mr. Churchill says: "We are sincere advocates league of nations. Every influ whose keeping the world has being, and keep it in cannot be for British Navy

intentions. Almost the only ports in the world open freely to the comunerce of all nations were those of our island. Its possessions and our coaling stations were used freely and fully by ships of all nations. We fully by ships of all nations. We suppressed the slave trade. We put down piracy. We put it down again falgar proves the sobriety of our policy and the righteousness of our terms by that ancient people thrown open to all the other day. traffic, every "Where else in the whole world can such conditions be paralleled? lea where the right to demand from Brail other nations, friends and foes all other nations, friends and foes all the reception of these facts full recognition of these facts. We are also entitled to point out that Pranch and which we are determined to precame and that it has on four serve, has never been used in modern fail manner and that it has on four second can be paralle occasions, in four separate quies centuries, against Phillip the Second Call Spain, Louis the Fourteenth, Na-British poleon and the Kalser, successfully called a civilization from military called. "If that defence is neglected, or weakened or fettered, we should be the in continual danger of subjugation traced to live in continued analyty. If that naval defence were over tepowered or outmatched by any other Navy, or probably by a combination wo in avies, we should hold, not merely or navies, we should hold, not merely our possessions, but our lives and libertles only on sufferance. ependent people, our unity as an sample or federation of commonvalibs and dependencies—all these hoat from hour to hour upon our naval defence," says Mr. Churchill. Continuing, he declares: ally bread, every means whereby re maintain our existence as an inPERMANENT FORCE TO BE REORGANIZE

rouble.

Proposed to Have 8,000 Men fc. Garrison Duty

Garrison Duty

Special to The Star by Our Ow
Correspondent.
OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—The questio
of the re-establishment of the Ca
nadian permanent force is bein
considered by the Militia Depart
ment. Before the war, the establishment was about 3,500 men, wh
were stationed in different parts of
the country. Many of them en
listed.

With the advent of peace it is rec
ognized that somethin; must be
done to rehabilitate the force, thouge
the idea of a large standing army in
not at all countenanced.

The proposal is to enlist about
eight thousand men for garrison,
duty. They would be recruited by
the voluntary process, largely, it is
expected, from returned men.

A Federal police force has been
proposed by the Director of Public
Safety, C. H. Cahan, but the plan
has not been very favorably received, and it is intimated that Mr.
Cahan will shortly retire. When
the position was created he accepted it more particularly for the
term of the war.

TO BRITAIN

"in this greatest of all wars, the independence of the

and when she resolved to act, it, was

British Navy shielded mighty America from all menace of serious danger

British Navy shielded

naval

LONDON, Dec. 9.-British upremacy is the subject Limited.

the Brillsh Navy that transported and escorted the greater proportion of her arrangs to the resoue and de-fivorance of Prom.

ons in the Coalition Government, the Glasgow Sundry Post, He ays that no other State in the world in the same position as Great Anston Churchill, Minister of Muni-

cle contributed by the Right Hon.

Unquestioned haval sway since Tra-

Co

"Our safety from invasion,

Copyright.

Reu-Despatch from

BIG NAVY MEANS

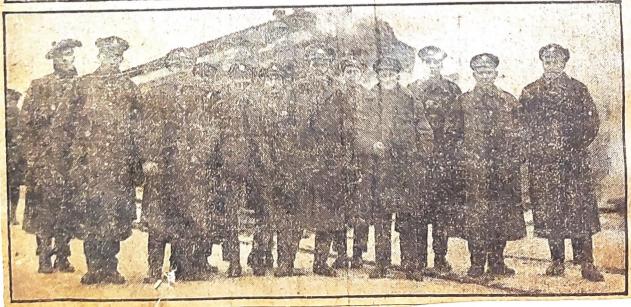
tvranny and particularly preserved 

can foresee.

### HAPPY TO BE HOME ONCE MORE

Almost every day soldiers are coming back to Monfreul from overseas. Some are wounded and others are sick. But all are happy to be back in Canada once more. These two pictures were taken yesterday when a hospital train arrived here with many sick and wounded.





pur earner north our experiment of polystiment of property and the more contrary she would welcome a strong American American and British ideals in regard to sea power are the same, the only difference being that while a powerful Navy is essential to the very existence of Great Britain and the Empire, it is

not essential to the existence of the United States.

This point is brought out in a well-reasoned letter from Mr. Justice Russell, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, published in the New York Times. To show the identity of interests between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Russell quotes from a book entitled "Pan-Americanism," by Roland G. Usher, Professor of History in Washington University, St. Louis. In his chapter on "The Supremacy of the Sea," this writer says: "We cannot explain or understand the history of the United States if we omit from our consideration the sea power in England's hands. To it is due the predominantly English character of American civilization. The English supremacy of the sea fundamentally was and is a domestic necessity, maintained rather as a part of England's defensive position on the Channel than for the purpose of exerting influence in different parts of the world. It is this fact which we must firmly grasp if we are to understand the relation of English sea power to-day to international alliances in general and to the United States in particular." Her fleet "was not created to threaten or rule other nations, and exerts an influence in international affairs only as a result of its necessary existence for the maintenance of domestic peace and prosperity. It is to-day so vital for defense that it could not possibly be used for aggression alone; to risk in an offensive war, undertaken purely for aggression, the very bulwark of the national existence would be folly of the worst description, a fact of the utmost consequence in the study of international affairs."

England might be starved within a few weeks, or a few months at most, if the ocean lanes for food ships were blocked. In taking into account possible enemies, Great Britain has persistently refused to consider the United States as one and undoubtedly will more emphatically refuse to do so now than ever. The bare suggestion of such a possibility is a crime. As Professor Usher says, England has seen the wisdom of using her sea-power with moderation, and of performing with scrupulous exactitude the various duties it imposed upon her in the interest of other nations. In reality, the moderation and wisdom with which England has used her authority are more responsible than the strength of her fleets for the length of time that she has been supreme and for the relatively few times in the past when her control has been really threatened, or, indeed, advisedly questioned. Professor Usher closes the chapter thus:

The recent growth of foreign navies has caused a concentration of English ships in European waters, and has made us feel it desirable to strengthen our navy so as to be able to protect ourselves against any other power than England. There could scarcely be a more striking testimonial to our confidence in the fairness of England, of our belief in the strength of her friendship for us, and in the firmness with which she means to maintain her policy of defense."

Mr. Russell's comment is as follows: "These words were written in 1915, at a time when there was no apparent probability of the United States being associated with England in the prosecution of the war. In fact, the theme of Mr. Usher's book was a speculation as to the position the United States would be in relatively to the victor in the European war. As the United States is itself one of the victors, Mr. Usher's question can no longer be raised. But surely nothing has occurred to diminish the strength of England's friendship for the Republic, and the comradeship in arms must have brought about an entente more secure and more durable than any 'entangling alliance' would have been."

Here is a calm and reasoned view of the situation, and we feel sure that neither the sensible masses of people in the United States nor in Great Britain will be led astray by writings calculated to stir up enmity, suspicion and strife between the United States and Great Britain over the Mother Country's first line of defence.

### King George's Position In Imperial Developments

In these days of tumbling thrones, it is but natural that the peculiar position of the British Sovereign should be a subject of discussion. The Kaiser had a flash of real sanity when shortly before his flight into Holland, he expressed the wish to be a "hereditary President" of his country, after the manner of the King of England. If he had only entertained this ambition years ago, instead of aiming to be the dictator of the world, we should not have had the news that this dissillusioned monarch had attempted suicide in exile. Mr. I-Jarold Cox, a well-known writer on Empire topics, gives an interesting analysis of the British Sovereign's position in a recent number of the Sunday Times. He points out that the present dynasty owes its position explicitly to an Act of Parliament, the Act of Settlement of 1701. The powers of the dynasty are therefore of necessity dependent on the will of Parliament, and the King's actions must be guided by the advice of his ministers, who ultimately derive their authority from the electorate of the kingdom. From time to time people argue that, as the powers of the King are so limited, we could afford to dispense with a King altogether, and leave the ministers to act as their own mouthpieces—a function which most politicians are certainly quite willing to discharge. Mr. Cox holds that this assumption fails because in practice the large majority of mankind wants some visible head to look up to, especially in great national crises.

Take the United States, for instance. There the situation has been met by establishing an elective office of President; but the American constitution is no obvious improvement upon the British. The American President virtually embodies in one person the functions of an English Sovereign and an English Premier. Great Britain possesses many advantages, even in domestic politics, by dividing these two functions. But it is when we pass outside the British Isles that the peculiar value of the Sovereign as a link of Empire becomes apparent. There is at present no imperial constitution as distinct from the United Kingdom constitution, and so far there is no indication that the King's position with regard to the newly developed Imperial constitution has been adequately provided for. What is needed, Mr. Cox thinks, is to bring the Crown into a definite relationship with any kind of Imperial council that may be called into being, somewhat similar to the relationship which the Crown now holds towards the Parliament of the United Kingdom. If not, our Imperial constitution would be lopsided, for the King would then play no part in the Imperial constitution except so far as he was represented by the Prime Minister, of the United Kingdom, chosen exclusively in the final resort by the electors of that kingdom.

Here is a most interesting suggestion with regard to India. At present we have the extraordinary paradox that India is finally governed by a Secretary of State who may never have set
foot in India, and who owes his position entirely to the convenience of political parties in the
House of Commons. Moreover, that House itself may at any odd moment by a snap vote pass
a resolution profoundly affecting the welfare of many millions of people in the Indian Empire,
who are absolutely unrepresented in that House. King George certainly knows much more of
india than nine out of ten members of Parliament. On that ground alone he is better entitled
han the House of Commons to express an opinion on Indian problems. More important still is
the consideration that the visible appearance of the King as ruler of India corresponds with the
consideration ideals which the overwhelming majority of the peoples of India regard as sacred.

Remembering this, Mr. Sox suggests that the most valuable reform which could be made in the present system of governing India is to substitute the personality of the Sovereign for the lirect interference of the House of Commons. This can be done without any breach in contitutional liberties by the simple device of making the India Council a more important body and nore representative of contemporary Indian opinion than it has been in the past, and by providing that its deliberations on important occasions shall be presided over by the Sovereign himself.

1 A J A--

Reported Present Government Anticipates Re fusal by Allies to Deal With Soldiers' and Workmen's Council-Hindenburg Stops De mobilization Says Rumor

Eohemia, just scuth of the border of Saxony, has been occupie PARIS, Dec. 12, via Havas Agency.—Zwickau, a town by Czecho-Slovak troops.

Dresden, the Saxon capital, is forty miles northwest Zwickau.

and has refused to comply with the demands of the Socialists tha LONDON, Dec. 12.—Persistent rumors are current the Hindenburg has stopped the demobilization of the German army London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by Montreal Sta the returning soldiers be sent as soon as possible to their homes.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.-The German Cabinet, anticipating a refusal by the Allies to deal with the present Covernment and the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, according to the Tageblatt of Berlin, is considering convoking the Reichstag to give the Govern ment a parliamentary basis.

The Reichstag session, the Tageblatt says, may be expected to begin next week. DISCUSS LENGTHENING OF ARMISTICE

The Matin says that the German | limit the sending of troops into Gernrulstice delegates have requested | man territory only to the necessities that the Allies reinforce their troops of occasions which may arise.

PARIS, Dec. 12, via the Havas at certain points in order to aid the Agency.—Negotiations for the pro-quiet. The paper adds that in cases longation of the German armistice where the German military chiefs began to-day at Treves, Rhenish may urge more extended occupation in Central Germany, the Allies will be a contraction of the contra

Request of German Delegation at Spa Curtly Turned Down-Blockade Must Be Maintained -Workers' Council Yields Supreme Power to Ebert Government-Latter Raising Army

PARIS, Dec. 11, via the Havas Agency. -- Marshal Foch has refused the request of the German armistice delegates that they be permitted to communicate with the provinces west of the Rhine clared that it was necessary to maintain the blockade of Germany, now being occupied by the Allies. The Commander-in-Chief deas provided by the armistice.

Special Star Cable.

executive committee has conceded supreme authority in Cermany to Chancelor Ebert's Government, it was reported in dispatches re-AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.-The Workmen's and Soldiers' ceived here today.

EBERT FORMS SOCIALIST ARMY

provided with sufficient strength to

Special Star Cable.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Dec. 11, Collecting arms.

—Chancellor Ebert has decided to form a Socialist army to offset the cils are worknen's and goldiers councorn a Socialist army to offset the cils are losing popularity everywhere cils are the Spartacus group.

Ebertis thus believed to have been times are reported to be fearful. a sufficient strength to The citizens there are armed The the Spartacus group, only meat is sausage meat

ANIDOMY PA

of

Government Will Stop at Nothing to Keep Order—January Lermany Declares Scheidemann-Says lst is "Revolution Day" Occupy Odessa 50

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Allied occupation of Petrograd, Kronstadt and Moscow is advocated by Rear-Admiral Kemp in a letter to the officer in Northern Times. He was senior British naval waters until November.

Associated Press.

The announcement fixing the rament. The occasion will be AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—January 1 has been fixed as a day of general rejoicing in Berlin in honor of the revolution, according narked by an open-air carnival, concerts and processions. day was issued by the Ebert Government. he Zeitung am Mittag, of Berlin.

BERLIN what IES ALI READY TO ASK

hunger is visible in every eye. Enquiry in the factory districts, which are most important politically for the maintenance of tranquility, shows them to be able to keep going on the old war rations for three to five By Asssociated Press.
BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The spectre-hunger is visible in every eye. E FOOD CRISIS ACUTE Is that want?" weeks only, on struction of Berlin grow, in a ng to shrinic from nothing to re-establish order," Scheidemann doclared, in addressing an onen-air Special Star Cable.
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—The German Government will ask the Allied armies to occupy Berlin if the Bol-Pullip Scheidemann declared in peech at the capital, according Collin dispatches received today. "The Government has decided shevik movement continues to

dressing an open-air meeting.
"We will request the enemy armies to occupy Berlin If the Spartacus group continues its demonstrations. American troops for God knows shortly. ...We ere

the old system. If no from the outside lyto that time, a practically all crisis is inevitable.

the old system. If

account of the

to

VICTORY

To Foch, with one accord. All nations' thanks arise; He freed the Central lands, As well as the Allies.

Now justice, peace and truth, Within the world reside; The kaiser, and his sword Lie shattered, slde by side

British lion. roused. The Flanders tion helps To chase the daenshund packs, Discordant by their yelps.

The broad Atlantic paths Our naval watchdog keeps Secure for the Allies, Who know he never sleeps.

By mintsmen. Foch pursued, The boars that ravaged France Flew, squ ealing, back to Metz, And prodded by his lance.

Italia then assumed

The giant-killer's role, And struck off, at a blow, A monster's double poll.

America's great weight Exerted in due time, From deep despair to joy Soon made the scale-beam climb.

The bloodstained Crescent falls From St. Sophia's dome, And now the Ohristian Cross Regains its ancient home:

And Palestine, once more, Purged of the Turkish by holy, undefiled. The country of the I

LONDON, Dec. 12.—British Wireless Service.—During the war twelve spies were shot in the Tower of London, according to the roport now current. Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who at one time was a resident of Omaha, was the first to be executed.

Two women spies were sentenced to death, but both were reprieved, the sentences being commuted to long prison terms. One of the women, Lizzle Werthe, regarded as very dangerous, was tried in company with a man named Rowlands. Rowlands was exacuted. The couple made frequent journeys between London and Rosyth, Scotland, and obtained information regarding two movements of the British fleet. This information, however, it is declared, never reached Germany.

The other woman spy was Eva a Bournouville who is now undergoing penal servitude for life.

One spy hanged himself in Brixton prison, while many others convicted of espionage, escaped the extreme penalty.

The sea sprays in our women a syes.

(Hearts can writhe like the sea's wild foam)

Lower descend the tempestuous shries,

(For the wind's out with a will to roam.)

(O daughter, thine eyes are better than mine,

(The waves ascend high on yonder dome)

(North or South is there never a sign?"

(And a ship is long due home.)

(The wind's out with a will to roam)

(The wind's out with a will to roam)

(And heaven on the long reach home.) wage war on rocks and sand, lone wet strand—ith a will to roam) The sea sprays in the women's eyesis, long due home.) wind's out with (And a ship

FRENCH MARINES ENTER ODESSA

PARIS, Dec. 13, via Havas Agency.

French marines have entered from all military tosts. The newspaper says that the fortress and city of Sebastopol have been cleared of German solidors, who were agusing disorders, it is alleged, with the contact and the marines have occupied the wireless

### GERMANS RUSH FOR SIGHT OF KILTED SCOTS

Could Not Resist Skirl of Pipes of Jocks in Cologne

ARROGANCE OF HUNS

Their Undefeated Army Would Have Won Victory in Few More Months They Say

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette. Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act.

Cologne, December 13. British troops apart from the cavalry holding the bridges are for the present in Cologne, but bodies of infantry are passing through and going to camps and billets out-Among these are the Jocks, the Seaforths, and Camerons, the Black Watch and others, and they come marching through with their pipes, and at the first skirl of them the young Germans start running, unable to resist the sight of the kilted men, and at the sound crowds gather round our transport, halted for a little while in the streets, and the English-speaking Germans in these groups speak to the Jocks in a friendly way, though many of them were soldiers until a week or so ago, and were fighting against these very men of ours,

A waiter with whom I spoke today was with the Sixteenth Reserve Division round about Grevillers and Bapaume, where they lost 75 He is a per cent. of their men. man of forty-two or three, a headwaiter of a great hotel, but a private soldier in the ranks until the armistice.

Toften used to ask myself," he said, "what all this thing was it was the use of all this blooked. In the front line we did not hate us though we tried kill each other. It was only people behind the lines who hat and they did not know the tort and crueity of the things we start and crueity of the things we start and will never know."

Many of the German people asking themselves now what was all about; why did we bring themselves now what was all about; why did we bring themselves now what was all about; why did we bring themselves now what was all about; why did we bring themselves now what was all about; why did we bring themselves now what was all about; why did we bring themselves now what was all about; why did we bring themselves now what was all about; why did we bring themselves now what was all about; why did we bring themselves now what was all about; why did we bring the said this blook and no nourishment.

To ABOLISH ALL CONSCRIPT

ARMIES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Premier Lloyd George, in a statement to Reuter's, Limited, last night, on the subject of conscription, said:

"On the eve of this important election, which means so much to the country, I wish to make it clear beyond all doubt that I stand for the abolition of conscript armies in all about; why did we bring the said themselves now all this blook and the subject of conscription, said:

"On the eve of this important election, which means so much to the country, I wish to make it clear beyond all doubt that I stand for the abolition of conscription armies in all about; why did we bring the said themselves now all the said themselves now all themselves now all

asking themselves now what was all about, why did we bring to ruin upon ourselves. They we made to believe, I think they lieved quite honestly, that the were fighting a war of self-defer just as the British and French lieved they were, and they we duped into the belief that by a process months of sacrifice they we bound to win a fairly good peace.

AWAKENED FROM NIGHTMARE.

Now they have awakened from their nightmare to the cold, horrible reality of defeat, and they ask who were chiefly to blame, and answer it not in the name of the Kaiser, but of the capitalists, Many of them, including the editor of the Kolnische Zeitung, and the so-called intellectuals of Germany, still seem under the defusion that their army was not actually beaten in the fight, and that they had many lines of defence which their troops could have maintained for a long time.

It is useless to tell them that they had, as I know by having gone over all this ground, there are no lines of defence whatever behind their Hindenburg line. The retreat of their army they say was due to coliapse in interior Germany, and that was caused in their conviction and by hunger, which weakened the bodies and the will of the people.

was caused in their conviction and by hunger, which weakened the bodies and the will of the people. From our point of view and in actual fact, it is certain that the German army was so beaten in the field by successive hammerblows of the Allies and by their inability to fill up the gaps in their ranks, owing to the exhaustion of man-power, that nothing was left for them but to surrender. Hindenburg himself acknowledged that, and recent history proves it, but it is certain also hat in Germany there was a moral and physical collapse, owing to the ong strain of the war, and under-reeding.

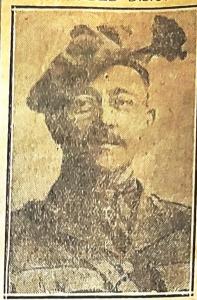
ony strain of the war, and under-eeding.

In my recent messages I have
given my first impressions of Ger-nan conditions of life in the villages
and rural towns like Malmedy and
fontiole and Duren, and have
shown surprise at the good meals
one can get in the hotels and res-aurants. I also observed an ap-parent abundance of meat and other
numbles in towns like Aix-laparent abundance of meat and other supplies in towns like Aix-la-hapelle, and the absence of the nunger look in the faces of the midle class crowds in Cologne, but if one examines deeper, as I now have had time to do, one may find this is ill superficial and due partly to cross inequality of conditions between the rich and the poor and partly to a proud camouflage of anystery, while beneath the surface of this show in the handsome streets and rich restaurants there is a of this show in the handsome streets und rich restaurants—there is a nideous stinting and scraping of the parest necessities of life, with the nunger wolf at the door of the small nouses and in some quarters where the working women live, in a half starvation, which drains them of ritality.

This camouflage of life's luxuries as been cleverly done by the Gernans, but like camouflage in war, t is all sham. There is sham coffee and sham tea. Even the rich-looking pastry in the shop windows is nade without fat, and with a little law mixed with substitutes, so that lour mixed with substitutes, so that has no nourishment.

lands. Without that, the peace conference will be a failure and a sham. These great military machines are responsible for the agony the world has passed through, and it would be a poor ending to any peace conference that allowed them to continue. Any delegate that represents Great Britain at that conference must la-bor to the end I have stated."

AWARDED D.S.O.



Lt. W. D. Cairns Christie, of St. Lambert, who has been decorated for gallantry before Amiens.

### LT. CAIRNS CHRISTIE WAS AWARDED D.S.O.

News has been received that Lieut. W. O. Cairns Christie has been awarded the D.S.O. for gallant services at the battle of Amicns in the month of August.

When his company was held up by machine gun fire, he got a Lewis Gun, and some fifteen men from company headquarters, and led a charge, resulting in the capture of two machine guns and forty prisoners. Again later, he twice cleared machine gun posts capturing as many as seven guns. On Sept. 2, while leading a charge he was fatally wounded and died on Sept. 17 at No. 5 British Red Cross Hospital, France. Lieut. Christie was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christie of St. Lambert, and grandson of the late Adam Cameron of Westmount. When his company was held up by

To Australia.

With the Wounded and the 1914 Men on Leave Returning Home, Autumn, 1918.

A loving message at Christmastide Sent round the world to the under-side, A-sail in the ship that across the foam A-sail in the snip that across the loam Carries the wounded Aussies home; Who rallied at War's far-thundering call, When England stood with her back to the wall, To fight for Freedom that ne'er shall die So long as on earth the old flag fly.

Oh hearts so loving, eager and bold—
Whose praise hath claim to be writ on the sky
In letters of gold, of fire and gold—
Never shall prouder tale be told
Than how ye fought, as the knights of old,
"Against the heathen in Turkye
In Flanders, Artois and Picardie:"\*
But above all triumphs that else ye have won,
This is the goodliest deed ye have done,
To have sealed with blood, in a desperate day,
The love-bond that binds us for ever and aye. The love-bond that binds us for ever and aye.

\* Chaucer, Prologue to Cant. Tales, lines 66 and 86.

# WOULD INCLUDE GERMANY IN LEAGUI

The President will approach the conference with the utmost frank-ness and by such processes as will not involve any unnecessary antatres of the whole business are the questions of teh league of nations, ever, that for him the strategic cennot involve any unnecessary anta-gonism. It is perfectly clear, howquestions of teh league of nations, indemnities, and freedom of the seas. The first task of the President will proved that she can be trusted.

up any points of difficulty.

There has been some talk of a prearranged program having been formulated by Premiers Lloyd George, recent Lohdon conference, but it is there were only provisional and for the purpose of supplying a concrete basis for discussion. It is underassumed the understandings reached Premiers, suggest preliminary lines get acquainted with the Allied

## PRESIDENT'S VIEWS STATED.

from Germany.

thod and possibilities; not to ascer- ciples and of the expected supportian what Germany has that can be of neutrals. taken and then parcel it out.

The American conferees are un-fination of the term of "freedom of derstood to favor the inclusion of his seas," which in his view pivot Germany in the league of nations— numeroes that the freedom to dermany in the league of nations covenants. Judgment is reserved by some Governments on this question but the American delegates expect al Germany in the league of nations | propose that there shall be any law but only on probation until it is less freedom of the sens, or exposur the league of nations could close the doubts to be clarifled through disof any nation to its enemies, becaus seas for enforcement of internationa cussion.

is believed that American public opinion, which is expected to favo construction of a navy equal to tha of Great Britain if the league of antions is not formed, will play the second of A decision is also expected to be apportionment of armaments on bott sea and land, making it unnecessary for America to build's vast navy. reached regarding the reduction an most important part as a do

basis for discussion. If is under-endeavor insist ...at no single nation stood, among other things, they con-nor group of nations shall be able to cerned the indemnity to be exacted restrict this freedom. President Wilson will, point ou that he does not demand unqualified freedom of the seas, but that he wil

Germany must pay for her crimes, Allied Premiers. The rresident uses germany must pay for her crimes, not regard, himself as master of the lits known he believes that the right not regard, though his position is way to collect—a way that would be situation, though his position is consistent with high principles—is to strong because of the Allies acceptance with high principles—is to fame of most of his fourteen principles—in the mepreliminary conferences next week but the Americans anticipate the The President feels strongly that most friendly co-operation from the Plain speaking is certain in the

It is known that the President is determined to urge that an agreemasters of any nation, but as representatives of the establishment of the resonance of nations shall be embodied determine the greatest issues of all in the treaty, for the reason that in the treaty, for the reason that in the belief, the treaty would be value, the breading ground for future war quent conferences.

The President is also known to be gress of Vienna and a dark spot in convinced there must be a clear definition. The President is known to feel

# REATY MUS

President Would Include Germany in League and is Doubtful re Indemnities—Hint United States Otherwise May Try to Rival British Special Star Cable by Robert J. Bender. Copyright, 1918, by the United Press.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—President Wilson's whole effort will be directed to obtaining a "just and lasting peace.

The American delegation to the peace conference, in carrying out this principle, stands squarely, on these fundamental contentions President, lacking support of such a league, would feel that Ameri First, the league of nations must be a part of the treaty, order to incure a square deal for all the peoples concerned. can participation in the negotiations is hardly worth while.

Second, freedom of the seas must be one of the chief pring ples established through the league of nations, thus making it un necessary for America to build a navy big enough to insure against arbitrary action by any nation.

Third, just claims against Germany for her crimes must b ascertained, and then the possibilities of payment and the reether of collection determined.

Fourth, while the preiiminary conferences may be confiden tial, the final conclusions should be reached publicly.

Fifth, all peace delegations should sit as representatives o the new world, not as masters of any nations. Any other attitud would mean that the consumnation of peace would leave haired which might breed future wars.

### ABOVE ALL PARTIES ESTIMATE MAJORITY FOR GEORGE OF 193

Special Star Cable from Our Own didates who claimed to represent THE MONTREAL STAIR OFFICE, and the Eracral electron now closing is group," he declared, "If was they by common consent the least event who pulled the Labor Party out of manager heath that and the most important in living the movement at the moment when ure foreign policy, especially those heel; the Channel ports would be pheres embracing the suggestions of under Germany. Supposing the Laterdom of the seas, world naval and hor Party should with they will win and institute disarmament, international with the support of men who do not ewspaper captions or the cries of WANT NO HEREDITARY ful and the most important in living memory, both judgments being trace-able as a last resort to the same cause. Everybody realizes the prinley, hitherto despised and neglected by the British masses. Though all stree upon the importance of the fucause. Everybody realizes the prucandidates. A long course of civil ons, few know more about these lucation will be necessary before the asses can give serious and considubjects than they glean from

of the clection are the climinations, and general uncerson to how the new electors by as to how the new electors below.

IY DOUBTFUL VOTES.

stlo. Fears that a large pron of soldiers and saliors abroad
not receive their ballot papers is
e are proving unjustified. It ceive voting papers, but disingly few will return them. stimates place 200 seats as Some sanguine Laborites give the following forecasts ley will secure at least 130 reful inquiry from an exper-

you needed the help of Labor to re-construct this country. They pulled them out. Supposing they had had their way—13elgium would be overrun; France would be ovrerun; Ger-many would now have the whole conbelieve in the doctrines of the no.

CHAMBER.

cratic country, but they did not intend it to be a hereditary chamber. They intended to give it the strength which could alone come from direct Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Glasseow, said the Government believed Meanwhile, we must rely on the irking man and woman to cast at o explain or defend their ac-

dectainty as to what even a life course of his speeches has been might be is due to doubt as to the entranchised eight million against prejudice, and resent it. Mrs. sight million in 1915.

Marks about "Captains of Industry."

A committee of Unionists. Liberals vote: also the conviction that a college woman, and was formerly deorge will secure an enor- Parliamentary Secretary of the Nanapority in the new Parliament tional Union of Women's Suffrage an aggregate of all other parties Societies during the war. She organized the Women's Service League, men. One of her opponents, Colonel Grant Morden, formerly a Canadian, which recruited fifty thousand wo-

and Laborites who object to Morden, asked Mrs. Struchey to run. Morden is being kept busy and is offering \$5,000 reward to anybody who can e true that practically all the prove that he made any money out and saliors entitled to a vote of the British Cellulose Company, a war industry whose shares myster-lously jumped from six pence (12 lectoral expertant on Unionists, 300; Coalition pany, which is being investigated by cents) to £14.10s. (\$72.50.) Morden says he lost twenty-five thousand pounds in the Company, and loaned the company another hundred thou-

## EAST OF THE RHINE WANTS TO PREVENT ALLIES ADVANCING

All Measures Must Be Taken to Achieve This, Declares Berliner Tageblatt-Finnish Government Financed Russian Monarchical Party, it is Said

Special Star Cable,

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 14,-The Finnish Government is in financing the Russian Monarchists, according to a despatch published in the Social Demokraten.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14.—"All measures must be taken to prevent Foch's armies from marching east of the Rhine," the Berliner Tageblatt declared, supporting the demand for the quick summoning of the Reichstag.

Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 14,-The Allied Governments have separately addressed notes to the Dutch Government regarding the presence of the ex-Kaiser in Holland, according to a Central News dispatch from The Hague.

BOLSHEVIKI ARMY ON THE MARCH

ward Central Europe on a front of nearly 400 miles from the Gulf of Finland to the Daeiper river, according to despatches from Berne. The ad-PARIS, Dec. 14, via the Havas Agency.-Bolshevik troops, consisting of eleven infantry divisions, and cavalry and artillery, are marching tovance began on Nov. II, the day the German armistice was signed.

German soldiers, the advices add, are foining the Bolsheviki, who are reported to be destroying everything in their path and capturing material left bohind by the Germans in their withdrawal westward.

GERMAN ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14.-The Prussian Government announces officially, according to a despatch from Berlin, that elections to the Constitutlonal Assembly of Prussia shall be held eight days after the elections for the German constituent assembly.

for a Constituent or National Assembly. Unofficial reports have said they The German Government has not yet set a definite date for elections might be held early in February.

ALLIES TO SEND TROOPS TO RUSSIA

Star.

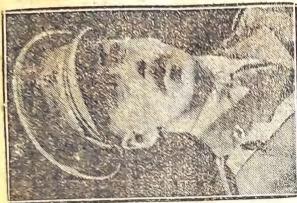
N. Dec. 14.—It is the inces of Russia to take the planar.

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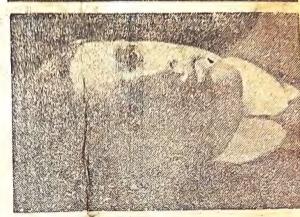
11日日の五京王王田 とらなる

At the top left hand server is Captain W. H. Abbott, M.C., who was a member of the Championship Water-Pelo team. Next to him is Lleutenant ack Cains, M.M., and M.C. In the lower right hand corner is Sergeant Fred H. Emo, M.M., who went over with the forty-second and was killed, and in the left hand lower corner is Flight-Captain George R. Hodgson, Air Medal and Air Cross, one of the greatest swimmers in the wolrd and Olympic Champion.



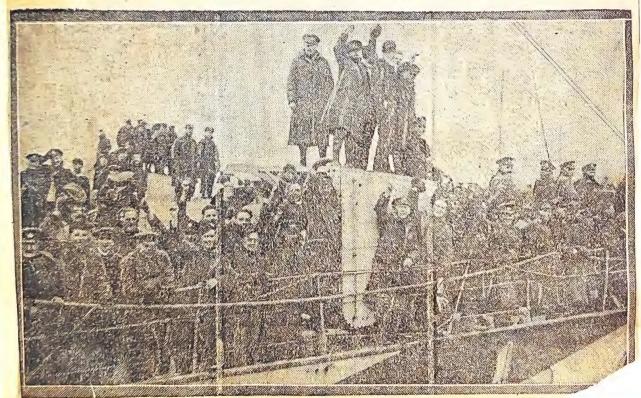






DEC 14 1918

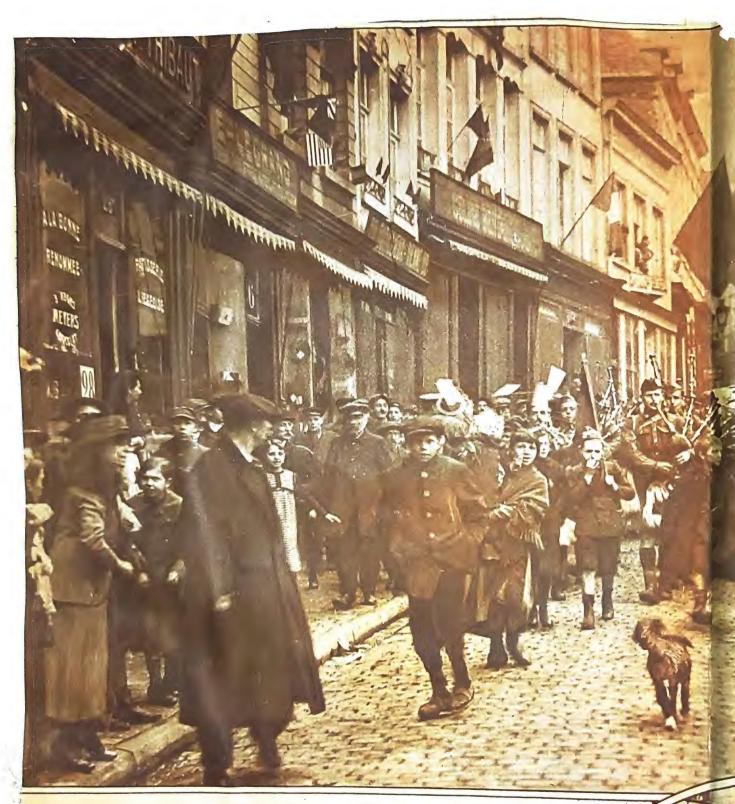
### CANADIAN VICTORS HAIL THE HOMELAND



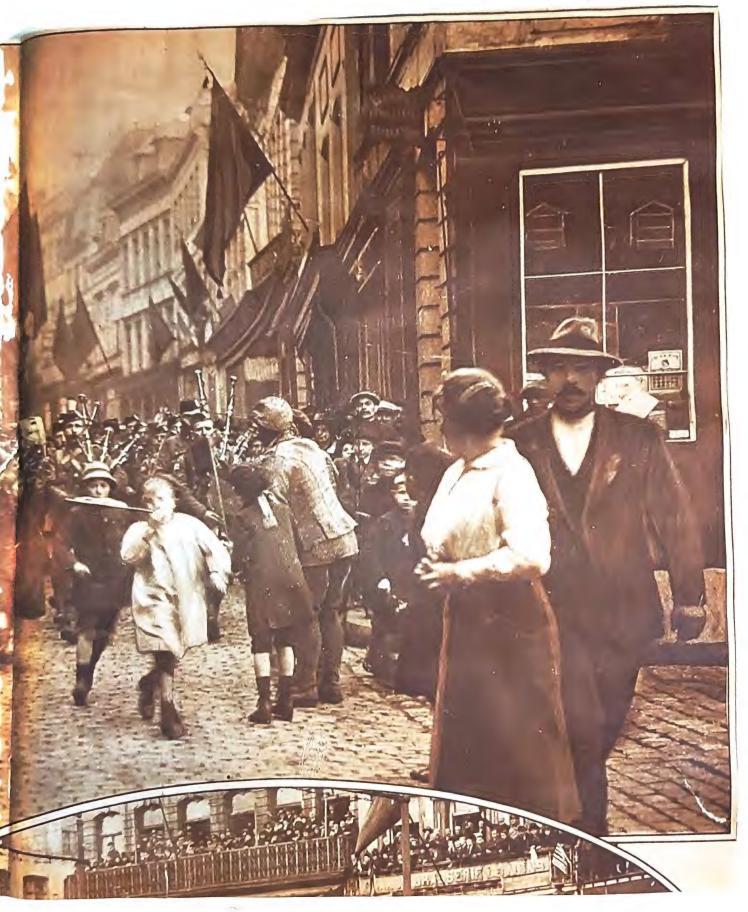
Soldiers arriving at Halifax on the Olympic Saturday cheering in response to the Colonial Press.

Four Montreal Swimmers who gained decorations in the war.

HARMY LOCAL SWIMMEN'S WHO DID



CANADIANS MAKING THEIR TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO THE BELGIAN CITY OF MONS ON NOV. 11, the Day on Which the Armistice Was Signed, Having the Day Before Driven the Germans Out.



### TO PRESERVE BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY HAS BEEN DETERMINED UPON

Paris Hears Britain, France and Italy are Agreed on This as on Exaction of Indemnity to Limit, Retention of Colonies and Punishment of Guilty

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by The Montreal

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The French peace delegates will be announced shortly. Premier Lloyd-George will put off his visit for a week at least. It seemed doubtful whether serious progress can be made on peace questions until next week. The British elections are among the causes which helped to make delay advisable, but there are others of wider interest.

The mystic ambiguity of the pharse "Freedom of the Seas" concerns the French masses little directly, but educated opinion, which is anxiously awaiting some authorative illumination of the American attitude and policy on the question of sea-power, is following the development of this question in the press and on platforms with very close attention, for to no Frenchman would any peace be welcome which did not perpetuate the friendship between all the Allies, particularly between France, Britain and the United States.

### TRIPLICATE AGREEMENT FEATURES

Special Cable by James Tuchy to the New York Evening World and The Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—At the informal Paris three positive policy of the Entonte Countries.

The triplicate understanding reached in London is believed to embedy three positive policy.

meeting, which will precede the Peace Conference proper, it is expected that the conferees will decide the order in which the topics arising out of the peace settlement will be taken up. The first mort likely will the question of open or secret dipnacy at the conference, which must decided one way or the other better the proceedings begin.

The present position, according to

the proceedings begin.
The present position, according to
tish authority, is that the censorp is to be retained for all news
the conference to bo published in
tee, Great Britain pr Italy, while
dom of the press will be restored America.

is interesting, perhaps signifi-to hear that in the opinion of the diplomatic circles the recent deate agreements arrived at in

colored agreements arrived at introduced on the occasion of the visit of Premier Clemencean of France and Premier Orlando of Italy, as regarded as calculated to shorten the actual conference substantially. What those agreements are will be disclosed to President Wilson perhaps at pending informal meetings with the Entente statemen.

tente statesmen.

There is unquestionably a widespread belief here that the President

reached in London is bolleved to em-body these three positive points.

The punishment of the Kaiser and

other evildoers, both German and Turkish.

The exaction of an indemnity up to Germany's fullest capacity to pay without being economically paralyz-

ed in the effort.

No return of any of Germany's colonics under any conditions.

It will be remembered that Premier

Lloyd George said that the future of Germany's colonies would be finally decided at the peace conference. This, of course, may still be true in form, even though the question already has been prejudiced in reality.

Then the agreement is said to em-brace one negative point—the preservation of British naval supremacy as now existing.

It is quite remarkable how unant-

mous is the belief in the Entents countries that the President has been forestalled in this regard and that he is "up against it" in relation to some of his fourteen points.

The outlook for the conference, therefore, is exceedingly interesting from an international standpoint, and the progress of the immediate nour

There is unquestionably a widespread belief here that the President
is likely to seek economic and other
punishment for Germany that will
be far too lenient for the taste of

### WILSON IS MADE CITIZEN OF PARIS BY THE COUN

Says U.S.A. Has Established Fellowship with Liberty-Loving Nations

### DEEPLY TOUCHED BY FRANCE'S SUFFERINGS

Welcome to Paris One of Unique and Inspiring Experiences of Life

Special Star Cable, by Robert J. Bender, of the United Press.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—President Wilson motored this morning to Versailles, where the peace treaty will be signed. He briefly inspected the palace and park.

President Poincare and his wife with a cavalry escort, conducted President and Mrs. Wilson to the Hotel de Ville for the official reception. Tremendous throngs cheered them along the route.

Following the ceremonies making Mr. Wilson a citizen of Paris, he was presented with a scroll, declaring his citizenship. The President of the Council, on behalf of the city, then presented Mrs. Wilson with a brooch composed of an olive branch encrusted with diamonds, superimposed on which were six white enameled peace doves.

posed on which were six white enameled peace doves.

President Wilson, in his speech of thanks, said:

"Your greeting has raised many emotions within me. It is with no ordinary synipathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the peoples of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of mose sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated.

"I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in space, we were not in effect eye-witnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know what they were, not only that, but we know what they signified, and our hearts were touched to the quick by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what France and Belgium in particular, had experienced.

WHY U. S. ENTERED WAR.

### WHY U. S. ENTERED WAR.

WHY U. S. ENTERED WAR.

"When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered not only because they were wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but \$20 because the illicit ambitions and they were enterded to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offende our principles.

we knew how profoundly great ciples of right were affected, but hearts moved also with our re-

eutiens.

You have been exceedingly gentrus in what you have been gracius enough to say about me, general far beyond my personal deserts. But you have interpreted with real asight the motives and resolution the people of the United States, whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I deter authority I speak with, I deter from them. I know what they ave thought, I know what they ave thought, I know what they have sired, and when I have spoken that I know was in their minds, it is been delightful to see sow the ensciences and purposes of free mental the see sow the ensciences and purposes of free mental the see sow the ensciences and purposes of free mental the see some the ensemble of the see sow the ensemble of the see see see that the see see see that the see see that

we have merely established our that to the full ownership of these eaple here and throughout the reverse who reverence the right to enume liberty and justice.

You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome, but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the atmost the intimate community of thought and ideas which characteries your people and the great nation which I have the honor for the time

To represent.

"Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life, and while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall nevertheless, carry away with me a very keen personal gratification in looking back upon these memorable days. Permit

### Has Weapon That Could Destroy the Human Race

London Times-Public Ledger
Cable. Copyright by
Montreal Star.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—
Recent rumors that the War Office has been for some time in possession of a new engine of destruction, more deadly than anything yet known and calculated to make war impossible, if its nature is disclosed and its effectiveness proved, was confirmed by Brigadier-General Seely, an ex-Minister, in an election speech. Referring to the conscription controversy, he said:

"If the nations of the world don't end the war, modern science, mechanical and chemical, will destroy civilization and probably the whole human race. I have special reasons for knowing this, and it is known to the Prime Minister as well."

DEC 17 1918

### HOME WITH VICTORY



The Olympic, which has ferried across scores of thousands of soldiers safely over the Atlantic, arriving at Halifax Saturday with 5,000 Canadians home from the war.

## GERMAN INDEPENDENTS F VOTE FOR CALLING OF A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Result of General Assembly Ballot is a Blow to Spartacus Group—Denmark Withdraws Heiler Legation from Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Defeat of Russian Bolshevil forces with a loss of 1,100 prisoners and twenty cannon by the Don Cossacks in the Vorowesj region was reported in a despatch today to the State Department.

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 17.—Denmark has withdraw its legation from Petrograd.

Norway and Sweden withdrew their Ministers last week. The only country now represented at the Bolshevik seat of government Argentina.

THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CAN REGIMENTAL MUSEUM DEC 181918

STAT CADIE OPENHAGEN, Dec. 17 .- The general assembly of Indeent Socialists, meeting in Berlin, voted, by a great majority, ever of calling a National Assembly, according to dispatches eceived here today.

The Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende, of Copenhagen, says this is a great defeat for the Sparatacus group.

### REPORT REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA

y Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—A revolu-on has broken out in Bulgaria, coording to information received by a Lokal Angelser from Bulgaria way of Hungaria

ecial Star Cable.

BEENE, Dec. 17.—The Pollsh Government has called for mobilization the classes from 1883 to 1909, bey total 1,500,000 men.

pecial Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17 - Crech

is reported here today.

Sarbbad, simuled near Prague, in ohemia, is one of the most famous alexing-places in Europe.

has been interned by the Hungarian Government, according to the As Est, of Budapest. The Hungarian Government is reported to have informed the German lender that his internment was demanded by the Allies. Other despatches received from Hungary say that the Rumanians have disarmed and interned the rearroard of Field-Marshal you Mackensen's forces.

POLAND ORDERS GERMANS OUT Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 17.—Polish authorities have ordered the German Legation to return to Berlin, charging the Germans encouraged the Bolsheviki.

LERVNECHT IS BARRED.

### AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS



Lieut-Col. Clark-Kennedy, Commander of the 24th Battalion, given highest decoration in the Empire.

### CLARK-KENNEDY OF MONTREAL IS AWARDED V.C.

Highlander and 24th Commander Won 3 Decorations on Field

FEARED KILLED AT YPRES

List of Five Other Winners, Bringing Canada's Total To 55 in Present War

Canadian Associated Press London, December 16 .- Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, of Montreal, five other Canadians, have been awarded the Victoria Cross, bringing the number of Canadian winners in the present war to 55.

Lieut.-Col William H. Clark-Kennedy, D.S.O., Cro'x de Guerre, recently commanding officer of the 24th Battalion in France, who was wounded during the last severely drive against the Huns, was awarded the Cross for conspicuous valor displayed during that action, the official announcement of which has just been gazetted.

Lieut.-Col Clark-Kennedy not only has served with great distinction during the present war, but has a record of excellent service in the South African War. A company commander in the 5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada at the outbreak of the war, he went overseas with the 13th Battalion in the first contingent as a captain and was first mentioned in despatches following the gas attack on the Can-adians in April, 1915, when for some time it was feared he had been killed.

Shortly afterwards he was promot-Shortly afterwards he was promoted to a majority and appointed Brigade-Major of the 5th Brigade. Second Division, in which capacity he served until a few months ago. On the transfer of Lt.-Col. F. G. Ritchie, M.C., to England, Major Clark-Kennedy was promoted lieutenant-colared was promoted lieutenant-colared given and given command of the 24th nedy was promoted lieutenant-colonel and given command of the 24th Battallon, and when he was wounded a couple of months ago, Lt.-Col. Ritchie returned to France to assume his old command. All three of his decorations have been won by Lt.-Col. Kennedy in the present war, and he has several times been mentioned in despatches.

tioned in despatches.

In the South African war he served with the Imperial forces, coming to Canada a year or two later as secretary of the Standard Life Assurance Company, of which company he had been London representative. About ten years ago he went to South Africa to represent the same company there, but as the climate did not agree with him he return a companda to become assistant manager of the firm in Montreal.

Li, Col. Clark-Keinedy was bin Scotland in 1880. While training with his battalion at Valcartier in September, 1914. 'ts married Miss Kate Reford, daughter of the late Robert Reford.

famous hall of the St An

BIGGEST GERMAN BATTLESHIP NEVER FIRED 'A SHOT

Her first excursion into the North Sea was to haul down She is 28,000 tons. the way to surrender to the British fleet. Scottish port.—British Official Naval Photo. Copyright.

German Propaganda To Poisor Minds of Belgians Against Correspondent Says President Wants Guar Building—Foch Has Conference With Wilsor antees Britain Will Not Build for Sake o

3y Associated Press.

Discipline and Behavior of

SOON DISILLUSIONED

British

Canadians Refutation of

Enemy Caluminous

Statements

or half an hour last night. The subjects under discussion wer nainly in reference to the armistice between the Allies and Ger Mr. Wilson was most favorably impressed at the result o PARIS, Dec. 18.-President Wilson and Marshal Foch talked his first extended conversation he has had with the marshal, ac nany.

Hutin states that it is most probable that the treaty o seace will be signed at Versailles some time about the beginnin of June, and that Marshal Foch will lead the Allied armies unde he Arch of Triumph in Parls within fiftene days after peace is pro ording to Marcel Hutin, of the Echo de Paris.

> During their occupation of Mons and the other parts of Belgium, the Germans tried hard to impress on

gdians, writes:

that the ilttle short of an

Belgian inhabitants

Ottawa, Dec. 17.-Mr. Fred James,

(Ey Canadlan Fress.)

official correspondent with the Can-

SAYS LEAGUE OF NATIONS VITAL TO PEACE aimed

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 13 .- "I not only favor the league of nations, but I be sleve formation of such a league is absolutely indispensable to the mair tenance of peace," President Wilson declared today.

despatch published in American newspapers, declaring he approved th "It is entirely false," the President said. "I am, as everyone kpow The President made this statement in denying the authenticity of plan of the league to enforce peace.

particular plan of the league to enforce peace was never directly or in directly endorsed by me." INTERPRETS WILSON AS REASONABLE with ed to arrange on Thursday Reneral committee meeting Special Star Wireless. another evening next meeting will NOTHER TO

promised to other small nations of Europe. of self determination to accord to Ireland Various committees were appointthe same right as has been

Wireless.

Dec. 18.—The Dath methods of sea warfare in the interzeries of an old Republican doctrine doctrine. Arpeter Reflexe this to be innecu-GRANTS TO HOSPITALS. the foyer of Convocation Hall

erom ows Some time ago the Destored in

not only in favor of the league of nations, but I believe formation of sucn league is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace. But th

DEC

### New Military Secretary at Edmonton, Alta.

APT. THE REV. J. COMYN-CHING is the new military secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Edmonton. He succeeds Capt. J. P. Gerrie, now on similar work on the transports. Capt. Comyn-Ching has been on overseas service, having left Victoria, B.C., in June, 1916, as Chaplain of the 11th C.M.R. He was transferred later to the 46th Battalion of Saskatchewan on the battle line and saw active service at Vimy, Lens and Passchendaele, in 1917.

Capt. Comyn-Ching has the requisite qualities for the work which he is about to undertake as military secretary in supervising the well-being of returned soldiers in the Edmonton district, and it was in recognition of the very important character of his duties and the great help which he could be to the returned men in his capacity of chaplain that the Dean of Columbia released him from his engagement as a member of the cathedral staff, at Christ Church and Oak Bay parishes in British Columbia.

The Victoria Colonist of July 17th referred to Mr. Comyn-Ching in eulogistic language, describing him as an eloquent preacher and possessed of earnestness, energy, sympathy and magnetic personality.

Previous to going overseas he had a charge in Vernon, B.C., and since going to Victoria about two months ago had been filling at St. Mary's, Oak Bay, pending the return from overseas of Colonel the Reverend G. H. Andrews. At one time Capt. Comyn-Ching was a member of the North-West Mounted Police, and was located in Dawson City. He has been in the west for twenty-three years. He will make his home at 10725 80th avenue.

"We extend a hearty welcome to the new 'Padre,' and wish him every success in his new field of labor," says the Western Veteran. "We regard the appointment as most appropriate, for the man who hopes to do successful work among the returned men must himself have shared their common hardships and dangers in the fields of France and Flanders. The spirit of brotherhood born in the front line is unknown even to the most sympathetic admirers of the 'Khaki Boys' who have never faced war's inferno."

In a message to the readers of the Western Veteran, Capt. Comyn-Ching writes:—

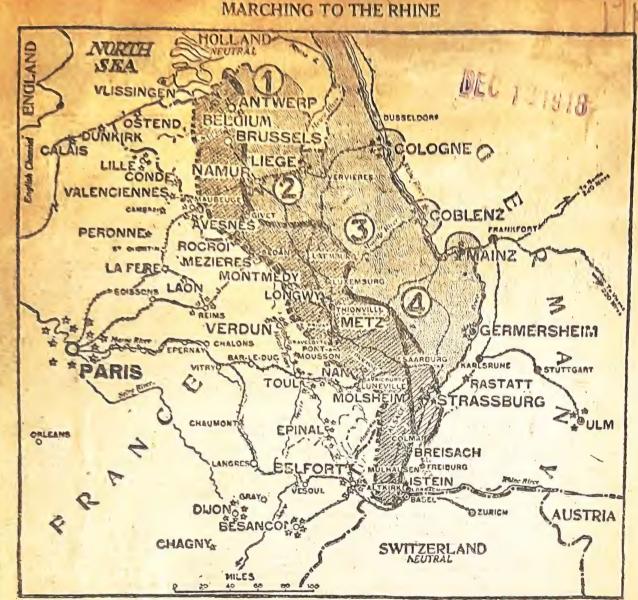
"The editor of this magazine has most generously offered me the privilege of writing a few words to my Comrades of the G.W.V.A., a



CAPT. J. COMYN-CHING.

privilege which I very greatly appreciate, but which also carries with it no small responsibility. May I first of all express my sincere sense of satisfaction and pleasure in being called to undertake the interesting and important work of military secretary of the Y.M.C.A. which will, I am sure, bring me into close touch with the men who have returned from overseas, affording me many opportunities of service among men. Since my arrival in this beautiful city of Edmonton I have been deeply impressed by the splendid spirit of unity and earnestness which permeates the G.W.V.A. here and which is exemplified in every individual member of the Association. This is undoubtedly as it should be, and I am keenly looking forward to many occasions when I may have the privilege of identifying myself with your great work involving such absolutely limitless opportunities of service in the cause of citizenship in all its phases. This is only to be a short message, and so I must conclude with expressing the hope that as military representative of the 'Y' I may be able to serve you in many ways, and that the close co-operation between these two great organizations which has already become so strongly established in this city may always continue. "J. M. COMYN-CHING."



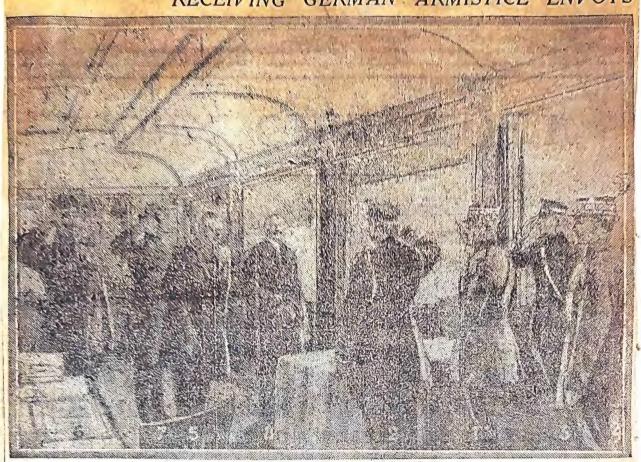


Belgium, France and Alsace-Lorraine are being evacuated by the Germans and the Allies are steadily, if slowly, pressing on towards the Rhine. In the sector marked 1 the Belgians are taking back their own country; in 2, the British (and this includes Canadians) are advancing toward Cologne; in 3, the Americans have occupied Luxembourg; and in 4, the French have already occupied Strassburg and the greater part of the 'stolen provinces.' When the Rhine is reached the British army of occupation will stand along the Rhine with a spearhead thrown across the river at Cologne and spreading like a fan on a 30 kilometer circle. At Coblenz the Americans will occupy a similar position and at Mainz, still further up the river, the French will hold the third great highway into the heart of Germany. Thus three main roads to Berlin itself, held by a strong, fully equipped army, ready to sweep forward at a moment's notice, will constitute a threat against which there can be no organized resistance. All of Germany will stand at the mercy of the occupying forces.

### One True Prophet

So far the best prophecy in connection with the war appears to be that made by Admiral Sims, of the United States navy. In December, 1910, when only a commander, at a Lord Mayor's dinner in London, he said: "If the time ever comes when the British Empire is seriously menaced by an external enemy, it is my opinion that you may count upon every man, every dollar, every drop of blood of your kindred across the sea." Such an out and out pro-English statement staggered Washington. "I direct that a public reprimand be given to Commander Sims." wrote President Taft to the Secretary of the Navy. "His offence has been so conspicuous that the action of the Department in reproving it should be equally so." The reprimand was administered. To-day Sims, honored by the whole world, is a full admiral, despite the opinion he once expressed in public. Secretary Daniels said recently at Springfield, Mass. "Time has demonstrated one thing, and that is that Admiral Sims was a true phophet." In this connection it is interesting to note that Admiral Sims is a Canadian by birth. I-le was born at Port I-lope, Ontario, on October 15th, 1858.

### FIRST PICTURE OF MARSHAL FOCH RECEIVING GERMAN



So far as can be learned no photographs were taken of this historic event. This is a reproduction of a drawing made by an official French artist. Those shown in the picture are: Allies' delegates, (1) Marshal Foch, (2) Admiral Wemyss, (3) American delegate, probably General Rhodes; (4) General Weygand. Germany's delegates: (5) Mathias Erzberger, (6) General von Gundell, (7) General von Winterfeld, (8) Count Oberndorff.

"The lessons of the war must not be lost,"

PARIS, Dec. 19.-Associated Press.

its military critic.

rominent French Critic Says Belgium Must

in Conference with day-King of Italy

President Wilson

The writer advocates that part of Dutch Zeeland and the lays the Matin, in an editorial today signed by Major de Civrieux, south bank of the Scheldt become an integral part of Belgium He declares also that Maastricht and the surrounding pocket Present artificial boundaries can no longer

Special Star Cable by United Press



This is a sketch made from life of one of the P-boats—No. P-275—sketched as she say of the remarkable boats, which accounted for many submarines, are very fast craft equipped with Diesel a speed of about 40 knots an lover. They carried a small gun forward, but their principal pon consisted of depth bombs, which may be consisted on the after en-

affic lanes at a speed of 8 or 9 knots to decoy the submarines. In action, this boat could develop a spbout 30 knots and on her forward deck, amidships and aft she carried a concealed gun, which could be by boar in an instant as soon as the submarine came within reach.

Army Horne,

past

IT WAS NEWS TO HER

To have lived through the great war and not to know that It was going on is the most unusual record of Mrs. Berthe Spandau, eighty-nine years old, German by birth and living in New York. Her age kept her son from telling her about the horrors of the invasion of Belgium and of the sinking of the Lusitania. He didn't wish her to worry and fret.

But the day of the peace demonstration made it impossible to keep silent The old lady heard the whistles blowing and the crowds cheering and she demanded to know what it was all about. When they told her she raised her hands in a gesture of impression and said:-

"Oh, if only I could get these two bands on that Kaiser!"

The interesting part of it is that Mrs. Spandau's husband, nearly clyvycars ago, was a German soldier.

### WHEN FOCH WAS FIRED

Speaking in London the other day Premier Clemenceau of France referred to Marshal Foch, and said:

I saw Marshal Foch one day when. suddenly and without any reason, he had been thanked and placed on the unemployment list. It was a day I shall never forget, when he came to me and said; 'See what has come to me:-

He did me the honor to ask my advice, I said to him, "Go home. No recriminations. Said nothing, and before many weeks are passed you will be wanted." He had no need of my advice. Perhaps he had already gaessed what It would be. His conscience would have suffered to prevent him running the risk of adding quarrels to the great national crisis through which the coun-try was passing at that sad hour.

"He went home without a word of re-orlmination, and I believe that not a fortnight had passed before he was Chief of Staff of the French Army. We had seen him on the Yser, we had seen him to the St. Gond marches, and we one in the St. Gond marches, and we can only say by the single effort of that valiant soldier the enemy was stopped, and his soldiers, who were not all French soldiers, were constrained when they appeared to heaftate to march to the attack.

'It was in these circumstances that he spoke those splendid words, when they came and told him, General, we cannot hold on. —I cannot hold on. Well, then, I attack. He attacked, and conquered."

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FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS ST

e past several d one reported himse

Exult in joy of this immortal hour That makes us witness of the awful power Unleashed of liberty; but deeper-shrined
Than joy our wonder is, that out of blind
Turnoil of peoples, and the twilight glower
Of imminent chaos—pure as Giotto's tower
Poised in the tempest—soars victorious Mind. Focus of freedom—Foch! Your mind has made Reason—religiou's theme, intelligenco—An anthem rising from the blood-dark sod, Your brow—a temple where the world has prayed, Your brain—of myriad souls the single lens; A burning-glass, held in the hand of God.

Percy MacKey.

FUREIGN OFFICE

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 20. — All the leading officials of the German Foreign Office are on strike as the result of the Government's acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Solf as Foreign Minister, according to the Rhendody to look after the Westphallan flazette. None

### The Soldier Whom Britain Unites To Honor To-Day



### FIELD MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

When the Field Marshal reached Dover yesterday, accompanied by Generals Plumer, Rawlinson. Birdwood, Byng and Horne, the people turned out en masse in honor of the Army's great leaders. But it was London that revealed the enthusiasm of the Empire for the nation's military chieftain.

At the station Field Marshal Haig and his party were welcomed by the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Lloyd George, the Secretary for War, and all the leading men of the city.

Amid the resounding cheers of thousands of the resounding cheers of thousands of the control of the city.

leading men of the city.

Amid the resounding cheers of thousands of eager citizens of London the royal equerries led the Field Marshal to a royal carriage and between lines of cheering thousands he was driven to Buckingham Palace to receive in person the thanks of His Majesty King George for the horoic part he had played on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

It is expected that the Field Marshal will be elevated to an earldom of dukedom and a large money grant as a token of the appreciation of a grateful process.

By Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 26.—Nearly one hundred persons were killed in the street fighting which began in Berlin on Tuesday morning, according to the telegraphic reports from the German border, transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen The Republican Guards tried several times to take the royal stables and the headquarters of the revolting sailors, but were repulsed.

The Alexander and Franze regiments have openly joined the revolting sailors in Berlin, and it is predicted in advices sent from Berlin late Christmas night that nearly the entire Berlin garrigon will suport them, leaving the Government without troops.

The advices add that large numbers of sailors are reported to be coming from Kiel to join their comrades in Berlin,

A Hymn of Peace.

ur enemies have fallen and the sword
Of lust and tyranny is beaten down.
Joyful, the nations shout with one accord
And eager hands on wine the victor's crown.
Lord, grant that in this hour we may be still
In everything obedient to Thy will.

The night was long and dark, and hard the way But ever to the distant goal we pressed. Weary and faint, sore stricken in the fray, But nover yet by craven fears distressed. We kept our living faith, undimmed and bright, In These our plerious captain in the fight, In Thee, our glorious captain in the fight.

Thou gavest us one heart, one mind, one soul
To battle nobly in a noble cause,
To keep the very heart of freedom whole
And still uphold the high and sacred laws
Of justice and of right on many a field,

Trusting in Thee Who wert our sword and shield. Grant us today, a spirit calm and strong

That in our hour of victory we may claim,
Who spend our dearest blood to right the wrong,
A triumph over every selfish aim.
Lord God of Hosts, that bidst the conflict cease,
Grant us that we be worthy of Thy peace!

Touchstone in London Daily Mail.

### RAN GAUNTLET IN DARDANELLES

British Sub E-14 Fought To Last Against Unequal Odds

London, December 25 .- (Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's, Ltd.)-The finest of all tales of the achievements of British submarines in war time is now completed by the official story, of the sinking of the famous submarine E-14 off the Dardanelles early in 1918, with the loss of her commander, Lieut.-Commander Geoffrey White, and all except seven of

frey White, and all except seven of the crew.

The E-14 left Mudros on the evening of January 27 and proceeded up the Dardanelles to search for the Goeben. After diving under submarine nets, she found that the Goeben, which the enemy had moved a few hours previously, had gone, so Commander White turned back, keeping a sharp lookout for enemy craft.

A torpedo was fired at a ship which, it transpired, carried the Goe-Wen's anumunition, causing a heavy explosion which extinguished the submarine's lights and sprang the forehatch. Leaking badly, the submarine tose to within fifteen feet of the surface. Land forts immediately opened a heavy fire, but did not hit her. The E-14 submerged to one hundred feet and continued on her course, but became unsteady and kept diving, so she was brought to the surface. She could no longer be relied. The impact of the surface water, and paurely paurely water.

the state of state

Want President to Interest Himself in Question-Wilson is Opposed to Sinking German American Catholics, Including Several Bishops, Navy

By Associated Press.

petitions from American Catholics, both clerical and lay, including several bishops, directing his attention to the Irish question and expressing the hope that he endeavor to aid in its solution. PARIS, Dec. 23.—President Wilson is in receipt of numer-

be devoted to the discussion by the President with the British War LONDON, Dec. 23.—It is expected that the whole of Friday, the day following President Wilson's arrival in England, will Cabinet of the terms proposed by Great Britain at the Inter-Allied Conference preceding the Peace Congress.

The Cabinet, it is said, will be able to finish by tomorrow night the task of framing the terms, and the final draft should ready by Christmas Day.

NO WARSHIPS SINK WOULD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23-It may be stated authoriatvely that President Wilson will oppose in the most drect fashion proposals from any source to sink the warships surrendered by Germany under the terms Associated Press.

Some people have found rea-for supporting such a course, of the armistice.
Since word came from Paris that American delegates to the peace conference intended to advocate destruction of the enemy vessels to avoid contention over the distribution, the particularly in view of the difficulty with has been discussed subject much Bons

Fully Appreciates Presence There of Canadian Star's Correspondent Makes Assertion After Conversation with British Prime Minister-Latter and Other Overseas Ministers.

Special Cable to Montreal Star, Copyright, 1918, by Ledger Co.

down his original policy, and the result of the Cogressional elec-tion and the subsequent Republican statement of policy have not "From an American diplomatic source I lezm there is no reason to fear there will be any serious difficulty between President Wilson Mr. Wilson, on the questions of reparation and the freedom of LONDON, Dec. 21.-The Evening Standard said last night and Allies on the application of his principles at the peace table. the seas, has changed his standpoint considerably since he been without effect on his mind.

**BEC 211918** 

"There is, in fact, in American diplomatic circles, a growing conviction that the alleged differences regarding such vital questions as a league of nations and freedom of the seas are imaginary than real, and that before the President returns to LLOYD GEORGE SEES NO ORSTACT ington, a complete understanding will have been reached.

In a Munich journal, it is stated the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavar last spring insisted that Germal ought to sue for peace because it altuation was then favorable and posponement might be dangerous.

So deeply angered was General Ludendorff that he broke off Prince Rupprecht's offensive.

Later on, the journal says, it was resolved to destroy Paris. At General Headquarters were a number of incendiary shells of a new pattern.

It was intended that aeroplanes should drep them over Paris, and it was reckoned that in this way at least a fourth part of Paris would be destroyed by fire.

But Prince Rupprecht offered energetic resistance, and succeeded in hindering the execution of such a desperate attempt. IMPERIAL LUGGAGE

TO BURN PARIS

The Kaiserin seems to have more fortunate than some queens the matter of luggage in her flight the matter of luggage in her flight Holland, since her luggage, thous described as rather shabby, was at parently plentiful. As a rule escapin queens have been badly provide When Charles X, and his entoural were turned out of France, one will went down to see them remarked the they had nothing in the way of "finishings," though they had mot Louis Philippe and his Queen, crost the Channel 2s Mr. and Mrs. Softwere ill-provided, and there is the of the ex-Empress Eugerie,

Official despatches have indicate nothing about the attlude of the President until today, when it we learned that he viewed the plan is PARIS, Dec. 23 — '78 it true the the American commission has de ejded to advocate sinking the German warships?" was the quentid of incorporating into other navi-craft of German construction. altogether undesirable. Special Star Cable.

"No," he replied. "We have the cided anything. The proposition he not even been discontinual. Becretas? put to the American Se State, Mr. Lanning today.

of the ex-Empress Eugerie, message to a friend when she England was "Come to me; nothing; not even a handkere London Chronicle."

Special Star Cable from our own Correspondent. Copyright. The Montreal Star Office, 20 Cock-Montreal

gur St., London.
LONDON, Dec. 21.—I have had the
reflece of fifteen minutes' conserlive with Premier Lloyd George. with thought as he is, with middle man in finer fettle, more heery, or more confident of his own

brery, or more confident of his own and the Empire's future.
British Prime Ministers do not runt newspaper interviews, but it see to breach of confidence to say that Lloyd George appreciates to the full the enormous advantage of presence here of Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues, and to make sure that Canada is with the make sure that Canada is with the homeland as a cordial partner in the new and grave tasks to be undertaken by the free nations of the world. It would have been almost impossible to have avoided delay and friction without the day to day per-sonal intercourse which is now takins place between the Canadian and ish ministers.

No one halls with greater pleasure then Lloyd George President Wil-sen's arrival in London next week. There is not a scintilla of evidence ary strain in the complete friend-Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, nor of the expetation of any unremovable dif-ficulty of presenting a united front as the Peace Conference, even on such complex matters as real freedom of the seas and guarantees for

the future peace of the world.

Every thinking Englishman, like
every thinking Canadian now here, regards the new and intimate un-derstanding between the United derstanding between the States and the autonomous nations of the British Empire as the greatest of all blessings arising from the war. With that assured, all else that we wish will follow for the betterment of humanity as a sequel to the present suffering and endurance.

RUSSIA THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

The most pressing difficulty is Russia, and President Wilson is right

in insisting that it will prove the arid test of the Peace Conference, and of its power to grasp the real-ties of the present world situation without shirking. It is quite obvious that a Russia in anarchy, a Russia without stable government which other governments can deal, and which can be depended on as a party to divisions at the Peace Conference, must be fatal to the hopes of a lasting settlement in Europe aie Abia. The best hopes of Europen stability and the world's peace Tay easily be wrecked if any re-volutionary peasant army remains in Russla under the clever military adventurers, to lead a crusade against Demany and the West generally.

England is governed by the common sense of the English people, but Germany and other central courties might drift into Bolshe-Fainst Bolshevism into a return to militarism.

President Wilson sees this clearly. So do the British ministers. Hence his desire to see a league of nations begun here and now as guardlans of world order, and on lines agreed be-tween the nations of the British Empire and the United States and their MEM AEVES ERE MENTE DE LE MAN

VENITA the ballot boxes remain sealed. No one seems to doubt that Lloyd George and the Coalition have won an emphatic victory. High au-thorities speak of a majority of from 150 to 200 in the new House. Labor hopes for 100 to 120 members, specially from the industrial North. The

Asquith Liberals seem to have had a bad time.

Before every other question, the electors, especially the new women electors, put the demand for stern, executive justice for the Kalser and all proved German criminals, and also that Germany must pay full in-demnities for the wanton human and material wreckage which she brought upon a peaceful world. It is clear, also, that the English people will have no more enemy allen poison in business or political life. They have done with Germany, at all events until Germany shows repentance, of which as yet there is no sign, and until cample reparation has been made, so far as reparation is possible for such heinous crimes against

For the rest it may be said gen-erally that the British people are fast ripening for leadership by a central national party combining the best elements of Unionism, Liberalism and Labor. What Lloyd George has called old vested prejudices and rival party factions are discredited in the face of the grave problems accentuated by the war, which Engi-land can only solve if the best men and women of all parties are at the head.

A POPULAR MEASURE.

Next to giving the fighting man his final and real chance to win the war, the Coalition Government's most popular measure has been the creation of permanent trade councils in each leading industry, where masters and men meet at a round table in continuous and friendly discussion of difficulties of wages and hours, the fuller use of labor-saving machinery, foreign competition, and all other relevant matters from which strikes and persistent ill-feeling have hitherto arisen between Capital and Labor The difficulties are enormous, bu these joint councils are already a work in nineteen of the foremost in dustries, with promising results. By putting aside sectional differences and working all together, England has done her full part in winning the war, and she can only win peace and prosperity by the continued national unity of the best elements in all parties, leaving opposition to anti-Coalition and extremist fragments in Unionism, Liberalism and Labor.

One word may be added on a question of special Canadian interest. How has prohibition stood in this election? It had little, if any showing. The electorate, generally speak-ing, seems to realize the enormous strides temperance has made, and the personal self-restraint during the war under the control of hours and the encouragement of the better class licensed houses where accommodation is good, and good food and non-intoxicants are obtainable. In Scotland, the local Veto Act

completes its probation of eight years'

and comes into force in 1920.

In practically only two English constituencies was prohibition made an issue. The prohibitionists are not sanguine there. Temperance

WHITE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP



### HUMOR IN THE WAR

(Ned Brace in the Birmingham Ago-Herald.)

The humor of the American Army is largely supplied by the negro troops. Un at the American front story after story was told about them by the old howspaper men in the service.

There was the story of the negro troops coming across the Atlantic in a transport. A submarine was sighted. The six sharp blasts from the whistle shrilled out and the order was given to the colored troops to fall in on the dock. The negroes stood in line at at-tention, waiting, shent, and, scared, while the passengers gathered in the saloon. Then the silence was broken by one big black man in the rear rank who, in a small quavering voice, asked "Does any nigger here want to buy a gold watch and chain?"

Then there was the story of the crap shooting negro in the artillery regi-ment, whose job it was to feed shells to the big gun. Each time he drove to the big gun. Each time he drove the shell into the breech and the gun boomed, he jumped high in the air, and with a characteristic crap-shooting crack of the fingers, shouted, "Count your men," Then as another shell was driven home and the gun fired, another jump, another shout of "Count cm again Mr. Kaiser, count cm again Mr. Kaiser, count the magain."
There is the story also, of the Mississ.ppi draft of cotton plantation ne

iss ppi draft of cotton plantation ne-groes, brought up from camp by rall to Newport News, and loaded on board the transport after dark. Next morning, when the troops woke up, the ship was well out to sea, and there was not osign of land to be seen. One negro soldier, who had never seen or heard of the ocean, leaned against the rall and looked awesomely at the vast stretch of water. "Oh, Lawd," he ejaculated, "de levee am bust."

A few days out, when the boat began to toss and the waves became mountainous and menacing, a seasick negro boldier looked up to the sky from where he lay on the wet deck, miserable and terrified, and groaned: "Oh, Lawd please make dat ocean come to attenshun.

A negro soldier in the trenches showed up with a new pair of shoes; "Where did you get dem shoes, nigger?" asked his mate.

"I gotten dese shoes from a boche," was the reply.

Soon after this the first negro disappeared. He was gone about four hours, but when he reappeared he, too, had a new pair of shoes.

"What kep you so long, niggor?" asked his friend.

"I had to kill twenty of dem boches befo' I got a pair to fit me," swered.

A captain said to a company of negroes, "Now I want you fellows to learn this game thoroughly. Suppore our company is holding the line here and the boche makes a direct charge at us across this field, what would you boys do?"

"Well, captain," came from one member of the company, "we sho would spread the news over France." On one transport going over, one negro trooper said to another, a very sea-sick boy, "Look out dere and see dat sail boat."

"Don't you call me for no sail boat, nigger," came from the sick fellow lying with his head on his arms, "don't you call me at all unless you see a tree."

# 

Mutinous Sailors Seized Royal Palace and Withstood Siege—Savage Fighting—Nearly 100 Killed and Many Wounded — Government Wins

Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.—General von der Marcken, lezder of the monarchist conspiracy exposed by the German Government, has been dismissed by the German War Minister, a Berlin dispatch exated today.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The editorial room and the publishing plant of the Socialist Vorwaerts were seized and occupied at 10 o'clock tonight by members of the Spartacus group.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The mutinous sailors who had been holding out in the Red Palace in Berlin have hoisted the white flag, and have been allowed to leave under guard, according to advices from Berlin sent by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam. Government troops, the message adds, now occupy the palace and the royal stables.

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Bloody fighting occurred in Berlin around the Royal Palace Tuesday, advices to French diplometic officials here today declared. Sailors hurled bombs into the palace and adjoining buildings. At 11 a.m. a truce was called. The dead numbered 68 with many wounded.



# Coire aux Trouges Canadienies

This is a reproduction of a poster put up by the Belgian storekeepers in the Canadian area. As the Canadian troops cleared out the enemy and marched into towns and villages, one of the first things which met their eyes was this courtesy from a brave people, their allies. The poster was sent to Canada from Mons by Signaller Nelson C. Potter, 11th Canadian Siege Battery, to his father, Mr. W. E. Potter, 2475 Hutchison street

### CANADA'S GREAT RECORD IN FINAL MONTHS OF WAR

Currie's Troops Furnished a Curious Coincidence in British Military History

95 MILES IN 3 MONTHS

34,000 Captures Included Prisoners, 750 Artillery Guns and 3,500 Machine Guns

(By Canadian Press.)

Otlawa, Dec. 24.-The following despatch is forwarded from the office of Sir E. Kemp, Canadian Overseas Minister of Militia, by Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian Overseas Military Forces:

Canadian troops have furnished a curious coincidence in British military history. The first troops to enter Mons the day the armistice

France, amounting approximately to alx billion trance.
Several safes, weighing from five to a several safes, weighing from the Paris, December 25.—(Havas)—
The Germans have returned stocks
Lisken from the banks in Northern

Back To Valenciennes Unopened Safes Being Brought

GERMANS RETURN BOOTY

Government,"

prisonets, and took possession of Lieu St Aumand.

Before the enemy evacuated the territory be held he found time to destroy ail the raflway tracks, bridges, and in every possible way tried to impeds our advance. By October 18 the First Division had crossed the Canal de La Sensee and established a line just beyond Fechain, Fessain. Villers au Terte, Lewarde, Dichy, and Sur le Noble. At Pecquenquurt and villages in the neighborhood which felt to the First Division, nearly 3,000 civillans were released on October 19. On the night of October 19-20 the Tenth Brigade of the Fourth Division, entnight of October 19-20 the Tenth Brigade of the Fourth Division, entered the large mining town of Denain after a sharp fight on the outskirts, and the 28,000 civilians there welcomed our men with most hilarious enthusiasm. Before the end of the month the First and Fourth Divisions were established on the outskirts of Valendanies on a line rille. skirts of Valenciennes on a line running north, and the number of elvillans freed by that time totalled 75,000, all of whom became a charge on the Canadian Corps for rations, for the Germans had robbed them of every particle of food and left their cupboards as bare as Mother Hubbard's.

### TAKING VALENCIENNES.

The Third Division took over from the First on a line in the vicinity of Raismes. On November 1 the Fourth Division attacked south of Valenciennes in conjunction with the 22nd Corps, an attack which was an unqualified success, for over 800 property dead with construction of the than the construction of the state of enemy dead were counted after the show at the portals of the city, and we captured 1,400 prisoners, several

we captured 1,400 prisoners, several artillery guns, and many machine guns. The next day the Eleventh and Twelfth Brigades joined hands in the Place di Canada.

John Strieber Brigades joined hands in the Place di Canada.

From Valenciennes the Third and purth divisions began to push on wards Mons, the Fourth operating the right of the Mons road, the Third on the left. So far as pectacular features of fighting were as some fighting, but the enemy as too much concerned with retirge to prevent being completely utted that he had little time to of r much resistance. As our men r much resistance. As our men tered towns and villages they were ssed and embraced and held as de-

tered towns and villages they were seed and embraced and held as deerers and treated as such. That every many control of the enemy by control of the e Barcelona, Tuesday, December 24. -(By the Associated Press)-Dis-

### Disorders in Barcelona

Jonference have been demyod, but bills delay has not meant a respite from business for Canada's representatives. They have thoroughly prepared their briefs, and have made considerable progress in trade propagatanda.

Peace in Flanders.

(Dedicated to Col. John McCrae, M.D.)

Sleep, rest, brave hearts
In Flanders field.
Ye willed to die
And not to yield,
Soon learned the truth
Of Life, to know That sacrifice That sacrifice
For what is right
Shall over triumph
Over might,
True to this faith
Ye fought the fight,
On fields where poppies grow.

Sleep on, brave lads, Bright sunrise glow Beams o'er the land Where poppies blow;
A land where Freedom lives,
Where red did flow
The blood of brother, Friend and foe; Fair land that lives Because ye died,
Ye loved of Britain's
Youth, Her pride,
Far fields of Flanders, Glorified. Where red the poppies grow.

### TO ESSAY ATLANTIC FLIGHT



Lt.-Col. R. Collishaw, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., etc., who announces that he will fly across the Atlantic in a five engine Handley-Page machine early in April next. He gave out the news at Toronto where he stopped off on his way to his home in Nanaimo after a distinguished career at the front, second only to that of Lt. Col. Bishop, V.C., etc. Lt.-Col. R. Collishaw, D.S.O., D.S.

DEC 23 1918

### HOW NATION STANDS VOTER TOLD WILSON OICE OF BRITISH

Unhesitating Emphasis That British Fleet Remain Supreme and That Germany's War Makers B. Brought to Justice Fully Realized by President

plaudits which greeted his visit to return of German colonies to Gerhistoric Gulidhall, he, in his own many"; "No fettering of the Britis winds of Lloyd George and his colonies world of tyrants whonever an leagues."

erican, or pure Buropean, but a deshion, and indicate constantly reformed. America will be infrare, that no viewer blend of the two. America will lie constantly referring European proposals to the test of the ideal. We on our side will be constantly plunging A Times editorial expresses the American ideals in the cold bath of facts. The chief hope of the world lies in this double reference, backwards and forwards, from facts to

tive journal acclaims Count Brock-pies.

Minister at Copenhagen, who has now Eberbeen reinstated in the Berlin For- to be What Germany hopes for is clear enough, the is crystallized in the Berliner Tageblatt. That authorita-Whing, except the proposals of Wil-son's polley." It adds that the Count "atick that he may be trusted to "stick stubbornly to the fact that Germany. may be expected to do all possible to nas accepted nothing, absolutely no-WHAT GERMANY HOPES FOR.

Solve of the second those many of the second one and only chance is in driving a

"Roses, roses all the way." That two furthwill to a clern account to President Wilson's happy fate his president Wilson's happy fate his president Wilson's happy fate his president will the soft and dolays — Germany and her ac Between the fervent popular cheets "No more German para her account to the president which present the fervent finance, commence the manual methods in Britis plaudits which present the fervent finance. Special Star Cable From Our Own date. They are summed up in the pub Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, as: "The Kalser and all the Germa or and all the Germa or and all the Germa."

should know say the results of these Increase they arise. Increase intimate talks are already excellent, hesitating emphasis in all parts of the and promise cordial agreement on country turned deaf ears to fair prowages and more and better houses more generous education and health position which Englishmen in high more generous education and health places hope to realize where it says: reform, until the candidates had settlement with the bost chance pledged themselves in the clearest of permanence will not be pure Am- terms to end the war in a clean rhrager that no Ministry under Lloyd mises of reconstructions with better indicated by George, or anyone else, wo gix months if it neglected if whelming people's utterance.

WILSON KNOWS BRITISH FEELINGS.

ten gladly enough to proposals for a league of nations, or anything else to ensure a safer world for the free peo-If President Wilson did not realize this before, he begins to realize It now. When these fundamentals of England will lisjustice are assured,

now their old idols are broken and their of old idols are broken and their of old idols are broken and their old old idols of their old idols of t It is regarded as a good sign that Ebert and Bourgeols Germany seem to be winning their way against rieneoht and Ledebour. It remains now to see what the electors to the German National Assembly will produce on January 19th, when more than "save in Paris much and more per- England and America to keep the haps than is believed."

In other words, Germany sees her their orders by the wish of the Gerhalf of the 40 million electors will be eign Office, and gives the assurance toricians and Bolshevists like Liebkwomen. It may yet, be the task of man people themselves.

President Has Long Meeting With Lloyd George and Balfour-Results Said to Be Satisfactory -Meets Other Chiefs Today

Special Star Cable.

signed by the Allies in 1916. He said the only agreements reached PARIS, Dec. 27.—Aristide Briand, former Premier, denied in the Chamber of Deputies today that any secret treaties had been then were to be publicly ratified at the Peace Conference.

by Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary to the Committee on Imperial Defence, arrived at Buckingham Palace at 10:30 o'clock this morning for a conference with President Wilson. The day was dark and rainy, but a big crowd had arrived before the Premier LONDON, Dec. 27.—Premier Lloyd George, accompa

his secretary. There were a number of American callers, and the Duke of Connaught and Sir Richard Herschell visited the Palace Mr. Wilson was astir early this morning, and was busy with

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, walked over from the Foreign Office to attend the conference between Wr. Lloyd George and the President.

THE CENTER DRAFALL

for a n Sung colonies in raw t two stipulation tinued ECONOMIC OUESTIONS

Four-France materials and ber of years. policy.

political mans must be possible to the provided man the period with a would when the League of Nations and the abandonment of Importalism with favor if they were as sured that the Alied powers would, the certain extent, pool their economic resources for the period of the post-war industrial rebuilding.

The French Government would by willing to forego its cleams to Asiatic Turkey and the Saire Basin, and the reutralization of the left bank of the Phine, provided it were assured of an four things: questions involved are considered by its the different foverments, the more continued in the continue of the continue of the context of the c or the Peace or the Peace or many of the Jonference, The closer many of the the three thr real Star. Copyright.
PARIS, Dec. 28--Each All
runment is hard at work for

e of Nations sufficiently populie the world adsignated whe'ler a. general the European Britain are pr to he prepared to b ents in Austria Grea good dear good dear purchase a portlo which the European Cdebts, and the on their feet. other of of purchas Ip to must co Peace Co try is pro gue of to police Creat ignore herself

as consumed t One—Financial support from the United States in paying her debt, and for rebuilding the destroyed area pending the collection of payments order only i and of Germany's wealth a ce was four hundred and marks (\$(02,500,000). question. At the best, if or maintained, Germany will on able to pay a few billions of This is a collection. Germany had during the war probably of her resources. Befor and rest at first, and the recaims will be long pending the co from Germany. able to part first,

roddns Montreal Star Shaw, former present 28.—Viscount Grey Gilbert Murray, Sir Wr the Wilson's son, and possibly, Variation Jan. An address on the NO President presented.

upon President Wilson at League of a deputation from the this morn-include the GREY'S DEPUTATION American Embassy The deputation will Times-Public LONDON, Dec. of will wait League

DEC 28191

### FRANCE NOT DISBAND RAAPS RECAUSE A VAY DENOUNCE ARMST

Assumed Allies Dissatisfied With Way Germany Handing Over Materials Demanded -Economic Matters Will Affect Peace Decisions

### ALLIES MAY FURTHER OCCUPY, GERMANY

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to Chicago Daily News and Montreal Star. Copyright.

PARIS. Dec. 28—M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, told a special commission that the reason why France was not demobilizing faster was that the Allies might be obliged to denounce the armistice. No reasons were given, but it is assumed that the Allies are dissatisfied over that the Allies are dissatisfied over that the required rolling stock, the is supposed, before January 16th, to furnish 5.000 locomotives and 15, to furnish 5.000

### 1914 AND 1919

ONDITIONS obtaining in Canada before the outbreak of war in 1914 were such as to make it harder for the public in general to stand the test and strain of the four years of trial to come.

We were a peace-loving people inured to the softer experiences and comforts of life. Thrift, for instance, was not an outstanding characteristic of Canadians. Interest in public affairs, as was shown always on election days, was confined to a small minority.

ctically nothing had been done or had happened to prepare us for war.

And yet, Canada came through the war gloriously and safely, with cruel losses of men but without the distress at home that might have been expected from the unreadiness of 1914.

Five years after 1914, we come face to face - for a Dining or Living Room. y two colorings and two patterns, but eithe clean up of this line of fine Seamless Rugs.

### Seamless Wilton Rugs

\$7"52' Each .. .. ners, Sizes 30 x 30, 18 cluding Scarves, Shams 1000 bieces lapanese L

trds 36 luch pure White, trds 38 luch pure White, the war manufactor of the medium ods, cotton sultable for yard, 19ce, Per yard, 19ce, 19ce yard, 19ce

Shams and Kunn

Collon, 261 Aze bods, Art sateen, a corresponding shades,

Art sateen covers, with double panel

Y TELEGRAPH WITH PREMISER 30, 1918.

### British Coalition Has Majority Of 235

### Lloyd George And His Government Won Big Victory

Cashing Maniary Has a Working Lead of 235 in the New British Parliament – Every Coalition Minister Elected British Parliament – Every Coalition Minister Elected and Many with Tremendous Majorities – Mr. Asquith and Many with Tremendous Majorities – Mr. Asquith Lead of 235 in the New Many Parliament Many Canadians Were Re-Debuted as was Mr. Dillon – Many Canadians Were Re-Debuted as was Mr. Dillon – Many Canadians Were Re-

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New Year

**Celebrations** 

IN celebrating, as we do, the passing of the old year and the exodus of the new, the feeling predominent is one of agec-tion to those who are near and dear to us.

THERE is also less habit than sincerity in those gifts which are given to bind more closely such connections.

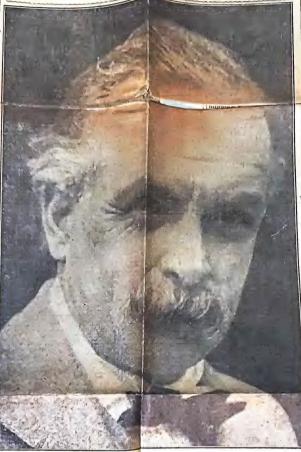
"""

YOUR intentions and affections are thereby given more force, and cover that which is inexpressible in work.

MAPPIN Cifts, being of the highest grade of perfection, are the means of conveying the highest expressions. WE remain open this evening.

Mappin & Webb JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
353 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST.,
MONTREAL,

### BRITAIN'S PREMIER RE-ELECTED



THE RT. HON D. LLOYD GEORGE

FORMER PREMIER DEFEATED



CANADIANS WERE SUCCESSFUL

Coulition DEFEATED



CANADIAN WON



COL. GRANT MORDEN.

old Observation Orders, 1 2011 Covernment Hours, 22 24111011. 11.2111 Close, Lee-

dberul, 18,084; Poulle, La-

New York West—J. P. Green Coalling Zestruker West—J. P. Green Coalling Zestruker West—J. P. Green Coalling Labor, 20, 730.

International Control of Coalling Coallin

### Say It With Flowers, Oh, Man!

onnaunder Dean, who has been ted for Bluckburn, received the toria Cross in April for gallantry techrunge in April for gallactic steater West J. F. Green Coall-Labor, 20,570, Harmany Maedon-ioreditch

You say buying flowers is wasteful.

calories or by heart beats?

Do you smoke?

Do you go to the "movies"?

Do you use gas for your Ford?

Well, maybe you will say these are necessaries, but the use and enjoyment of flowers is far older than the Christlan era, and comes nearer the heart than any of these.

Remember, especially, her New Year Corsage Bou-



### Dr. A. H. EDWARDS DENTIST



THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

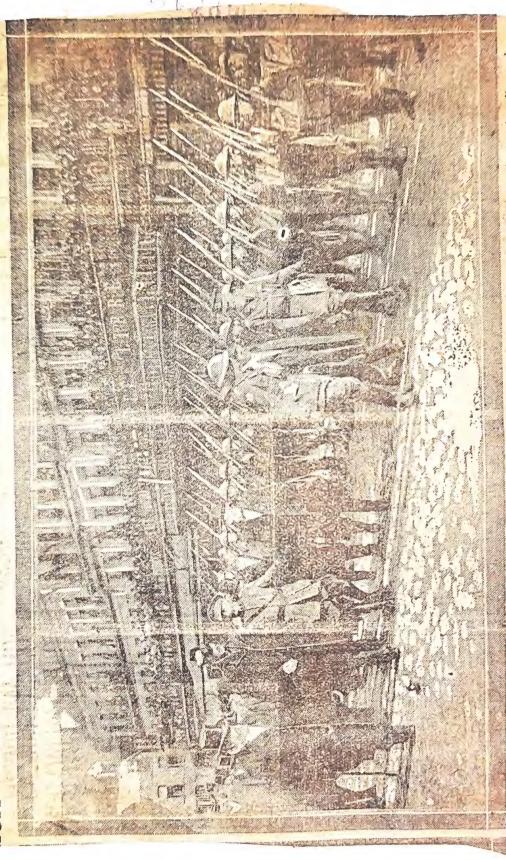
# THE TWO CANADIAN BATTALIONS

To the left the Montreal Highlanders, the 42nd Battalion, which was the first to enter the town and is officially given the credit for taking in 1914 was the 42nd Black Watch, to which the 42nd Canadians is attached through its parent regiment, the 5th Royal Highlanders.

OUF

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1918

## MONS ARMISTICE DAY CAPTURED ICH



t. The battalion is seen marching past the general immediately after he had entered in their wake. It is worth noting that the last battalion to leave To the right is seen the Princess Pats being inspected by the G.O.C. First Army and the Mayor of Mons. The Pats took part in the attack, though

### DRASTIC PEACE MANDATE IS FOR LOYD GEORGE"

ing Germany - Asquithians and Labor Still No Mistaking Temper of British People Regard-Have Kick Left-Premier Has Big Problem

LONDON, Dec. 30.-The votes polled in England and Wales were: COALITION.

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DANGER-SIGNALS ON PREMIER'S PATH Special Star Cable From Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur street, London, Dec. 30.-Mr. Lloyd George's triumph is even more decisive and personal than was Chamberlain's in the khaki election of Boer War, days. Will it also end, like Chamberlain's, in a party break-up and ultimate political colThe danger signals before Lloyd George's path are clear enough. And has be not proved himself master of political strategy? He goes to the Peace Conference with a more overwhelming popular mandate than even his best friends expected, but that mandate means far sterner handling of Germany and German resources and German leaders than the British Government has hitherto seemed to contemplate.

Coalitionism and Labor were dead and done with. Nothing could be less true. Lloyd George won bis own sent by a majorative was a United States of the Could be less true. Some Coalitionists already talk as if Asquithlan Liberalism, anti-Grenadier Guards

More Concert Concert

1st Regt. Canadian

Regimental Notice.

Gymnasium Exhibition 3 to 6 P.M. Music.

NEW YEAR'S DAY Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION Drummond Street

"The Message of the Passing Social and Devotional Hours. armal. Come When You Can. of Chicago. Year."

# VERSHIP OF

Power Which is Not a Combination of All the Powers, U. S. President Declares in Speech at United States Will Join No Combination of Manchester Today

By Associated Press.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 30.—America is not interested in European politics, but she is interested in a partner-hip of right bethe freedom of the city of Manchester at the Free Trade Hall here tween America and Europe, declared President Wilson in receiving today. America is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world, he added.

the world at the right poise by a balance of power," the President said, "the United States would take no interest in it, because she will join no combination of power which is not a combination of "If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep

# ANGLO-AMERICAN FRATERNITY STRONG

There was a feeling of cordial fraternity and friendship between America and Great Britain, declared the
President, which was based on principle of friendship and patriotism
principle of friendship and patriotism

"I wish we could, for the whole ÷>0 ¤

Had Allah with Ottawa 30ciety Girl Which Came to Nothing

the partnership of in
"Which college declare outselves the friends of the covenant,"

"Which college declare outselves the friends of the Covenant,"

"Which college declare outselves the friends of the Covenant,"

"Which college declare outselves the friends of the Covenant,"

"Which college declare outselves the friends of the Covenant,"

"Which college declare outselves the friends of the Covenant, and the Covenant, an aculty of the Khaki University Correspondent. Khakl University

o represent the Congregational Col-Prof. W. H. Greaves, M.A., of the penaltment of Public Speaking of ictoria College, has been appointed

VERSITY.

# U.S. DELEGATES STUDYING BOLSHEVISM

ing the last two days by the American delegates to the Peace Conference, especially since the receipt of despatches indicating progress of the The progress of the Russian Bolsheviki in been given serious consideration durelement toward Vining control in Berlin. German Bolshevík

THREE GREAT SEPARATE MOVEMENTS

yesterday morning, merits the closest PARIS December 31.—The extra-ordinary ression of the Chamber of through Sunday night until 90'clock attention in the United States, for it indicates that the recent optimism of the American peace delegates is perwhich lasted straight haps misplaced. Deputies,

several points, and that he supported England in the matter of the freedom of the seas. He declared himself in ngreement with President Wilson on ferent from those of America, Premier Clemenceau said has was in disfavor of the old system of defensive, It appears that France will enter the negotiations with ideas quite diffrontiers and special alliances.

great movements, each aspiring to perfectly satisfied with the results dominate the reconstruction period. he had accomplished, and not in the First comes the Bolshevist may? least disturbed by M. Clemenceau's volutionary communism throughout indicates that the French Premier is vatism symbolized by M. Clemenceau ferest of right. His attitude is which desires to utilize all the old regarded as any cause for alarm. Generally speaking, it appears more power" at the proper time. symbolized by Lenine and statements. and more clear that there are three Trotsky, which desires to spread rethe world; the second is the Conser-

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Bolshevism has pendence of Poland, and the Amereen given serious consideration dure, ican delegates in Panis have conferred with the Polish representa-

Poland and Esthonia is also being shevikt from dominating these councarefully watched.

Although the United States has not convenes, it will be difficult for the officially recognized the Polish Gov- Allies to take any preventive measernment, it has recognized the inde- ures. protection to be given Poland and Esthonia, they are apparently inclined to prevent the Russian Boltives here.
While the American delegation will make no statement concerning they are apparently

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer paraphernana of virile nationalism, to Chicago, Daily News and the such as strong armies and navies Mantreal Star. Copyright. strong alliances, colonial domains and the establishment of defensive frontiers and forces.

bolized by President Wilson and the idea of a league of nations, which desires to bring about disarmament compulsory arbitration, a strong in ternational peace and internationa The third movement is that sym equity.

putes can be reduced to one or an other of these formulas, and it is be tween these three that the world by now called upon to decide. Practically all of the existing dis

Special Star Cable by United Press Staff Correspondent,

ceau's speech regarding "balance of The President left England today Són will reply to Premier ClemenA careful analysis of the speech His attitude is not prepared to concede much in the in-

International Plan Will Abolish Sweating and Solve Great Labor Problems-Reported Britain and U.S. Have Come to Full Understanding

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Complete understanding has been reached between Great Britain and the United States as a result of President Wilson's visit, according to the Exchange Telegraph today, quoting a member of the President's suite as its authority.

The news agency said it was informed that there is now a "complete and solid understanding between the two countries,

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, who has just reached Paris from London, had a long conference today with Colonel Hosse. The talk was a sequel to the discussions which President Wilson had in England with Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour, and had to do with the taking up of practical details of the peace conference.

# BRITAIN HAS WORLD-LABOR PLAN

LONDON, Dec. 31. - The British, paper, "that the suggestion will be submit plans for a permanent inter- men's representatives, will probably national court and organization to accompany the British delegation to secure joint action in such matters, the Conferences as advisers in a "It is certain." save the nows about the conference as advisers in a second or secure of the conference as advisers in a second or s of an international adjustment of sal. Two or three employers of conditions of employment and to labor, and an equal number of work-War Cabinet is considering a propothroughout the world, according to the Express. The proposal is to ask the Peace Confedence, at one of its sal which may have an important bearing on future labor questions earliest sessions, to apopint a com-

adopted, and it is also certain it will result in an organization, as part of an active league of nations, to prepare the way for international reginlation of conditions of employment, which would be a death-blow to mission to inquire into the question ally sympathetic toward the propo-'sweating.'
"The French Government is cordl-

# Interesting Record Of Canadian Battles Since September 8

(By J. F. B. Livesay, Canadian Press Correspondent in France.)

With the Canadian Corps, Mons, Nov. 22.—Under date of September \$th last, a cable was embodied in these despatches reviewing the work of the Canadian Corps in the months preparatory to and including the battle period August \$th, September \$th, 1918. That account, designed for the purpose of giving a brief record, is now supplemented by bringing it up to date.

During the period between September 8th and September 26th, the time was spent considering and debating future plans when many important conferences were held by the officers in high command. The troops in the line merely held in the usual routine way.

The problem which presented itself was largely an engine ring one, namely the devising of means for crossing the Canal du Nord, all the crossings of which had been blown away by the enemy. The way in which this almost unsurmountable difficulty was met by our Canadian Engineers, who worked both day and night under a veritable hell of fire to construct means of crossing, has earned for them a name which will live forever in the history of our country.

At twenty minutes past five on the morning of September 27th, an attack of great magnitude was launched against the enemy, the object being to effect the crossing of the Canal du Nord and capture the territory east of it and leading up to Cambrai. The attack front extended along the canal from Marquion to south of Bourlon Wood and the attack was made by the following troops:—On the right of our Corps the Fourth Canadian Division; in the centre the First Canadian Division; on the left flank of the Corps was the Eleventh British Division; while on our right flank was the British Corps.

# HIT A TERRIFIC BARRAGE.

The troops advanced under a most terrific barrage, well planned and adding to the already great laurels of the Canadian artillery. At 7.30 a.m. the crossing of the canal had been effected and the first objectives taker. At 11.30 a.m. the second objectives were reached and the villages of Marquion and Bourlon taken and by noon were in complete possession of Bourlon Wood. The troops of our left captured Oisy le Verger and Epiney while those on our right carried Grancourt. Flesquieres, Anneux, Cantaine,

Noyelles and Marcoing.

The capture of Bourlon Wood was the outstanding feature. As a German officer taken there said to the

were contemplating a further attack, and consequently he began to with-draw.

The period between now and October 9th was given up to the completion of plans for the crossing of the Canal de L'Escaut and the capture of Cambrai. On October 7th the First Canadian Division went to the 22nd British Corps and was relieved by the Second Canadian Division.

On October 9th another great attack was launched at half past one in the morning under cover of darkness. The attack completely surprised and demoralized the enemy. At three o'clock the bridgeheads over the canal had been secured by the Third Canadian Division and the town of Ramilles captured by the Second Canadian Division, both divisions having patrols in Cambrai, and at eight o'clock that morning the historic city was completely in our hands.

Our troops pushed on and by five that afternoon had captured Esrcudoveres and Eswars, while the British troops on the north had captured Blecourt, Bantigy, Cuvillers and Abancourt. On October 10th the battle continued and the villages of Nayes, Thun Leveque, Thun St. Martin, Iquy, Paillencourt, Estrun, and Hemlenglet were captured in rapid succession and at night the general line held was east of the above villages.

### QUEANT SWITCH BATTLE

On October 12th, the First Canadian III. Division, which had previously broken through what remained of the Queant-Drocourt line north of the canal, occupied the villages of Arleux, Estrees, Souy and Corbenham, the enemy having evacuated them. The Second Canadian Division also attacked and after stiff fighting captured Nordan, Aubigny-au-Bac, and Lieu-St. Armand.

From this time on the enemy carried out a withdrawal and our troops expended all their energies on the effort to keep contact with him. The advances of the infantry were very considerable each day and great difficulty was experienced in getting up ammunition and supplies owing to the very thorough and successful plan of demolition carried out by the retreating enemy. To those who had in charge this difficult task and successfully carried it out belongs a large share in the ultimate victory and the earnest gratitude of the balance of the fighting forces.

The enemy covered his retirement with machine guns, dug in and placed in the houses of villages,

On October 12th we occupied the line of the Canal la Sensee from Palleul to Corbenham. On October 13th the troops of the First Canadaian Division effected a crossing of the canal south of Ferin. From October 12th to 17th there was considerable patrol fighting, the enemy having decided to withdraw in some places and resist in others, but by October 17th we had a

# The Rem Bear.

and the state of t

By Edgar A. Guest.

Some shall complete the chapter: some shall stop Their fingers, once so sure, shall pause, then drop Few griefs Time brings itself to start, our tears. We are the architects that plan and shape our years. Another chapter in the book of life
For us to fill with faith and courage high.
Each morning we shall cut with Time's keen knife The pen that was but loaned to them to hold. The pages, white and spotless to the eye. And find life's narrative for them is told-

Man writes the record of his life in deeds (Years are but chapters of the book complete): Nothing but empty pages brings the year: It plays no favorites with high or low. ndelibly shall stamp each glistening sheet. We must determine as the days shall go. Time has no power the lives of men to bless. Man is the author of his own success. What shall be written when we finish here. His actions, not his oft-repeated creeds,

God grant this Year with joy and peace shall glow And send to all the strength to make it so. May it relate man's progress toward his goal, And when at last the finished tale is told. God grant that we may toil with courage fine. May it proclaim the splendor of his soul, With neither shame nor sin to mar a line. Way this book match the splendors of the old And with the old ideals blend the new. Another year to fill with service true!

Russin, the reaction after Czarism has wrecked the sound essential structure of national life. By crazy efforts to replace what was destroyed, the Bolsheviki Government has set up an even more terrible tyranny. In Germany the crupsult. Even in well-ordered countries, dwelling in the freedom, for which these others grope, there are some mutterings of unhealthy tion against Kalserism threatens a similar rediscontent.

The world is new, and yet much that is old is worth preservation or development. Hdmanity requires enlightened leaders, men of ready sympathy and clear perception wherever authority or influence is held, to save intact for the generations to come those tried and trusted institutions which have not been at fault. The hope of all who seek reform only up to the boundaries of guaranteed order and real freedom of life and opportunity is that no blind refusal to recognize the dawn of a new day may invite an equally blind upheaval o destroy all.

"We are using big words," warns President We are, and the situation that calls justice, to keep the world at peace by means of a league of free peoples-the highest aim of for big words calls also for mighty deeds. So the nations stage an amazing conference at 0.0 Versailles to make world peace based statesmanship in all history.

par sure guardigh in spirit. May our Prusslan mnrebuilding what war has deher honor unblemished. With new wealth of impressive experience, new population, and the same prodigal store of natural resources which Canada tant and useful as was our Through it all Canada has come faithful to ofty ideals, not without distress but holding sure guarantee of greatness,

The from vassalage to

YEAR of signs and wonders ends today. Tomorrow a year more wonderful still For more than four years, we have been We have been killing, burning Humanity was in part infected and as a whole threatened with a foul disease. To save civilization, its dwelling place had to be purged with fire and sword. tearing down. and wasting.

That work is done. That danger is past. But in purging the structure-the slow growth of centuries-much has been destroyed Now we shall build anew.

But not rebuild. Much of what is gone has passed forever. Thatched roofs and thrones glamor of militarism, and the jungle law that might is right, departs the principle of With ernment of all by the privileged few. of divine right will not return.

The ashes of these things are blown away in the wake of the fleeting year. Here is a new year and a new world, a world to be built up again in the light of the lames from the old world's wastage.

The years of war have stimulated thought on the part of men and women everywhere, soaked buts on the firing line, in pain-drenched new thoughts have come to the people, beliefs worthy of respect, ideas that will not accept In long night watches at sea or in waterhospital wards and in lonely rooms at home, repudiation. It is so much easier to tear down han to build. The temptation of a deep conriction is towards destruction.

the axe of hasty and passionate reform is to nation to destroy the conditions which gave it birth. But to slash at the roots of evil with was bred by the old things. In the hearts of This war, with all its cruelty and terror, nen all over the world has grown a determő the very tap root of progress.

# JAN 1 1919

# 1919

## MONTREAL, WED., JANUARY 1.

### THE YEAR 1918.

The event that for all the nations of the world made 1918 memorable was the collapse of the Germanic alliance and the signing of an armistice that ended fifty-one months of the most destructive warfare in his-When in August, 1914, the petcy blood-stained state of Serbia afforded the excuse for a war for which continental Europe had been preparing for a generation, all who could see perceived that the struggle would be terrible in extent, awful in its cost in life and treasure, prolonged beyond what modern history could parallel. Few thought that it would last so long as it did, or bring such ruin as is hardly yet comprehended. The latest records suggest that not less than 6,500,000 men in some way lost their lives while serving their countries during the four years and a quarter of fighting that has only been concluded. No estimate can be made of the destruction of property, representing generally the accumulation of generations of The circumindustry and thrift. stances of the ...r's end were as dramatic as anything in its record. Though its allies of the early stages had weakened or fallen away, Germany's army --esented a front and showed an energy in operations that as late as July depressed the leaders in the Entente Alliance and caused them to fear that, though the spirit of their people was unbroken, their material means would not suffice to carry them through the other year that they could hope would bring them victory. change was so quick when it came that it seemed Providence had exerted its power and, as in the crisis recorded in Hebrew tradition, had paralysed the 'est of the enemy. The German armies, halted, then went back, then asked for a cessation of the war and for peace. The strong hearts and determined wills of the Allied peoples, not less than of the soldiers-French, British, United States-bad achieved their object. The world is to have peace, and under conditions that promise it

will last a long time, and, perhaps, out of it will develope something that will justify the poet's vision of a parliament of man, a federation of the world, For as good men, freed from the anger of the strife, and with vision undazzled by the false glory of militarism, see with clear eyes the awful horror that modern science has added to the oldtime horror of war, there should rise up a sentiment, deep, strong and allpervading, that man's highest work in life is to make his fellows' lot more safe, more noble, more worthy of the common fatherhood of humanity; and with none of these objects is war compatible. If the dawn of such a millenium should come while the present generation fills its time in this world, those of it who shared in the toil of the past four years, out of which grew the great promise of today, may repeat with just pride, the apostle's boast: "With a great price bought I this freedom," hem, those who dying gave all and those who living gave much, the world and all its nations owe such a debt as may not be measured.

In our own country men of the state and men of commerce, and men of all classes generally, have been giving their best to the great cause. Parliament's chief work was in making provision for the armed services on land and sea, and it was so effective that in the closing weeks of the war, Canadian Corps, which took their share of the hardest work, were strong enough at all times for whatever task was set for them to do. Men of the Expeditionary Force are now returning, some, happily, in vigorous health, some broken in body and with a claim on their country that all are ready to recognize. If the passing of the danger permits men to give their thoughts to matters that once seemed of large import, but of late have caused little concern to the masses of the people, it is not a cause for worry. There has, in the past four years. been developed a new conception of public duty, and though men may differ on what their duty is, and how it should be performed, the great heart of the people will respond to what is best in the appeals made to them. A people which has voluntarily accepted such burdens as Canadians—and Newfoundlanders, and Australians, and Africans and Indians, and men of the isles of the sea—have taken on their shoulders, may make mistakes in policy, but will not fall in duty. The difficulties, whatever they are, political, sectarian or racial, will be overcome.

In Great Britain, which, next to

rance, bore the heavier share of he war, where the war was most rying and destructive, there has been little but what arose out of the war to create concern. Even the election of a new Parliament during the past month was in a way, an outcome of the war, and was decided on opinions formed by the war's incidents. An unprecedented event was the visit to King George V, of President Wilson of the United States. The state ceremony that attended the reception was that which is called for only when the highest honor is to be paid to an honored guest. It had its use and its meaning. Its meaning was nothing, however, compared with that of the outburst of welcome which was accorded by the people, assembled as by one accord, whenever there was opportunity to see and cheer the elected head of the world's greatest English-speaking commonwealth. For a generation wise men have been working to destroy antagonism, born of conditions of another age, that seemed to keep the two peoples apart. If there were any vestiges left, Mr. Wilson's action swept them away. Associated in a common cause in the greatest of wars. Britain and Columbia, will henceforth be towards each other what would be impossible in the case of any other two nations. And this, too, a development of the year, will make 1918 memorable in a great way, and a good way. And because of what is thus outlined of the many events of the past twelve months, too many and affecting too many nations and too many causes to be even enumerated, there is hope that this year, and many years after it in their turn, will be for this community, this land, and all others, good years, in the blessings of which it is trusted all reader will share

LONDON, Jan. 2. -Polish troops have entered Phankfort-on-the-Oder, fifty miles east of Berlin, says a Berne despatch to the Express, which edd that the Poles have occupied Beuthen, in Prussing Bilesta, and Bromberg in the province of Posen, 69 miles northeast of the Posen city,

# REPORT BOLSHEVIKI IN RIGA AND VILNA

LONDON, Jan. 2.-Swedish newspapers declare the Bolaheviks, aided Special Star Cable.

dealing with the Bolshevist. the western powers to the country, according despatch to the Mall. the Poles admit the immensity of the spain, owing to the invasion of Bolshevist troops and the apparent in-difference of the western powers to the plight of the country, according to a Warsaw despatch to the Mall. "but no reply comes," numerous problems absorbing the Alseeive the least sign of attention, or LONDON. Jan. 2.-Poland is in doin-"Telegrams are sent begging torvention by Bpatch

have been destroyed in Germania, and thousands of Poles who were sent to Germanny during the war are return for them. They are taking the lay in their own hands, it is said, and art to their former compelling them to give them mones Lodz is in the thands, of the Re Lodz is in the thands, of the Re Canada, which has shot some of the places, the cerrespondent says the situation is made worse by interna-disorder in Poland. Photory estab-lishments in all the Industrial town Government, headed by Joseph PMI weak, the corresponden to concillat officers of the regular troops. says. "It is trying t everybody." he declares, sudskí, Germans, have entered Rigu

urging the immediate return of General Haller's Pollsh army from The correspondent concludes

Strong Invading Army Has Captured Six Cities and Taken Important Railway Junctions and Materials—Berlin Government Alarmed

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2.—Owing to the advance of "superior forces of Bolsheviki," says a despatch from Berlin, the German troops have been compelled to evacuate Riga, the Livonian port at the head of the Gulf of Riga.

By Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 2.—A Polish army of 30,000 men is marching on Berlin, acording to a despatch received here quoting Gustave Noske, member of the Ebert Cabinet in charge of military affairs, is said to have order the Fifth German Division to meet the Poles, rumors at the German capital.

GENEVA, Jan. 2.—The Polish army which is marching to cording to the Polish agency at Lausanne. The infantry is well The infantry already has occupied important railway centres, including Kreuz Dreisen and Pznau, and has captured a large amount of railway ward Berlin has as its object a "tearing raid into Germany," armed, and is supported by artillery and cavalry. stock with little resistance.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ways toward Berlin has captured six German cities, according to BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Polish army advancing along the rail information received here today.

The Polish mobilization and advance has alarmed the Ger man Government. Counter-measures are expected to be under taken immediately.

The Freedom of the Sea.

When Vikings swept from out the North
To do Old England seathe,
What ships and seamen sallied forth
And beat them on the wave?

'Twas English ships and English men,
And so shall ever beat
Britain shall ever beat
The Freedom of the Sea.

When Spanish Philip in his pride
His great Armada bade
Crush England's power far and wide,
Who faced it, unarraid?
'Twas English ships and English men,
And so shall ever be;
Britain shall ever keep, as then,
The Freedom of the Sea.

When off Trafalgar's windswept height
The peerless Nelson flow
His famous signal, by what might
Did victory accrue?
By might of English ships and men;
So shall it ever be;
Britain shall ever keep, as then,
The Freedom of the Sea.

When, mad with lust of power, the Hun Challenged democracy, Who swiftly struck and swiftly won Ocean supremacy—
Who safeguards ocean ways today,—
The British Fleet—at Sea!
Pray God the Fleet may keep alway
The Freedom of the Sea!
So shall the Great Deep ever be
For all the nations free. So shall the dieas free.
For all the nations free.
S. Morgan-Powell

# FLEET BE DESTROYED RECOMMENDS GERMAN ADMIRAL RODMAN

Says No Need of it with Combined Strength of British and American Fleets, and Much of Equipment Obsolete-Praise for British Fleet

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 3.—
Rear-Admiral Rodman, in command of the American squadron with the British Grand Fleet, today rogon—
British Grand Fleet, today rogon—
With them, we adopted their methods, with them, we adopted their methods, Committee that the German High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the German High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the German High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how. I should say there is not a branch of the committee that the german High how the committee that the commi

He was enthusiastic about the ter all around men, and, for this navy, declaring British and American "As to the British flag officers, relations aboard were "cordial—al- there is no contrast. I have never Rodman also praised highly the American enlisted men and officers.

proposal, which Rodman said he endorsed, of a yearly interchange of visits between the fleets, and King

sels. Rodman said:

"Taking the British and American prised when the navigation officer and force over the Germans, so much so that they would not come out and fifth If, then, during the war we british service.

So that they would not come out and of the kind was ever done of our so that they would not come out and of the kind was ever done in the could dominate the North Sea and other surface waters with the naval mo object in adding German ships to our force and maintaining them in pace time when they have no force will have the same characteristics as both the battleship and cruiser. It's

ud, were already obsolete, would the British cruiser type, which he not to be changed, if taken over. pointed out had stood the test of the Truching the personnel efficiency war, instead of experimenting with of the two fleets, Rodman said;

Our commissioned personnel, particularly in the lower grades, are better all around men, and, for this

seen any set of men more on to their seen any set of men more on to their stage of England had made a jobs. They have my highest admira-

dorsed, of a yearly interchange of "I want to say their officers pervisits between the fleets, and King formed their duties equally as well
sending his son, the Prince of Wales, rapidly as ours in their respective specialsolution, the prince of Wales, rapidly as ours to any one of the
Discussing his reason for recommultiplicity of duties that an officer
meding the sinking of German vessols. Rodman said:

Rodman also mentioned that the the speed of 25 knots that gives this german vessels, many of which, he said, were already obsolete, would have to be changed, if taken over.

Admiral Rodman then told how he world—unqualifiedly. But soon af- across the ocean, not knowing where ter the declaration of war, their ef- he was going until he found himself flelency was lowered by the neces- with the British Grand Fleet, "Before the declaration of war, our Admiral Rodman then told ships were the equal of any in the had sailed under sealed world—unqualifiedly. But soon af-

Meanwhile British Commander in Baltic Orders Germans to Stop Bolshevik Invasion or Allies Will Invade Germany - Czechs March on Vienna

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.-The German troops which re cently were forced to evacuate the Russian Baltic port of Rigis have retreated a few miles from that city, according to Berlin ad vices today. They are occupying the heights in the region.

Special Star Cable.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—Czech forces have occupied Presvsuaeg and are believed to be advancing upon Vienna and Budapest. Special Star Cable.

issued an ultimatum to the German commander, declaring that unless he prevents the further advance of the Bolsheviki and COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—The British commander in the Baltic provinces, according to the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, has recaptures Walk and Wenden, the Allies will invade Germany.

FRENCH ARREST VON MACKENSEN Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13. -Field-Marshal von Mackensen has been arrested by French authorities at Buda Pest, according to a despatch from Unshruck

# GERMANY TO FIGHT FOR POSEN

BASLE, Jan. 3, via the Havas the province of Posen.
Sepored German army Reports from Dennark and Swift.
Order between Posen and Prussia, large force of Polss were that a coording to the Nachrichten, of Into Prussia toward Berlin. Polish las decided to have reached

# Britain's Biggest Army

When we speak about being faithful to the dead "in Flanders fields" we realize that the greatest cost of the war to Canada has been the cost in human life. Yet our losses are small compared with the losses sustained by Great Britain. It is an astounding fact that of all the British armies which fought the Germans, the biggest British army is now under the sod of France. Britain was credited at the close of hostilities with having armies that in the aggregate totalled some 5,000,000. Yet none of her armies was as big as the army of dead, which exceeds 1,000,000. Captain Frank Edwards, of the Royal Fusiliers, in telling the Minnesota Bankers' Association the other day about Britain's losses, said: "In the first few months of the war, we lost 550,000 men; we lost 78 per cent. of our entire fighting land forces in the first few months of the war. In the great retreat one division went into action 12,000 strong and 2,000 came out. Out of 400 officers in one engagement 50 returned. You talk about the Somme fight, you know what it cost us? 25,000 officers, half a million men, and I can't tell you about the Dardanelles. We lost in the first year of the war 550,000; in the second year of the war 650,000, in 1917, we lost 800,000 men. You know what France lost that same year? 300,000; that is to say, that in 1917 the British force lost half a million men more than France. The reason for this heavy loss was the herce fighting in Flanders. You read about Passchendaele and Vinny Ridge and they are names to you, but, oh, the cost of them. We lost 27,000 men in one month killed in Flanders, a portion of the line; at another point we lost 6,000 officers and 95,000 men killed."

Think of it! Over 100,000 men killed at one point of the line alone. Great indeed has been the sacrifice which the Mother Country has made for the liberty of the world.

# w western thet tights to the tanatort out on

# BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM FURTHER SUCCESSES

LONDON, Jan. 3. — Successful en-counters with Allied forces in the Archangel and Kotlas regions, to-Archangel and Kotlas regions, to-sether with the capture of six addi-tional towns was reported in the tional towns was reported in the Bolshevik official communique of December 81, received by wireless from Moscow today.

"Bolshevilk forces captured Kolk, Kakhala, Baskul, Undva, Ajda, and Walhof," the statement said.
"In the regions of Archangel and Kollas, there were successful patrol encounters. We are taking up positions 50 versts (32 miles) from Kun. tions 50 versts (33 miles) from Kun-gur and 25 versts from Perm."

GERMANS AIDED BRITISH QUELL RIOTS

Special Star Cable. Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN. Jan. 3.—German bined forces pretend barracks, where Lithnaval forces in suppressing a pro-Bolahevik demonstration at Riga, n Berlin dispatch reported today.

In compliance with a request of

the Lithuanian Government, the combined forces pretended barracks, where Lithunanian troops were said to be about to mutiny and proclaim Bolshevism. After a few blank charges had been fired, the

ADVOCATES SURRENDER TO POLES
BERLIN, Jan. 3. — A protest against the "abject surrender to the Poles" which is advocated by Herr Ernst, of the Prussian Ministry, is printed by the Zeitung am Mittag, today. The Minister, who has just returned from the border, declares that while the invasion by the Poles could have been prevented a fortnight ago, the situation is now hopeleas, and that Germany could not regain the territory occupied by the Poles, even with the division, he declared, which it was now impossible to assemble.

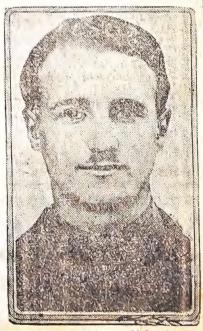
The Zeitung am Mittag dovernment as "Chinese The Zeitung am Mittag dovernment

The Zeitung am Mittag declares that the statements cannot be true, and it asks why the Government and it asks why the matter. It has done nothing in the matter. It characterizes the attitude of Government as "Chinese apathy."

The Zeltung am Mittag also expresses disquiet over the evacuation of Riga by the Germans and the danger of a Bolshevik invasion of

The Government members are in session today, and are reported to be considering what action to take for the protection of German cittes from the Poles,

## ZEPPELIN CONQUEROR DEAD



Capt. W. L. Robinson, V.C., the first British airman to down a Zeppolin is dead of influenza. He was greatweakened by hardships received as a prisoner of war in Germany ly weakened

## TODAY AND YESTERDAY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S personal triumph in the British general election is another illustration of the public habit of following men rather than parties. In 1912, Mr. Roosevelt formed a personal party and secured vastly more votes than the historic Republican organization could get but, in view of the importance accorded to tradition in the Old Country, the trlumph of Mr. Lloyd George is yet more remarkable.

The little Welshman was in reality the greatest asset of British Liberalism right along. It was not Free Trade. It was not the Gladstonian tradition. It was not any broad principle or democratic idea. It was the personal force and human feeling of the man, Lloyd George.

Parties are useful. They help to keep up interest in public affairs. They supply men of energy and vision with dependable vehicles. No man need apologize for belonging to a political party. But the country is bigger than any one of them. As a rule, no political party is any stronger than its leader or leaders.

Roosevelt proved that in the United States and now Lloyd George has proved it even more impressively in Great Britain.

Politics is an up-to-the-minute concern. Living statesmen will always prevail over party traditions, however potent. The public gaze is fixed on live issues. The people want men, not memories.

Newspapers are read every day while histories grow dusty on the shelf. The people are closer to the great men of today than ever they were to the heroes of yesterday.

# BRITISH ULTIMATUM SENT TO HIN COMMANDER IN THE BALTIC DISTRICT

Reports of Landing of Large British Forces in Baltic Provinces Untrue—Germans Getting Nervous About Tasting Their Own Medicine at Hands of Murdering Bolsheviki

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Foreign Office denies that a British ultimatum has been sent to the German commander in the Baltic region, as has been reported. It also declares it has had no reports of the landing of large British forces in the Baltic provinces.

Special Star Cable.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 4.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung, alarmed at Bolshevik "inhuman cruelties," hints that a union will be affected between the German and the British to oppose the advance of the Soviet army toward the Baltic.

# GERMANS DEFEAT INVADING POLES

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4 .- German troops defeated Polish invading forces in battle at Lissa and Nakel, a Berlin dispatch reported today. Tho Germans' superiority in artillery gave them the victory.

Lissa is forty-two miles southwest of the city of Posen.

# ..... cise to keep the submarines beion.

The White Star Liner Olympic in Her War Paint.

# HUNS GIVE UP

Latest Battleship. Baden, 28,000 Tons, and 170 Subs Gathered in

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- One hundred LONDON. Jan. 4.—One hundred and seventy submarines, all under construction, were found when the Inter-Allied Naval Commission visited Germany to make arrangements for the carrying out of the terms of the armistice, according to newspapers here. These U-boats, it is said, will be turned over to the Allies. Germany's newest battleship, the Baden, will also be surrendered at a Eritish port within a few days in accordance with the terms of the armistice, according to announcement here.

here. The Baden is a battleship of the very latest type. It has a displacement of 28,000 tons. Owing to the fact that this ship was completed after the war began, little is known as to its armament. It has been reported that ships of this class had been armed with 16.5 or 17 inch guns, but information on this point has been meagre and unreliable.



MR.A.B.EVANS,
325 PEFL,
MONTREAL, Q



# DEAD; NATION PAYS COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Hotel on the evening of January 15.

Hotel on the evening of January 15.

Hotel on the evening of January 15.

A feature of the occasion will be the presence of a large number of results of the old man of the old unit who have served in C. E. F. ALD ALL Tor the reception of 200 officers, uewill hold its annual dinner in the Rose Room at the Windsor in the Rose Room at the Windsor 15.

GUARDS' ANNUAL DINNER.

according to a Berlin despatch today. with the Benz Automobile Company,

PRINCE TAKES AUTO JOB.
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—Prince
August Wilhelm, fourth son of the
former Kaiser, has obtained a job

Montreal, are guests at the Chatea, Laurier.

is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. MacDonald Walters.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Johnson, o coming to Canada to reside. Mrs. Harry Bertram, of Montreals

bertson, week Lady Blanche Cavendish will George entertain at a small dance.

Raphael of the Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Brewind accompanied Lady Spring-Rice t England last week and will go to Brighton to attend the Wick School for boys. Mr. Brewin was formerly chaptain at the Wick School before His Excellency the Duke of Devors shire accompanied by Col. the Hon Harold Henderson, Lord Richard Nevill, Lord Minto, A.D.C., and Mr. at the Chateau Laurier Saturday given by the Canadian Club when Lieut Beyerly Robinson gave an ad-Arthur Sladen attended the luncheon at the Chateau Laurier Saturday Governor-General this

k. Commander Morres, General Gwa, Commander Morres, General Gwa, Cs, kin, Hon. J. A. Calder, Lleut. Co. Cull, D.S.O., Lieut. Beverly Robils on, Lord Richard Nevill, Lord Milithe derson, and Mr. Arthur Sladen. The guests were Capt Alfred Capenter, V.C., D.S.O., Col., W. A. B. shop, V.C., D.S.O., Sir Thomas Whit Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Henry Egan,

Social and Personal.

Mrs. B. Geller announces the en-gagement of her youngest daughter, Sophie Violet, to Mr. Samuel Lipson, both of Montreal.

avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Etta, to Mr. J. C. Mandelson of Nashua, N. H.

nounce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sophie Matthews, to Mr. Bernard Mortimer, of Ottawa, son of Mrs. I. Mortimer. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Levine, Western Mr. and Mrs. L. Matthews an-

Engagements Announced.

Goodfellow, Mrs. Harry Stewart, Mrs. Alfred Simmons, Miss Raphael Mrs. J. C. A. Harlot, and Miss Annie Stephen, Mrs. George Cuthbertson, Mrs. Harold Nellis, Mrs. George Goodfellow, Mrs. Harry Stewart, Mrs. W. C. Chisholm will be in given by the Canadian Club charge tomorrow afternoon at "Ye Lieut. Beverly Robinson gave ar Olde English Tea-Shop," 142 Mans-field street. Her assistants will be entertain at dinner to-morrow, Mrs. Alex. Robertson, Mrs. W. D. on Wednesday and Friday of

Ye Olde English Tea-Shop.

also be dancing. Those in charge for the day will be Mrs. Edward Max-well, convener. Mrs. Albert Brooks, Mrs. F. C. Wilson, Mrs. T. P. Birchall, Mrs. William Cauldwell, Mrs. George Browne, Mrs. C. F. Sims, Mrs. R. W. Craig and Miss Mabel King. The difference of the control of young ladies helping in the tea room will be the Missess Villeneuve, Tobin, Newton, McClure, Brophy and Dolin selections accompanied by Miss Youngheart during the tea hour to-morrow at the Superfluity Shop, 740 St. Catherine street west. There will

A GALLANT FIGHTER GONE

Theodore Roosevelt.

# φάφοσσοσσοσσοσσοσσοσοσο

## ROOSEVELTISMS.

Typical Phrases From His Speeches and Books Illustrate His Character.

"The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight, that he shall not be a mere passenger, but shall do his share in the work that each generation of us finds ready to hand."—Before N.Y. Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 11, 1902.

O O

"The true Christian is the true citizen, lofty of purpose, resolute in endeavor, ready for a hero's deeds . . . and in this world doing all that in him lies, so that when death comes he may feel that mankind is in some degree better because he has lived. —Before Y.M.C.A., Dec. 20, 1000.

"No man is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency." — Latitude and Longitude among Reformers.

"In life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is: Hit the line hard; don't foul, and don't shirk, but hit the line hard." -- Speech at Chicago, 1911.

"The life that is worth living is worth working for."— Speech at La Crosse, Wis., 1903.

"Practical politics must not be construed to mean dirty politics... The most practical of all politicians is the politician who is clean and decent and upright."

"Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others."—Message to Congress, 1904.

"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterwards. More than that no man is entitled to, and less than that no man shall have."

—Speech at Springfield, July 1, 1903.

"I wish to preach, not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life, the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach that highest form of success which comes, not to the man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man who does not shrink from danger, from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who out of these wins the splendid ultimate triumph."

Sneech before the Hamilton Club, Chicago, April 10, 1899.

REPORTS OF OVERTURN
IN GERMAN CAPITAL:
WOLFF BUREAU SEIZED

Amsterdam Hears of Trouble—No Details—Saxon Republic to Elect National Assembly
Next Month—150 German Divisions Now
Demobilized

By Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—A coup d'etat took place in Berlin yesterday, it is believed here on the basis of advices from Berlin today.

There had been intimations that an overturn of some sort in the German capital was expected Saturday.

A telegram from Berlin today says that the office of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, was occupied Sunday evening, but it does not state by whom the seizure was made.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—The airdrome at Lawyea, near the city of Posen, was stormed on Sunday by Polish troops, according to a despatch from Posen. The German garrison and all the airplanes were captured after a fight.

Special Star Cable.

BERNE, Jan. 6.—An order has been issued for the election on February 2 of 96 deputies to the national Chamber of the "Republic of Saxony," according to despatches received here to-

The deputies will be elected on the basis of proportional representation. Men and women over 20 years of age will be allowed to vote. The balloting will be a modification of the Australian system. Elections will be held bi-annually hereafter.

BASLE, Jan. 6, via the Havas Agency.—The former German army has ceased to exist, says the Norddeutche Allegemeine Zeitung, of in, as 150 divisions already have been demobilized. The demonstrate of the other units, the paper says, is proceeding rapidly

δοοφασοφασοφασοφασοφασο

ser army to protect the appeal to the people to fo next week, the Cabinet to the German commander in the lat-ter place, demanding that he surren-der. The demand has been refused, and the Germans will defend Bentfrom Bent The Associated Press

have occupied

AGREE TO STOP FIGHTING.

Special Star Cable,

and

of Posen and Brandenburg and is about 43 miles southwest of Posen.)

schen at all costs, according to the Tageblatt, (Bentschen is a town near the boundary between the provinces

ence at Hohensalza, according to th Germans have agreed to cea newspaper said the meetil between repr from Hohensalza, Posten. Berliner Zeltung Mittag. ROTTERDAM, Jan. 6. sentatives of the Poles was held Thursday and Gnesen, hostilities.

rest was recently reported, has beer removed to Salonika, a Berlin des MACKENSEN AT SALONIKA COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6. Marshal von Mackensen, patch reported today Special Star Cable,

the Poles would be most serious for Der-lin, and all of Northern Germany, Its loss to the Poles would cut communication from Berlin and Silesia, and of of northern Germany.

The Cabinet completed its consideration of the Pollsh situation yes-War to take the necessary technical steps to strengthen the eastern fronand directed the Ministry of endanger the provisioning Frankfort-on-the-Older and all by capture of Bentschen The Mould

peared at the conference, ne is virtually in hiding.

GROWS IN GERMANY

PASSIVE BOLSHEVISM

Special

from Moscow, had been smuggled across the frontier, and his presence in Berlin was kept secret until he ap-Radek is a pale young man, and he looks strangely out of place in the but as a man of strong will who has counted the cost and is prepared to pay the price. He is a good, persua-sive talker, a well-equipped dispuaway by his fire, enthusiasm smart officer's uniform he wears. and the bitterness of his invective.

In an address to the conference tant, who sometimes carries does not impress one as diece Star Cable by United Press. Germany is a general and intellectual movement, with practically no violence, as compared with the Rus-This form of radicalism is slowly aining ground in Germany. The Bolshevism in BERLIN, Jan. 6. -

sian variety.

gaining ground in Germany. The reasons for this can be summed up First-Russian funds are being spent freely by agitators among the workmen and soldiers. Second-There as follows:

cond—There is a growing fear Entente capitalism intends to exploit Germany that

Third-Unemployment and lack food

Men out of work, and deserters from the army and navy, who are finding it increasingly difficult to get enough to eat, are easily influenced by the Bolsheviks. Most of the followers of Karl Liebknecht, the recognized leader of the movement, are to be found in Berlin, Bremen and a law industrial districts in the Rhineland and Silesia.

It is impossible to obtain actual continues.

to seize the power

yet meet in Berlin. Spartacus men will are destined to seize

are supplying

Spartacans with much money

There.

well as ideas for the Bolsheviki

though

soviets of Europe

"A council of people's

declared:

of

saries of the

figures as to the number of Bolsheviks in Germany, but the nominations of Spartacans (German Bolsheviks) as candidates for the national elec-

there is no slavish imitation

SAYS RADEK HAS LEFT.

WHITE FOX SET, animal-effect stole ALASKA SABLE AND ERMINE Caperin & LAULT WOLF, animal stoles, double fur. inority.

# CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, January 3.—Casualties in the Canadian forces, reported to December 31, 1918, are as follows:

	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.
Killed in action	. 1,842	33,824	35,666
Died of wounds	. 614	11,806	12,420
Died of disease		5,185	5,405
Wounded	. 7,130	148,669	155,799
Prisoners of war			3,575
Presumed dead		4,529	4,671
Missing		384	425
Deaths in Canada	•. • • •		2,221
Totals	. 9,989	204,397	220,182
Total deaths, 60,385.		•	

Of the 3,575 prisoners of war, 2,508 have been repatriated, escaped or died whilst prisoners.

### WANT HINDENBURG TO LEAD AGAINST POLES Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Berlin will request Hindenburg to lead a volunteer German force against the Poles in Posen and revolutionary ments in Silesia, according to diplomatic advices today.

Germany objects to the Silesian manoeuvres on the ground that they are directed by the Czecho-Slavs and the Poles, and to the proposed Polish elections in Posen as in violation of the armistice, it is held,

Cables indicates that Berlin has lodged protests in both matters, we falled indicates that Berlin has lodged protests in both matters, we fall the beauty that the United States and has warned the Entente that she be compossibility for the d protect herself unless Paris, London or Washington intervenes.

### GERMANY'S LATE CHANCELLOR DEAL



The late Count von Hertling

# On a Soldier's Funeral.

No pipes have skirled; But Heaven's wildest music blares! Above the compound lightning flares, The rain is whirled.

No drum shall roll—
'Tis but a private soldier gone!
The cold light paints no funeral stone-No bell need toll!

He lived his tame And little day of silent tasks And silent duty—no one asks To know his name. John Galsworthy.

# 

Spartacans Entered Chancellor's Palace—Independent Socialists Join Revolutionists and Proclaim General Strike—Other Parties Surporting Government

By Associated Press.

anarchy, and civil war has begun there, according to the Munic correspondent of the Politiken. His information, he says, based on telephonic messages from the German capital. All the banks are barricaded, and a great number of the public building are in the hands of the Spartacans, or extreme Radical group.

Thousands of armed workmen of the Spartacus faction, the correspondent reports, are crowding the streets, and at severa points firing has begun. The sound of machine-gun fire could be heard from all parts of Berlin.

The message reported the intention of the Government to make an effort to storm the building of the police guards later in the day and take possession of all the machine-guns and cannon there.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, has been seen herand there about the city, organizing his troops for the final fight, which the correspondent says is expected to begin very soon.

Hundreds of persons are reported fleeing from the city.

Adolph Joffe and M. Dadek, leaders of the Bolshevik mission to Germany, are in Berlin assisting Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in fomenting a Bolshevik revolution.

# ALLEGES A CANADIAN GAVE HUNS CODE TO LUBE LUSITANIA WITH

Means, Former German Agent in U.S., Says Von Papen Secured British Code Used by Sub to Wireless Liner to Selected Spot

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 7.—The Lusitania was lured to her doom by a German submarine wireless, Gaston B. Means told the Senate propaganda probers today.

Means, who some time ago was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Maud King, a wealthy Chicago widow, want on the stand to deny testimony which had reflected on his loyalty.

Means told of his employment by Capt. Boyd, of the German Embassy, on private personal matters, and as purchasing agent for the German Government. Means said he bought millions of dollars' worth of supplies for Germany before the United States entered the war.

"I had a fight with von Papen because I said the President ought to hang the Germans in this country who were responsible for sinking the Lusitania," he said. "I discovered that the Lusitania was lured to its doom by a German submarine which wirelessed the liner to pass a certain spot.

"Von Papen had secured a British code from a Canadian in this country, and this code was used in sinking the Lusitania. When the Germans in New York papers warning Americans to stay off the Lusiania, they knew how the ship was to be lured to its destruction."

Means said he got \$100 a day from the Germans, with the promise of \$300 weekly bonus if he made good. This pay continued from 1915 until fter Boyd's pecall he acid.

# WOMEN IN STREET FIGHTING

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN. Jan 7. Inde-pendent Socialists have Joined the Spartacant in the civil war now raging in Berlin, according to despatches

received here today.

The Independent Socialists and Tenorted to have Spartacans are reported to have

Today the final fight for the revolution will be fought."
Women supporters of both factions are participating in the street fighting in Berlin, according to a Berlin despatch, filed last night and received by the Politiken today. Thousands of working men are engaged in the conflict, which has assumed Freat proportions.

The fighting was preceded by

counter-demonstrations. In which a streat proportion of the population joined. The rival elements hore placards with the legends "Down with the Government" and "Down with the Spartacans."

The Spartacans then massed in the Tiergarton and zoological gardens. Shots were fired, and the fightling began. The Spartacans seized all telegraph offices. Shops are said to be closed, and business is at a standstill.

The central offices of the Wolff Bureau, semi-official news agency of

Bureau, semi-official news agency of Germany, sont the following last night to the Copenhagen office, which

was received today:
"Central Berlin has been occupied.
Send telegrams to: Frankfort tem-

# BURIED IN SIBERIA

First Death in the Canadian Force is Announced

Special C. P. Cable by W. E. Play-

fair.
VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 4.—Today the first interment was made in the Canadian plot in the Russian naval cemetery three miles south of the city. It was that of Pte. Wm. Henderson. of the Mounted Police, who died on December 29. His next of kin resides at Red Cliff, Alberta.

Major McCausland, senior chaplain, officlated at the funeral service, while military honors were furnished by a mounted police guard, under Major Worsley.

# SIBERIAN FORCE HOME BY SPRING

May Come Sooner if Britain Decides to Withdraw Her Troops

Special to The Gazette.

Ottawa, January 7 .- Canadian soldlers who have been dispatched to Siberia will be home again some time during the coming spring, it is asserted at the Militia Department, and they may return sooner if the reported intention of the British Government to withdraw its troops from Siberia is carried out

No official announcement of the British Government's decision to rebeen received at the Militia Department. The Canadian Expedition, however, forms part of the British force there, and if the British soldiers are withdrawn the Canadians will also

are withdrawn the Canadians will also be withdrawn. The sending of Canadian soldiers, some of them drafted under the Military Service Act, to Siberia, after the signing of the armistice, evoked some complaints in Canada and led to considerable correspondence by cable between the Canadian and Eritish authorities. Inasmuch as Canada had given an undertaking that troops should be sent, it was decided that the expedition should proceed with the understanding that all the men should be released by November, 1919. It is now stated that the oldlers will be returned to Canada during the spring, if not sooner.

# Trans-Atlantic Planes, to Fly in Groups, Building

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Air Ministry is constructing several aeroplanes, which will be used to fly across the Atlantic in groups, the Mail reported today.

HERE'S HARRY



storm-centre in revisiting Mont-real, but it didn't worry him much. Here's the same old smile as the camera caught him yesterday.

# CONTRAST.

FIER a strenuous career, Mr. Roosevelt, passed to his final rest with quietness strangely in contrast. That the perferved "Teddy," 'ever immersed in the heats of controversy, whose beliefs were convictions, whose ideas were ideals and whose feelings were invariably passions, should leave the stage unnoticed is in itself something of a shock

Roosevelt plunged his way to fame through the front page. He wrote his career in headlines. If the press, in recording events, produces an heroic saga of modern life, he was perhaps its foremost figure in America, his personality woven into nursery rhymes, his face and figure more familiar than any famous man could have become before we learned the modern ways of intensified publicity.

So Roosevelt in life was essentially modern. He was as up-to-date as the latest model of the aeroplane, a new idea in advertising, as fresh as the news of the hour.

And Roosevelt died quietly in his sleep, with the world's gaze elsewhere, an ancient, quiet release from action. The dignity of a great spirit asserted itself at the very last.

# 100 SOLDIERS SOUGHT WORK AT ONE PLAN

Vearly a Riot When Civilian Tried to Get on the Pay Roll

The inauguration of an employment bureau for returned soldlers at the Canadian Vickers plant, Maisonneuvo, resulted in a lively time yesterday. An exciting half hour followed the arrival of 900 men who had heard of the new employment bureau and flocked to the place.

The intention of the management was to give employment to returned soldlers. The announcement was made and the day set for the opening of the

STORY Among the 900 men N CITY LEAGUES

# Dattallons Heroic Record

# ear East Reviewed

London, Jan. 23.—General Sir George to hold the ground, and battalions line, commander-in-chief of the Brit-gradually fell back to their former Milne, commander-in-chief of the British forces at Saloniki, in a despatch dated December 1, 1918, gives the first official description of the great Allied rictory against the Bulgarians last September, which contributed so much o the final smashing up of the Central owers and their Allies.

The General's despatch shows that he British played a very conspicuous nd very important part in this battle nd suffered heavy losses. General ilne reports that he received instrucons to prepare for his share in the neral offensive in July. He was adsed that the British were to take the ights west and northwest of Lake biran provided the initial Franco-rbo attack from Bokol to Verenik 5 successful.

he latter assault on September 14 a brilliant victory, so that on the geenth the British attack was be-The British strength at this time, n, to the climatic disease and inhea, was half its normal strength, rspre the Allied commander-in-26 Jeneral Franchet D'Esperey, red General Milne with a French

d General Milne with a French om-v regiment and a Hellenic dierts cre-regiment and a General Milne Says of the front bedie in the Doiran and the Vardar that voted rocky ground, deep ravines the by the "P" ridge and the ronne overlooking the Britconne overlooking the Britd the whole country south These positions were all t strength with numerous chine-guns.

nager Sixth Infantry Brigade, will reports, led the attack ontreal with consummate self-ncheon illantry. Here the enemy eman's three strong lines of with concrete machine ne en nts, from which they will d enfilade the whole promote severe fighting the es, the Ninth South Il be ilthe Eighth Shrope third lines, but at ime under a devasfire and were comk to their original it before they had cent. of their

> eir battalions. Inwounded

lsh troops had

two colonels, who

lines, the Seventh South Wales Borderers being the last to leave with nineteen unwounded men and one officer left out of a hattalion.

# Terrific Struggle Resulted.

The whole scheme of this British attack was, apart from the prospect of a local advance, to pin down the enemy reserves on this front in order to ensure success for the great Serbian attack by which the Allies were ultimately to turn the flank of the Bulgars facing the British.

On September 19 the British attacked again, Greek troops co-operating with Scottish regiments. They reached their objectives at many points against great resistance but on the left the Allies could not make progress against a heavy barrage. Nevertheless the Sixty Fifth Infantry Brigade which had moved up rapidly from the influenza observation camp twice gallantly alone tried to capture "p" ridge, but was driven back by the overwhelming machine gun

The result was that the troops in the center had their flank exposed and the right was also threatened. There was nothing to be done but to fall back.

This was done and the men fought stubbornly the whole way.

The Twelfth Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, the Eighth Royal Scots Fusiliers and the Eleventh Scottish Rifles covered the retirement and suffered many severe casualties, including the loss of all the commanding officers killed or wounded.

General Milne says, that he decided to consolidate and hold certain of the ground won.

'P" ridge and the Grand Couronne had not been taken, but the enemy had been severely shaken. He had suffered heavy casualties, losing twelve hun dred prisoners alone. What was mo which might otherwise have been en ployed effectively elsewhere, had be

pinned down and lost so heavily they had been rendered ineffective The result of this stubbornly f battle were to be seen in the ner days, the Franco-Serbian army able to break through the Bull front, all the Allied armles then

ing in the pursuit.

Derbyshires First In

The Derbyshire Yeomanry we first to enter Bulgaria. After t mistice the British began their ac to the Danube in order to co-o with the Franco-Serbian army a the Austro-Hungarian armies, l October 10, General Milne say: he was ordered to assume comm the Allies operating against Tur Europe, and when the news armistice with Turkey was re two British and one French d went on the river Maritza rea occupy Adrianople, while the corps was echeloned between and Drama, ready to participate general advance on Constantinu

General Milne pays a tribute ranks and says that malaria, a fluenza took a heavy toll of his but rather than miss the oppo for which they had waited for years, officers and men remai the ranks till they often droppe

sheer exhaustion.



RUSSIA'S RED LEADER FALLS



Berlin Spartacans Must Yield, Says Ebert, or Take Severe Measures—Workers' Councils Determine to Will Crush Liebknecht Faction Massed Troops Else

Special Star Cable.

BASLE, Jan. 8.—An entire division, with machine-guns, is marching on Berlin from Potsdam, to put down the Spartacan revolt, according to advices received from German sources today. artillery and

# HINDENBURG LEADING TROOPS

orces of troops outside Berlin Monday night, planning to enter the city a COPENHAGEN, Jan. 8.—The German Government concentrated great laybreak Tuesday and crush Karl Liebknecht's rebellion, according erlin advices received through various channels today. Special Star Cable.

Pield-Marshal von Hindenburg was reported to have arrived from Ger. ian military headquarters, and it was assumed he would direct the attach n the Spartacans.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—His Excellence the Duke of Devonshire entertained last night at dinner, his guesta being the Right Rev. Joseph and Lady, Rong-the Hon. Thomas J. C. Roper, D.D., M

heavier punishment He warned them, moreover, second offence would bring a much for selling adulterated maple syrup. THE KEAL THING IS WANTED. Two St Thomas grocers thought to fined each of them Fond

SOCIETY AT THE CAPIT.

the Red Cross. cen per cent

Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevist Premier, reported arrested at the instance of

# Welcome Harry Lauder

When Harry Louder and Mrs. Lauder arrived at the Windsor Hotel early restorday his Montreal friends hurried to welcome the Scot comedian. This picture shows him on the steps of the hotel with Mr. Lorne C. Webster en his left and the Rev. Geo. Adam on his right. Photo by British and Colonial Press.



COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9.—The Spartacus revolution is spreading throughout Germany, according to dispatches received from various sources today. Bolshevik uprisings are reported in Dusseldorf, Munich, Frankfort and Schwerin.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—War on Berlin to restore

By Associated Press.

to Restore Order

order is threatened by Bavaria, according to a

Terror-Bavaria May Declare War on Berlin

sary Measures Taken to Destroy Reign of

German Governmental Messages Say All Neces.

vene with arms if conditions in Berlin continue

unsettled.

he Interior. Bavaria, he said, proposed to inter-

puties in Munich by Herr Auer, the Minister of

speech made in the Bavarian Chamber of De-

BASLE, Jan. 9.—Troops loyal to the Ebert Government have arrived in Berlin from Potsdam and driven the Spartacans as far as the Tiergarten and re-occupied the printing works, according to the Frankfort Zeitung.

PARIS, Jan. 9, via the Havas Agency. - The Ebert-Scheidemann. Government in Cermany has been overturned, the extremists having gained the upper hand in Berlin after sanguinary fighting, according to the latest German advices received here. A new revolutionary Government has been proclaimed, composed of Independent Socialists.

The Government, it is added, is tak-

Government messages picked up by wireless

LONDON, Jan. 9, 4:37 p.m.—German

here say that parts of Berlin are scenes of bloody

ing all necessary measures to destroy the "reign

of terror."

fighting.

A part of the Government troops are reported to have gone over to the rebels, and the Spartacans now hold the principal points denburg is in Berlin is denied in Government circles.

Snagial Star Cable

3y Associated

The messages say that some parts of Berlin already are without light and water. Provision depots have been stormed by the Spartacans, and the feeding of soldiers and civilians has been in-

errupted

Ebert's Forces Shooting to Kill-Reports Indicate Government is Sternly Repressing Up-Cross Over to Governrising—Many Soldiers Side ment

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Berlin has at last experienced the norror of a night bombing attack.

despatch to the Berlingske Tidende today reported Silesian railway bombs Wednesday night, killing sixty-five persons. Government aviators attacked the

victory over the Spartacans owing to the sudden impetus given the ceived here from Germany, although fragmentary and sometime Government's cause by the support of the loyal elements, who numbers increased with the prospect of the Government's succes has won In the sanguinary fighting of the last five days, the Spartacans PARIS, Jan. 10, via Havas Agency.-The latest contradictory, indicates that the Ebert Government reported to have suffered very heavy losses.

Eichhorn, the Spartacan police chief in Berlin, is reported Zurich despatch to a have fled from that city, according

one of the water works in Berlin, and are now attempting to seiz Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende, have occupie the cattle market, with the object of cutting off their adversarie COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.-The Spartacans, according to the

# TAL FORCES CONTROL INNER CITY

the Associated Press. BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 9.—(5.30 p.m.)—The Government forces are in complete control of that section of the inner city between the Brandenburs Gate and Friederichstrasse. It has issued an order prohibiting all processions.

### TROOPS SHOOT FIRST TO KILL

In issuing its order against pro-cessions, the Government gave warn-ing that the troops have orders to fire without waiting for the Sparta-cans to begin, and to shoot to kill.

The Spartness apparently are losing hope. They failed to summon a mass meeting of their supporters yesterday, and the streets are almost

The streets of Berlin were without even the usual small group of dis-

The correspondent is informed that Palace.

the Berlin regiment of sharpshooters is supporting mounted the Government enthusiastically, other troops in the city loyal.

The Brandenburg Gate marks the termination of Unter-den-Linden at the Tiergarten, one of the Spartacan strongholds. Friedrichstrasse is an important cross street, and crosses Unter-den-Linden about mid-way between the Tiergarten and the Lustgarten, which is in front of the Royal

# Britain Threatens to Destroy Forts in Dardanelles Straits

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Great Britain, it was learned today, has informed Turkey that the Dardanelles forts will be destroyed unless the Turks in Medina surrender immediately.

Medina is in Arabia, 250 miles northwest of Mecca.

night and up till noon Wednesday in various parts of the city, and there sive measures, seems to have matters well in hand. He has gained ing large forces of troops into the city, where a state of siege has been Government is steadily gaining control in Berlin, and the Spartacus ele-Fighting raged through Tuesday were a number of easualties. Gustave Noske, who was placed in the Government's defenthe Government LARGE BODIES OF in the centre mination, according to the news from the German capital, though still showing great gradually

Great difficulty is found in establishing the sequence of events at Berlin with any approach to accuradespatches received therefore, it would be premature to fact

sumed that all were censored. esume that the struckle is According to The Neueste have been without dates. richten, of Leipzig, that the upper hand cy, owing to the number of the de presume that the

The newspaper says a division guards, 8,000 strong, has arrived the city.

An important statement comfrom The Frankfort Gazet the city, but the Spartacans hold end and the suburbs.

has placed itself at the disposal of the Government, and that the Berlin garrison, which has been holding a name of the side of the Government. Gazette Another somi-official statement em-Guard, consisting of 3,000 men, which anating from Frankfort says the Govwas Chief of Police Elchhorn's guard that the ernment has at its loyal troops. says which

One bad sign is the complete suspension of the street car system of Berlin, owing to a dispute over wages. It is said that if the claims of the Government resigning and the pos-sible occupation of Berlin by En-cente troops. None of these rumors workers' council are conceded, the in-creased charges to the system would been various reports of the Eber' marks dally. troops. None of been confirmed. recent days. amount to 30,000 During

ment is

charge of miia744014

## AWARDED M.C.



Louis Biggar, M.C., son of W. I Biggar, K.C., vice-president counsel of the G.T.R.

# LT. LOUIS BIGGAR

Was One of the First Canadians in Mons to Sign Gold Book

W. H. Biggar, K.C., vice-president and general counsel of the Garand Trunk Railway System, has just received notification that his son, Lieut. Louis H. Biggar, of the 42nd Battalion, was awarded on December 10, the Military Cross. Mr. Biggar has two sons at the front, the other being Capt. Winchester H. Biggar. Both these officers went overseas in 1916. these officers went overseas in 1915. In October, 1917, Lieut. Louis Biggar was shell shocked at Passchendaele. After being treated in a hospital at La Touquet, France, he was sent to the Prince of Wales Hospital, London. He made a quick recovery, returning to France in February, 1918, and was assigned to the post of Chief Signal Officer of the 42nd Battalion. He later took the first class Army Signalling course, receiving a certificate that he had passed "with distinction." The splendid work done by the 42nd Battallon in the last great offensive is described by Lieut. Biggar in one of his letters.

### A SUMMER'S WORK

"I certainly had an interesting and exciting summer," he says, "From my course I went back to the Amiens show, but they kept me out of the line there. Then we moved to Arras and went over at Monchy and Jysaw and went over at Monchy and Jysaw Wood. It was in our attack on Jysaw Wood hat the Huns surrendered so freely. From there we went down and attacked across the out down and in out attacked across the out down and in the out of particular and a particu vention in the consultuency

# REPORT INDEPENDENTS PLANNING TO WITHDRAW FROM SPARTAGAN REVOLT

Are Said to Be Negotiating With Government-Both Sides Waiting for More Strength-Der patch Says Rebels Hold Most of Berlin

LONDON, Jan. 11. There has been no additional new from Berlin early today to throw light on the situation there, by newspaper opinion, as stated here, is to the effect that the Govern ment is rapidly gaining the support of the army and most of th people in its struggle against the Spartacans.

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11.—Reports were received here t day that Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacan revolutionis was killed during the street fighting in Berlin on Thursday evenin

Special Wireless by H. J. Greenwall, to New York Herald and Montre Star. Copyright.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—There is no drama about this revolution in Berli It is just sordid killing. Every few minutes handcarts pass through the Unter Den Linden piled full of dead and dying.

The Spartacans declare they will hang Phillipp Scheidemann.

There is a report that Field-Marshal Von Hindenburg will enter Be lin within the next two or three days, and with loyal troops, will attem

# SAYS MOST BERLIN IN REBEL HAND

Special Cable by Arnodosch Fleurot, to New York World and Montreal Star. Copyright.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, Jan. 11.

All Berlin, except in the immediate neighborhood of the Chancellery, is in the hands of the Spartacus followers. Government troops control the Wilhelmstrasse, from the Leipzigerstrasse, to Under Den Linden, and the Pariser Platz, Government troops are also at the Brandenburg Gate.

Without warrant the Independent of anization in street demonstration orders to quit were signed as from the Leipzigerstrasse, from the Leipzigerstrasse, from the Leipzigerstrasse, to Under Den Linden, and the Pariser Platz, Government troops are also at the Brandenburg Gate.

This had the effect of keeping dependent Socialist workmen from the streets and thus lessened size of the demonstration. This ter

gue, be made the fired beard of the manning and intelligence, Sir Airling of the manning and intelligence, Sir Airling of the manning of the

dependent Socialist workmen fr the streets and thus lessened size of the demonstration. This ter

DROPS DEAD IN STORE,

D. A. Torrester dropped dead last
at Clinton, when he was in getting his papers. Death was caused by ten pri tically all his life. He had been mayor of the town. Two pri tically all his life. He had been mayor of the town. Two his propers and tived in and rest Clinton, when he was caused by the profit of the life. He had to pri tically all his life. He had to pri tically all his life. He had the profit of the single was a profit of the single was a profit of the pro

### DROPS DEAD IN STORE,

any relatives in this country, both week from England we years ago of trozen gravel bit on the farm, both were young men. They disobeyed as gravel bit on the farm, Both were young men. They disobeyed in the farm, and working far were young men. They disobeyed in the farm, Both were young men. They disobeyed in the farm and the farm and the farm orders to refrain the farm were solved in the farm of t coming from England two years ago, supply i

contradictory, indicates that the Ebert Government has won a victory over the Spartacans owing to the sudden impetus given the Government's cause by the support of the loyal elements, whose in the sanguinary fighting of the last five days, the Spartacans are PARIS, Jan. 10, via Havas Agency. - The latest news received here from Germany, although fragmentary and sometimes numbers increased with the prospect of the Government's success.

reported to have suffered very heavy losses.

Eichhorn, the Spartacan police chief in Berlin, is reported to have fled from that city, according to a Zurich despatch to the

one of the water works in Berlin, and are now attempting to seize COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.-The Spartacans, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende, have occupied the cattle market, with the object of cutting off their adversaries.

# EBERT SURE OF POSITION

BERLIN, Jan. 10.-"This whole Bolsheviki uprising will be put down within the next three days. We are absolutely sure of our position. The entire bourgeois and three-fourths of the Berlin workmen are with us."

This statement was made to the correspondent on behalf of the Ebert The speaker added: Government.

"The report that martial law will be declared is incorrect, but we have made every military preparation demanded to meet the situation."

German Army officers in Berlin have taken an oath to support Noske the military governor, and are forming their own fighting battalion.

The sailors, whose attitude has always been doubtful, announce that they are neutral and will not participate in the fighting on either side.

# LOYAL FORCES CONTROL INNER CITY

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 9,-(5,30 p.m.)-The Government forces are in complete control of that section of the inner city between the Brandenburg Gate and Friederichstrasse. It has issued an order prohibiting all processions.

# TROOPS SHOOT FIRST TO KILL

In issuing its order against pro- the Berlin regiment of mounted cessions, the Government gave warn- sharpshooters is supporting the Government the troops have orders to ernment enthusiastically, and that fire without waiting for the Sparta- other troops in the city also are cans to begin, and to shoot to kill. apparently are The Spartacans apparently are losing hope. They failed to summon a mass meeting of their supporters yesterday, and the streets are almost

The streets of Berlin were without even the usual small group of disdeserted. putants.

The Brandenburg Gate marks the

between the Tiergarten and the Lust-garten, which is in front of the Royal termination of Unter-den-Linden al strongholds. Friedrichstrasse is an important cross street, and crosses about mid-way Unter-den-Linden The correspondent is informed that Palace.

German Officers Forming Battalions Against Bolsheviki in Berlin — Government Troops Shooting Down Rebels on Sight-Spartacan Groups Hold Out

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The elimination of Eichhorn, the Sparacan police chief, whose refusal to resign led to the present trouble n Berlin, may be an accomplished fact. A Zurich report received nere says that he has fled from Berlin, while a report from Frankort says that Herr Richter, a municipal councillor, and a majority occialist, has been appointed temporary head of the Berlin police.

Other reports from Berlin say that the Government has been able to operate a few trains on the main railroad lines. It is said hat 5,000 employes of the printing establishments of Schler, Ullstein and Mosse have refused to declare a general strike.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.-Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Spartacans, narrowly escaped lynching Wednesday evening, according to a despatch to the Berlingske Tidende reported today.

The mob dragged Liebknecht from a taxicab in Under den Linden, said the despatch, but he was rescued by Spartacans before he had suffered any serious injury.

Special Star Cable.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10.—Berlin has at last experienced the horror of a night bombing attack.

Government aviators attacked the Silesian railway station with A despatch to the Berlingske Tidende today reported that bombs Wednesday night, killing sixty-five persons.

ALIO VINIGIAM.

# RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE DEPENDING ON SOLID LEAGUE

Present Inter-Allied Food Commission a Foundation-To Enlarge Sphere-Supply of Food is Also a Safeguard Against Bolshevism

PARIS, Jan. 10 .- With the arrival of Lord Robert Cecil, the question of giving concrete form to the League of Nations ideal is becoming prominent. The attitude of French official circles towards the ideal, which has hitherto heen one of benevolent scepticism and readiness to accept the principle, has been qualified in practice by the assumption that any effective organization with supernational authority must be deferred until the whole multitude of pending issues, territorial, financial and economic have been disposed of.

This view was characteristically put forward today by Alfred Capus, the eminent Academican, who edits the Figaro. He treats as a fundamental error the idea that the workable League of Nations is already within reach, and argues that before it can be established, all misunderstandings between nations must have been dispelled, all causes of war removed, and international law universally recognized. The League of Nations, he adds, must be a culminating product of peace, but not the rucible in which elements now discordant can be fused.

If accepted, this view would be tantamount to the polite shelving of the whole question, and this is now recognized by an increasing number of unofficial and some official Frenchmen to be the consequence of inadequate perception of present real-

An important section of French opinion, represented by the Association Francais Pour Le Societé Des Nations, of which Leon Bourgeois is Nations, of which Leon Bourgeois is President, recognizes that unless the formation of a nucleus League of Nations be taken in hand at the outset of the Conference, there may be little chance of dealing successfully with the long list of territorial, financial and economic problems which, in the order named, are understood to form the basis of the French official programme. programme.

# LEAGUE.

M. Bourgeois is understood to be convinced that without the sense of security which certainly the creation of a solid league would give the Allied peoples, the labors of the Conference may be, to say the least, unduly protracted. Unless I have been misinformed, the differences between his view and those of most influential British and American supporters of the ideal are merely formal. And he believes and would insist that the Allied Governments must begin by the organization of a League among

London Times-Public Ledger Cable.
Copyright by Montreal Star. By
H. Wickham Stead.

themselves, and their articles of association must then he imposed upon enemy and neutral peoples who will sociation must then he imposed upon enemy and neutral peopies who will be obliged to confirm the requirements of the League, give guarantees of good faith and qualify for admission by fulfilment of all the requirements and obligations of the

In other words, the view is gaining ground that if the Alliel Penas Conference is successful, it will never end, because the problems of which the final solution must be outstanding when the general principles of peace are settled, will necessarily be dealt with by a permanent supernational authority, into which the successful Peace Conference will ultimately resolve itself. mately resolve itself.

# DELAY HAS COMPENSA-

It becomes clearer that the delay in the meeting of the Conference will not be without its compensations. It has given time for distinct crystallization of opinion in two directions. Of the first importance there is the steady growth of the conviction that or the first importance there is the steady growth of the conviction that a League of Nations is really practicable, and not merely an ideal which could do no harm, but which might

ticable, and not merely an ideal which could do no harm, but which might do good.

The establishment of a super-national authority, not only for the prevention of war, but for the control of certain branches of international intercourse during peace has bocome the first object of nearly every one. The second development is the increasing scrutiny given the economic side of the problem of world reconstruction. It is beginning to be definitely realized that perhaps the greatest change the war has wrought is indicated by the insistency with which its aftermath demands the establishment of a new international fabric upon a sound social at least as much as upon a sound political and judicial basis.

The best sign of this is the agreement reached between the associated

as much as upon a sound political and judicial basis.

The best sign of this is the agreement reached between the associated powers for the reconstruction of Inter-Allied wartime machinery for victualling the Allies under the auspices of a new joint council. It is to consist of two representatives of each of the great associated Powers. The chief of the executive is Mr. Hoover. Hoover was chosen partly on account of his tried ability, and partly hecause the main sources of supply hand, in the nature of things, be trans-Atlantic,

The undertaking will, however, be inter-Allied in the sense that it must largely depend on the measure of sacrifices the Allies, especially Great Britain, are prepared to make, notably with regard to tonninge, for the benefit of their loss fortunately situated friends in Western, and still more in Central Europe. Economy it tonnage will be needed, because it interprobable the German ships witnessly relieve the present stringency of freight space.

# NO NATION HAS ROOM FOR MORE THAN ONE FLAG

Hon. Franklin Taylor Makes Attack on Bolshe-

# THRIVES IN POVERTY

# Capt. Carpenter Given a Rousing Reception Last Night

A smashing blow to the arguments of the adherents of Bolshevism was delivered last night in an eloquent address by Hon. Franklin Taylor of New York, before the Westmount Canadian Club at the Ritz-Carlton hotel. Captain Carpenter, V.C., the hero of Zeebrugge retold his story of the attack on the Mole as he did a day or so previous before the Wonen's Canadian Club, and the great judience of more than 400 business nen was thrilled by the tale.

nen was thrilled by the tale.

"The millions of then who gave their lives and their souls in this war gave them for an ideal, not Bolshevism, but democracy," declared Mr. Taylor. No nation has room for more than one flag," he declared in closing his address, "I do not care what their symbols may be. The flag is the essence of our nationality and it must stand before the whole world"

"When the great world war broke out there was much speculation as to how long it would continue," he said in opening. "Our only hope of an early decision was for a quick decision in the field. It did not come so we settled down to a long, tiring duel and millions and millions of men gave their souls and gave their lives for an ideal, not Bolshevism but democracy.

"We foresaw that if the war continued long enough there would ultimately be a decision brought about by the economic and industrial collapses of the nations, this would give rise to anarchy-socialistic Ideas and there would follow the fall of empires and crowned heads. So it came about.

"Fortunately the Allies were in a better residing the seconomic and industrial residence and the control of the control of the price of the nations, this would give rise to anarchy-socialistic Ideas and there would follow the fall of empires and crowned heads. So it came about.

"Fortunately the Allies were in a

pires and crowned heads. So it came about.

"Fortunately the Allies were in a better position to stall off an economic and industrial collapse, but poor Russia, having broken away from her Allies fell. It was impractical to get help to her and so with the collapse Russia was definitely out of the war.

"Now the war is over Bolshevism has spread its tentacles into Germany and civil war rages there today. It is fortunate for allied soldiers that after fighting for the ideals of democracy they do not have to come home and find themselves obliged to fight a second war and this time against people who they had succoured.

WHAT IN BOLSHEVISM?

### WHAT IN BOLSHEVISM?

"What is Bolshevism? Well what was Jacobinism? It was a mental condition of protest, where does Bolshevism flourish? Bolshevism develops and flourishes in accordance with the degree of industrial and economic prostration in which it is found.

"One of the questions mostly asked is what are the underlying principles of Rolshevism? Strange to
say it has united itself with socialism and anarchy.

"It is impossible for them to explain their ideals. They know that
itving conditions are bad. They are
much like the family deprived of a
doctor or the man of an advocate
and they feel obliged to take the law
into their own hands. Hence the
maelstrom in Russia in which freedom of the press, of speech, of the
subject is no longer known. All this
his been done as it was during the
French Revolution in the name of
liberty.

liberty.
"Oh, liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name."
"The cardinal underlying basis of

Bolshevism may be said to be in the centralization of industry. Those who have an understanding of human nature take issue with this idea. We must in business take human frailties into consideration. We have that greed dishonesty and know that greed, dishonesty and envy are human traits. Therefore, we cannot bind humanity down to such a scheme so idealistic and have

it a success

"Bolshevism flourishes under conditions of dire poverty. Where the individual is unable to get work or where he is forced to work for less than a living wage, hungry and looking for enough food for himself and family. He sees his fellowmen enjoying prosperity, and, at length, the idea becomes fixed in his mind that there is something wrong in the world, or there is something unjust with his condition. with his condition.

"It is then that the idealistic tendency develops, and because poverty makes men kin these men seek a solution of their difficulties. They have nothing to lose by following Bolshevism if it fails and everything to gain if it proves a success.

"We must not denounce and decry Bolshevism in order to control its spread. We must find out what is wrong with the social scheme in order that our finding may be given to the public in a reasonable way, and in order that this monster through-out the world may be driven back.

### DEMOCRACY'S OFFER.

"What does democracy offer? long as we can keep poverty down to a point where the average man is a point where the average man is prosperous and has enough to feed and clothe his family and has the comforts of life and can develop the higher aspirations of life, so long as we can keep poverty down, so long as we can present to the people at all times a guarantee that the courts will make their decisions without fear or favor as long as we can assure them that the majority of the people shall always prevail, so long will we be able to keep the monster of Bolshevism out of our country. of Bolshevism out of our country.

## ONE FLAG ONLY.

"No nation has room for more than one flag. I do not care what their symbols may be. The flag is the essence of our nationality and it must stand before the whole world. It must stand for a united people in the whole world.

# LLOYD GEORGE AND CLEMENCEAU SCORE ON SEA FREEDOM

Messages from Paris Say Very Little Likely to Be Said Thereon During Peace Conference—Spanish Morocco Question Also Settled

from Paris indicate that Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau have scored a great success on the question of the freedom of the seas, and that very little is likely to be said thereon when the actual Peace Conference assembles. The Spanish Morocco question has also been settled to the satisfaction of England and France.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and George Nicoll Barnes, Privy Councillor, have been appoint-

Privy Councillor, have been appointed plenipotentiaries to the Peace Congress by the British Cabinet, according to the Express and the Mall. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia, and General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, will be Colonial representatives who will have seats when the Congress takes up business of interest to the Dominions they represent, it is said.

According to the Express, an important decision was reached by the Cabinet in providing that the Dominions will appear at the Peace Con-

ions will appear at the Peace Congress as small nations.

The delegates will go to Paris on Saturday for the purpose of attending sittings of the inter-Allied conference.

### FOUNDATIONS NOW BEING LAID,

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 10. — After nearly a month of waiting and preparation, conversations which will lay the foundation of the actual Peace Congress are about to start. As many of the principal questions to be threshed out in preliminary conferences concern most intimately Great Britain, France, and the United States, there is some hope of fair headway being made while awaiting the official announcement of the full lialian delegation the arrival the armi

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Messages

London, Jan. 9.—Messa

The first few conferences between The first few conferences between the British; French and Americans will probably develop how much progress may be expected before President Wilson goes home next month. It is settled that when he reaches America, one of his first acts will be to address Congress and give a report on what has been accomplished. Some trained diplomats plished. Some trained diplomats among the Americans here are agreed that the most Mr. Wilson can agreed that the most Mr. Wilson can hope to report will probably be a general undertaking of the widest sort upon a set of principles which must be left to be applied by the Peace Congress. Mr. Wilson hopes to be able to do more, but unless something unexpected happens, it seems probable that physical conditions alone will prevent the accomplishment of more during the replishment of more during the maining six weeks of his stay. the re-

Each of the bodies of peace com-missioners will necessarily go through an organization process This work has taken the American This work has taken the American a month, and even now they are only partially ready. The French. of course, have their organization of the spot. The British have brough over from England a highly developed machine, which is virtuall ready to operate. Even the elevated conductors and porters are men when have been tested out in the service of the British Government, an of the British Government, an whose dependence has been established. The Japanese will probabl have to organize after reaching here as will the Belgians and other mino belligerents.

These very essential preliminaries will not necessarily delay the informal conversation, but they will, in a measure, delay the working of "group plan" conferences by which the principal belligerents expect to thresh out points with interested neutrals. non-belligerents or minor neutrals, non-belligerents or minor nations engaged in the war, and reduce their results to memoranda which are to go to the Peace Conserss for inclusion in the final settlement.

The opinion most generally expressed here is that if the conferences during the next six weeks establish unanimity of purpose as to the freedom of the seas, the reduction of armaments and the actual terms of peace to be imposed upon the Central Powers, a great deal will have been accounted. have been soo

# THE KAISER'S TYPE-WRITTEN ABDICATION

A Reuter telegram of yesterday from Paris says:-"The 'Matin' states that a facsimile which has been seen of the ex-Kaiser's act of abdication reveals the fact that it was typewritten, a remarkable innovation in the case of a document of the kind."

> Seh vergichte hierdupeh för elle Sehueft auf die Beente as for Erone Presses and die daniz rerbundesen Seabte de der

Sugleteb esthiefy tob allo Secutes des Brutsches Sciebe



The above is a reproduction of the facsimile referred to by the "Matin," forwarded by our correspondent at Amsterdam. The translation is

I hereby for all the future renounce my rights to the Crown of Prussia and my consequential rights to the German Imperial

At the same time I release all officials of the German Empire and Prussia, as well as all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the navy, of the Prussian army, and of the federal contingents, from the oath of fealty which they have made to me as their Emperor, King and Supreme Commander, I expect of them that until the reorganization of the German Empire they will help those in possession of actual power in Germany to protect the German people against the threatening danger of anarchy, famine, and foreign domination.

Given under our hand, and our Imperial Seal, Amerongen, 26 November, 1918,

WILHELM.

# GREAT GERMAN WARSHIP TAKEN

Super-Dreadnought Baden Interned in Scapa Flow

Interned in Scapa Flow
LONDON, Jan. 13. — (British wiress service.) — The German superreadnought Baden has arrived in capa Flow and has been interned here with the other vessels of the erman floet. The surrender of this yarship was demanded in place of he battle cruiser Mackensen, which was not sufficiently completed to cause Germany.

The Baden is a vessel of about 7,000 tons, similar to the Queen with the capacity of the c

Another flotilla of German submarines numbering sixteen, left Germany yesterday for surrender to the Allies. This group comprises thirteen submarines which were in the Meditermnean when the armistice was signed, and three others in spected by the Allied naval commission at Wilhelmshaven.

There are still seven submarines in neutral waters which are about to be surrendered, and forty-four Uboats in German ports which must be given up. One hundred and seventy are in various stages of building, but the majority of them are mere skeletons and further construction work on these vessels has been suspended.

# Third Division in France First to Be Demobilized

Special to The Star.

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> TORONTO, Jan. 13.—A special cable to a paper here from its Lon-TORONTO, Jan.

cable to a paper here from its London correspondent says:—

General Sir Arthur Currie, corps commander of the Canadians, is undertaking the demobilization of the Canadians in France only, regarding that as essentially a military duty. To your correspondent he said he would stay on this side of the Atlantic until he had seen every Canadian soldier now in France landed in Canada.

He is coing to England to the Atlantic until the constantion of the Canada.

He is going to England to see his children and expects to return to France this week, to personally explain the Government's demobilization and other plans affecting the troops to as many units of the Third Division as possible. As previously stated, that division will be the first to be demobilized.

At intervals General Currie will be in Paris when needed by Premier Borden for consultation at the Peace Gorden for consultation at the Peace Conference. Your correspondent understands that the Third Division will return to Canada by way of England, where many of the men have wives, and other relatives. It is hoped all will be returning by March, and the last of the Canadians by the end of Lune.

by the end of June.

In order to assist in the smooth working of the return, which will be by units, some officers of the respective battalions will arrive in Canada a week ahead of their battalions and complete arrangements for the reception and dispersal of the men at the various dispersal centres.

# ARRESTED AND FORCES BEING WELL TROUNCED

Rosa Luxemburg Captured With Many Followers—Liebknecht and Eichorn Have Escaped— Other Leaders Shot—Loyal Troops Mopping Up—Spartacan Casualties Heavy

tion, which was the last important Spartacan stronghold in Greater Berlin, is now in possession of the Government forces.

The Spartacan defenders lost courage when the troops began preparations to attack the station and fled without attempting a defence. Scattered Spartacan groups are still fighting in different points near the station, but are being dispersed rapidly.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 13.—British troops have occupied Dusseldorff, which has been in the hands of the Spartacans, according to a report from Berlin.

the right bank of the Rhine, twenty-one miles northwest of

shevik emissaries in Berlin, has been arrested, according to Berlin advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company through Copenhagen. The despatch also reports the capture of the Boetzow brewery by Government forces.

Special Star Cable.

BERNE, Jan. 13.—Several Spartacans have been summarily executed by Government rifle squads, an agency despatch from serlin reported today.



e ee le on a

Ebert Government Has Apparently Crushed Revolt-Cities Outside Capital Under Government Control-Situation Still Tense in Hamburg

mobilize its army according to a despatch received here from PARIS, Jan. 14, (Havas)—The Jugoslav Republic will soon

Special Star Cable.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14.—Hamburg was under the rule of Spartacan revolutionists Saturday, according to the Hamburger

# ORDER RESTORED IN OUTSIDE CITIES

law, is quiet, Fifty-five Bolshevists which has been placed under martial

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Order has been from enraged citizens. The situation completely restored in cities outside there, however, is still tense. Sparted Spartacans and acan leaders at 1)resden, when arestablished themselves, according nested, admitted that they had introports received here. Spandau, fended to forcibly prevent elections to the National Assembly.

Spartacan leaders at Hamburg has resigned as a protest against the have been arrested by military police, who had difficulty in protecting them tion of a new council. have been arrested, one of their been surrendered by the Spartacans, leaders killed, and several wounded. The executive committee of the sol-All have been disarmed. A newspaper at Wilhelmshaven lins

# LIEBKNECHT AND EICHORN HAVE FLED

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14—Dr. Karl of documents has been seized at Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, is reported to have fled from Berlin to Leipsic, according to advices received here.

Chief of Police Bichorn, according to the Vorwaerts of Berlin.

The War Minister is quoted as a pass-saing that loyal troops have begun port obtained from the Danish lega a search for arms, with a view to tion some days ago.

A large mass documents has been seized at the Granding that loyal troops have begun disamments and disamming the population of Berlin.

pecial star Cable.

tass meeting in the city yesterday, a Berlin despatch reported e Berlin Government, which was scheduled to hold twenty-eight LONDON, Jan. 13.—Forty thousand troops are supporting

# ROSA LUXEMBURG ARRESTED

roops were clearing out the central office of the Spartzcans last night. BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Rosa Luxemburg, associated with Dr. Karl Liebnecht in the leadership of the rebellious Spartacan forces in Berlin, ban agelische Rundschau. The arrest is said to have been made when the een arrested by Government soldiers, according to a teport in when Dr. Liebknecht's son also is reported to have been taken.

The capture of the Spartacan office was effected by the free use of hand-grenades. The soldlers burned in the street an immense quantity

of Bolshevik literature found there.

The Spartacan leaders, the newspaper said, were taken prisoner with 1,000 of their followers.

A great quantity of military material was also captured, consisting of 100 machine gruns, 1,200 rifles and 1,000 bombs.

Spartacans attacked and shot into crowds which were attending Govwas believed to have been the final effort of the insurgents, the despatch ernment meetings in Berlin yesterday, according to the despetch. aid, as the Government now practically controls the situation.

# SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AT BREMEN

public has been proclaimed at Brement demanding that they resign, men, according to a despatch from They are also reported to have sent a Munich. The Communists in Bre-telegram to the Russian Bolsher Named Resign and Workmen's Council, and have be victorious. nen have taken the places of the Majority Socialists on the Soldiers'

BASLE, Jan, 12.—A Socialist re- sent a message to the Elyat Govern-public has been proclaimed at Bre- ment demanding that they resign expressing the hope that the revolu-tions in Russia and in Germany will

# LIEBKNECHT AND EICHORN ESCAPE

Special Star Cable.

clared their readiness to accept the Government's conditions, providing the election of the National Assembly is postponed three months. Spartacans are reported today to have admitted defeat, and to have de-COPENHAGEN, Jan. 13. - The

This statement is credited to Herr shattered by Government in a despatch received today Chancellor to secretary Ebert, in a from Berlin. Schultz,

An earlier despatch quotes the Deutsche Tages Zeitung as saving that Radek, Karl Liebnecht and the police president, Eichorn, had taken refuge in the Boetzow brewery, heavy guard, armed with machine where they were protected by a

their capture, as well as Radek's, street fighting.
No confirmation has been received Fighting was reported in Hagen from any source that Liebknecht was between Nording Scotalists and citi-killed in street fighting Thursday. Zens who, had volunteered to fight Government troops have recap- for the Government. It is believed that Liebnecht and Elchorn must have escaped, else the Government would have announced

They also cleared the Spartacans from the Tiergarten. The Hailens railway station is now tured the Spandau arsenal, court-martialing and shooting the Spartacan commander, according to other in Government hands. Berlin reports.

snattered by Government artillery, was stormed and captured by Government troops Saturday.
They found 125 dead in the build-The Vorwaerts building, which was

ing. Georg Ledebour, leader of the Independent Socialists, and three have been arrested in this encoun-1,300 DEAD SPARTACANS

About 300. Spartacans were reported killed and 700 wounded in the latest fighting, raising the total of their dead to at least 1,300. In Stuttgart, Spartacans occupied to town hall, after several bours' the town

street fighting.

# BRITAIN DEMANDS FULL COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE DONE

LONDON, Jan. 14.-Before his departure for Paris, Premier Lloyd George was given a memorandum issued by the Associated Chamber of Commerce, embodying the views of Chambers in all parts of the country regarding peace terms.

The following points were urged in the memorandum:

The payment by the enemy of all war expenses.

Compensation for loss of property and damage to property arising out of the war.

Compensation for all personal injuries, including a sum representing the cost of all pensions paid to disabled men, women and

Compensation for the loss in national power caused by the death or disablement of potential producers and by the disorganization of means of production and transport.

The payment of all enemy debts and interest on all charges from the date they are incurred until final payment.

# EACH OF LEADING DOMINIONS TO HAVE 2 PEACE DELEGATES

Canada, Australia, South Africa and India Equal -One for New Zealand-France, Britain, U.S., Italy and Japan Have Five Representatives Each

# BOTH SIDES CARRIED OUT EXECUTIONS

partacus faction in Germany been court-martialled and exel, according to a wireless desh from Berlin picked up here. e despatch follows:

"The number of killed and wounded during recent fighting has been extraordinarily high, but the exact

NDON, Jan. 14.—Members of figures are not known as yet. Spartacus people court-martialled and shot seven Government soldlers. Such acts had to be met with repri-sals."

The despatch confirms reports that

a son of Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been arrested and that Rosa Luxembourg, Dr. Liebknecht's chief lieut-enant, has fled from Berlin.

# SAYS SOVIETS WILL

LONDON, Jan. 14.—No matter which party obtains a majority in the National Assembly of Germany as a result of elections, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils will continue in power, Hugo Haase, Independent Socialist, declared in an

## CONTINUE TO RULE

interview with the Express, published here today. The Soviets, he said, control the factories because of their close understanding with the workers, who have organized political unity in opposition to the bourgary geoise party.

# been named by the Sinn Feiners their delegates to the peace confeence, it was announced today, from were, picked to yesterday's meeti Six Months' Time All Mi terial Interests of Country May Be Hostile NAME DELEGATES liament to Demand Eva Republican NOTE— ny kind on at the

# TO MAKE ATLANTIC FLIGHT DURING MAY

# Brancker To Devote Time To Commercial Aviation-Airships in Air a Week

London, Jan. 13 .- (British Wire-Service)-General Brancker, who is giving up his post as Master-General of Personnel in the Air Ministry to devote his time to commercial aviation, in an interview with the Daily Express today asserted that a flight across the Atlantic probably would be accomplished in May. He added that the trip was feasible at the present moment, as there were three or four types of airplanes available which were capable of making the flight.

General Erancker said the time was not far distant when airplanes would be owned and driven as automobiles are today. He said it prob-

mobiles are today. He said it probably would be necessary to establish an aerial police force, the duty of which would be to watch over air routes and frontiers.

The Evening News says today that it has been officially informed that the British Admiralty is embarking the British Admiralty is embarking on a big programme of airship of struction. Airships are being but with a gas capacity of 2,500, cubic feet. The aircraft will have large lifting capacity, and will be able to make between 60 and 70 miles an hour. They will carry crews of 25 men.

Still larger airships are projected and flights with passengers are pre-dicted for the near future. Several airships which will be equal in size and capacity to the largest Zeppelins and which are of a similar rigid type, are being built. Primarily they are being constructed for sea work and general observation duty for the navy. These airships, it is said, will be capable of remaining

# A FEMALE BOLSHEVIK



Rosa Luembourg, one of the Bolshe-vik leaders in Berlin, who fled at the same time as Dr. Liebknecht. The Berlin Government is now eking them both.

## WARMLY WELCOMED



0 H. home in D.S.O., who will arrive home in Montreal Thursday or Friday. He went over as major of artillery and returns a general.

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London Times-Public Ledgar Cable.
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DUBLIN, Jan. 16.—A meeting of Republican leaders which was held here yesterday discussed the summoning of the Irish constituent assembly. I learn such a body will be brought into existence without delay and that its curily lebors will be devoted to efforts to put the Republican case before the Penca-Conference. Meanwhile the Sinn Feln will try to capture the country district councils and other public bodies but I am told it does not at the moment contemplate dramatic developments. The weapon of at the moment contemplate drama-tic developments. The weapon of a general strike will be used only as a last resort, for the Sinn Fein recognizes that whatever its poli-tical results might be, the Irish working classes would be the worst sufferers.

working classes would be the worst sufferers.

The Lord-Lieutenant held an important conference in Dublin Castle. His leading officials were present, and it is believed the conference considered serious questions of policy. Two courses are open to the Irish Government in dealing with the Sinn Fein. It may take such drastic action as will bring matters to n crisis immediately, or it may take time on its side by allowing the republican party's inherent weaknesses to develop. At present native sentiment is with the Sinn Fein. Six months hence, all the material interests of the country will be hostile to it, and farmers and traders allike will be chimoring for renewed protection for their affairs to the Imperial Parliament.

Some people think Lord French is disposed to act just now as a soldier rather than as a statesman, but I have no doubt he is studying the situation from both points of view, Today Ireland's difficulties call equally for a soldier's courage and firmness and a statesman's foresight. Nobody will be more disappointed than the republican leaders if the Irish Government refuses in play into their hands.

opecial Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—German expansion toward the Balkans and Russia will be effectually cut off by the establishment of a new "Mittel Europa," stretching from the Mediterranean to the Zaltic, it was revealed in diplomatic circles today.

The success of Premier Venizelos of Greece in reaching an agreement with Serbia, Roumania, the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs regarding a future concerted policy laid the foundations for the Balkan Confederation and established the southern portion

of this "Mittel Europa."

Negotiations are now proceeding successfully for the purpose of lining up Poland, the northern section of the bloc. The consummation of this plan would thus constitute a barrier against which Teutonic eastern aspirations would be powerless.

# DISSATISFACTION OVER DELEGATES

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress resumed its sessions at 10:30 o'clock today. Those in attendance were Premier Clemenceau, and the Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, for France; Premier Lloyd George and the Peaceten Western Western Premier Loyd George and the Peaceten Premier May Parison the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, for Great Britain; President Wilson and the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, for the United States; the Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, for Italy, and Viscount Chinda and Baron Matsul for Japan.

While the apportionment of delegates to the Peace Congress has not yet been officially made known, the list published after Monday's session of the Supreme Council has caused an unfavorable impression among some of the missions, according to the French press. The Serbians and Belgians are notably dissatisfied with the giving of three delegates to Brazili while they are only permitted

In the case of Belgium, the three scats alloted her by the French plan admitted of the nomination of a resentative of each of the parties— Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists. With only two delegates the representative of one party must

needs be dropped.

Logically, it is pointed out, it ought to have been the least important party thus to suffer, but it is impossible to drop from the delegation possible to drop from the delegation the Foreign Minister, Paul Hymans, a Liberal. Consequently, the commentators say, it would seem to be Emile Vandervelde, the Socialist Minister of Justice, who will be the one eliminated, should the Belgian allotment stand.

### TWO FORCES AT WORK.

It is apparer hat the movement to create a leg nations is being carried on by the same objective the decisions of the roposed world society. means for the organishment of the league Claims of the decisions of the league must be backed by its combined physical forces, while the other represents the view that its findings can be enforced without the aid of a common world-police force.

Diplomatists watching the move-ment of the two ideas as they come into bearing before the Conference seem impressed with the view that both are moving toward a common ground which, for example, might provide that the nations could reserve for each individual case their decision whether they would be the reserve for each individual case their decision whether the reserve for each individual case their decision whether the reserve for each individual case their decision whether they would utilize armed force or avail themselves of other means.

There is reason to believe that such an arrangement would meet with the support of some of the European statesmen and there is

nothing to indicate that it would be rejected by the American representatives.

This is the feature of the situation as its exists today. The plans are being rapidly put into shape in informal conferences and are working toward a position where the Peace Conference in full session can dis-cuss them thoroughly and then probably name a committee, or com-mission from among its membership to produce the framework in writing, with the assistance of the technical advisors.

The work before today's session of the supreme council comprised completion of the allotment of representation of the various nations and a further delving into the question of whether Russia should have delegates in the larger body. The preliminary sessions will continue work on the question continuously with the expectation of having it entirely disposed of by Saturday, when the first formal sitting of the Peace Congress will be held. the supreme council comprised comwill be held.

The program commonly agreed upon calls for primary consideration of the forming of a league of nations and the congress will probably work this to the exclusion of all other subjects.

### RECOGNIZED JOINT PROBLEMS.

Those European statesmen who now appear friendly to the purpose of putting the league of nations question to the fore have repeatedly expressed the view that the formation of the league and the making of peace are joint problems, which cannot be dissociated. The efforts thus seem to be to bend all energies to the laying of the foundations of the league, so that the conference may proceed to the actual making of the peace treaty in the early spring. peace treaty in the carly spring, even, indeed, if it be only a prelimpressing question of demobilization and the return of the warring countries as nearly as possible to the ec-

onomic conditions of peace.

This is recognized by all the statesmen at the conference as of the utmost necessity, and is not a view confined to the Europeans view confined alone.

The sponsors for the league of nations plans contemplate the broadening out of the functions of the proposed league as the preliminary discussions proceed. Their assumption being that these will range far into the subjects of raw material and fin ance, proceeding on the theory that the financial or economic domina-tions of smaller nations by the larger is no less a danger than armed dom ination.

The financial program of the league, as viewed in these quarters, will be to consider whether the league itself should lend its aid financially and economically to the small independent States which are rising out of the way.

# NEW MITTEL-EUROPA WILL GUT OFF HUNS FROM BALKAN PEOPLE

Will Stretch From Mediterranean to Baltic-Foundations for Balkan Confederation Laid-League of Nations Scheme Taking Definite Form—Russian Representation Still a Problem

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The British Foreign Office announced today that the Government does not intend to exercise any censorship over press messages during the Peace Conference. It states that it has also received a similar assurance from the French Government.

# RUSSIAN REPRESENTATION PROBLEM

Special Star Cable by United Press
Staff Correspondent.
PARIS, Jan. 15. — Representation
for Russia at the Peace Congress is
expected to be finally determined on
ni today's session of the inter-Allied
War Council

The associated Powers have reach-2d the obvious conclusion that dis-russion of world-peace would be abcolutely futile without the vast popu-ation of Russia being considered. They are also understood to realize that the Russian problem canot be solved without the consent and co-

A program for official investigation actual conditions in Russia is to e fully discussed foday. This it is believed, will result in a commission cing sent into that country, which would report back directly to the conlerence. Upon this report would be lased some form of recognition for the Soviet Government and other factions, that they might send accredited representatives to Versailles.

Formal action is also to be taken today on the question of granting re-presentation to the British Domin-

ions. Provisional agreement has also ready been reached regarding delegates for the British Dominions. It only remains for this agreement to be confirmed. Under the present be confirmed. Under the present scheme, Great Britain and her colsonies would vote separately, the label ter being drawn in only when questions directly affecting them are discussed, thereby eliminating the very remote danger of a "nacked convergence." remote danger of a "packed conven-

The only countries, in fact, whose representation has not been at least tentatively fixed are the two which made separate peaco settlements with the Central Powers—Russia and Rumania. There seems to be no bostacle in the way of granting delegates to the latter, the number being the chief matter under discussion. Russian representation, obviously, will take more time and discussion.

The feeling prevails now that M. Pichon's bitter opposition to even partial recognition of the Russian Soviet Government, based on a suggestion of the British Government favoring such recognition, need not be considered as final,

DDODI EME DADIC 10 DISCUSSING TODAY

the Central that a situa-under which OF the being shown ity of an sr," says to be stated to Europe u discussi character,"
s, "it can be exists in Eu s, "It ca exists

recently announced were leer would, in a few no army in which, by no obligations Alles, have no of the Alles, shoulders. mstaken the appearance of peace or reality. This decision means that the reality and revise he new British Ministry must revise he new British Ministry demobiling the whole scheme of army demobility or allow. that Great Britain, smiltary strength, army of occupa-army for many front for many Increase de rapid increarthat its mi "The decision is in proportion to i must maintain ar D: tion on the months. If the months. If the mobilization

IN THE COMPANY OF NATIONS.

HE announcement that Canada is to be directly represented at the actual deliberaions upon the terms of peace, that under certain circumstances this country may have as many as three representatives sitting at the souncil table, side by side with the plenipotentlarles of the great Powers of the world is at once gratifying and reassuring. It indicates in the most practical form possible not only that the war sacrifices and war performances of Onnada are fully recognized by the governments of nations which have sacrificed incalculably to defeat Germany but furthermore that there is every disposition on their part to afford all protection to the interests of this country in the final settlement.

The initial difficulty of securing representation at the Conference for the overseas Dominions was great. The other principals might with reason have objected to an arrangement which, under certain conditions, would give the British Empire disproportionate representation. The despatches state that some such objection was made but that it was withdrawn subsequently upon the urgent representation of Lloyd George and that, in consequence, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and New Zealand are given the full rights of the smaller independent belligerents at Versallles.

The importance to Canada of the step thus taken it would be hard to exaggerate. It is, let us hope, a full and final correction of the picture drawn by some pessimists of Sir Robert Borden standing, hat in hand, in a Versailles anteroom walting permission to be present at the discussion of some minor phase of the Conference. But of vastly greater importance than his, the admission of the overseas Dominions o the greatest world conference in all history ipon a basis of intrinsic equality Breat Powers puts the final seal upon heory of "self-determination" within the Empire where the Dominions are concerned. shows the British Empire as a union of sister intions, held together by indissoluble bonds yet each preserving its own identity of thought and interest. It is a recognition not only by Britain but by Britain's generous and gallant allies that the British Dominions beyond the seas, having proved their right to individual recognition in the bitter business of war, are from this day forward factors in all those vital questions which determine the relations between nation and nation. It establishes a precedent which will never be set aside.

# What's In a Name?

One of the slock questions of the professional joke-smiths is, "Who names the Pullman cars?" Now they will ask, "Who names the Cunarders?" That great steamship line has bought six vessels from the British Government and has re-named them: Vitellia, Vindellia, Verentia, Venusia, Vennonia and Vellania. Of courte, being Cunarders, the names must terminate with the vowels ia, but why, oh, why, must they all have the same mitial letter? They will surely be known as the V boats. As the Aquitania's initial is the first letter of the alphabet, we can only imagine that a list of classic and semi-classic names, unearthed somewhere by a man who would be godfather, has been used and now that V has been exhausted we may hope that this list has been almost used up. There still remains, however, the fertile letter Z. It is a harrowing thought that the next half-dozen Cunarders to be christened may sail the seven seas with bows bearing in letters of gold such names as these: Zalambdodontia, Zantedeschia, Zenyobranchia, Zenglodontia, Zamelodia and Zanzibaria. Zinnia, of course, would be too simple a name for a Cunard boat even of the Z. class. We can imagine the tourist of the future saying, in reply to the usual question, "On what boat did you come over?" "I caught the boat, but I didn't catch the name."

# TALY HAS ABANDONED IMPERIALISTIC AIMS ACCEPTS BRITISH IN

Such is Interpretation Put Upon Resignation of Italian Cabinet - Peace Conferees to Meet Press Today to Discuss Methods of Publicity

PARIS, Jan. 16, via the Havas Agency.—The newspapers report that the five great Powers will decide today whether the secondary States, even outside Europe, will deliberate on decisions concerning the fate of Europe and questions regarding the safety and future of the Allied powers.

By Associated Press.

BERNE, Jan. 16.-The Ukrainian Government has sent an ultimatum to Rumania, demanding the evacuation of Bukowina, according to a telegram received from Kiev. Ukrainian troops, it is announced, are moving toward the Bukowina frontier.

Simultaneously, the message adds, the Ukrainian National Council has telegraphed to President Wilson in Paris a request for permission to delegate two American Ukrainians to represent the Ukraine at the Peace Conference, and act otherwise as representatives of their nation in Paris.

### ITALY FOREGOES AMBITIONS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 16 .- Italy has abandoned its Imperialistic program and definitely accepted the British and American ideas of a democratic peace

That was the interpretation in some diplomatic quarters today of the esignation of the entire Italian Cabinet late yesterday,

pact, have constituted Conference.

selled various degrees of

and War Pensions, and the threatened resignaprovisions of the London pact. work of the preliminary Peace tion of other Liberal Ministers. of Military Ald Meanwhile, the clash Minister, Baron resulted portfolio opposed which

in Italian

Special Star Cable by United Press. PARIS, Jan. 17. -The armistice, with several important clauses added, has been extended for a month,

cd, has been extended for a month, it was officially announced today. "Following the conference at Treves between Marshal Foch and the German delegates, the armistice conventions were prolonged for a month," the statement said. "Clauses concerning agricultural material, Russian war prisoners, naval conditions and the recuperation of material taken from the invaded districts were signed."

States, Freeidant Wilson and the Sections of State, Mr. Lansing: for foliate and the Foreign Secretary. Mr. Jansing: for fourt for flab, the Foreign Minister, Selaton Somino, and for Japan, Visual Boron Somino, and for Japan, Visual Count Chinda and Baron Matsul.

Villorio Orlando, the Italian Fremer, was the only absentee. He is pictuill detained in Rome.

The Supreme Council, after considering the matter of the relations because the conference and the press, she lecided to call a meeting at five reconstitution of the members of the prass, she lecided to call a meeting at five segments of the prass, she lecided to call a meeting at five segments of the prass, she lecided to call a meeting at five members of the prass and repress, she was an only the members of the prass and repressible to publicity methods.

This was announced in an official graduatement, which also gave out the against the gast. This was announced in an official intement, which also gave out the nformation that the Russian queston has been discussed, and would of the five great Powers to seemion at 10:30 o'clock h a full attendance of has been discussed, and fointly examined later afficus governments had exe

on the sub-

"The President of the United States of America, and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries to the Allied Powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, met the Quan d'Orces any, from 10.30 a.m. to 12.39 p.m. "The queetion of the relations beprious governments ha heir latest information ect with each other, was first to call a n

decided. nd assoc-

ROOM FOR KING George V. of England Had to Jog Him Along Seat

WILSON LEFT NO

# DAZED BY CHEERS

Then Awoke to Enthusiastically Wave Hat to Crowds

Special Star Corespondence from Our Own Corespondent, Copyright,

Own Corespondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
20 Cockspur Street, London, Dec. 26.

"Yessir, they certainly do these
things well over here," said the
American at my elbow.

We were both standing on a bit of
scaffolding that was none too secure,
hanging with arms looped over a
thick brick wall, about sixty feet
above Charing Cross Station-courtyard. We had been there for over
half-an-hour. The train would be in
almost any moment now, for the King half-an-hour. The train would be in almost any moment now, for the King and Queen had arrived. Very soon we were to see the head of the greatest Empire in the world, help the head of the greatest Republic in the world into a flaming state carriage to drive through the world's greatest city.

"Rather historic, what!" said the amart English officer who was suspended at my right.

Both the American and the Englishman were right. It was historic

Both the American and the Englishman were right. It was historic and it was well done. Most certainly it was well done. They have been doing this sort of thing for centuries, over here—coronation processions, functal processions, Lord Mayors' shows, and welcomes to great men from every corner of the globe, either coming home after upholding the dignity and honor of England in some far outpost of the seven seas, or passing through in answer to the invitation of the metropolis whose civizens delight in seeing and passing their own judgment on those whom others have elected to their own passing their own judgment on those whom others have elected to rame.

## WELCOMING A PUZZLE

Now was coming a man who had been indeed a puzzle to them. For he last four years he has been dis-ussed very much indeed all through Britain. Until the entrance of the United States into the war, he was hever understood by the great mass of the people. Many condemned him and let it go at that. Others who had read something of him, who had watched for his dignified utterances. relt that he could not be altogethed wrong. Those who held Democracy is a most precious political theory believed that a man who had gained the confidence of a great nation and held that confidence through bitter years must have been in most things. years must have been in most things

And there was a deep feeling that he was a high-minded idealistic the-rist who could not train his mind to practical affairs after years of clois-tered university life. It was quite

tered university life. It was quite evident that he was not understood. After the United States entered the war people did not try to understand him. That the Yanks were coming

# LIEBKNECHT SHOT DEAD IN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE: MOBLYNCHES LUXEMBURG

Spartacan Leader Meets End by Soldier's Bullet -Woman Lieutenant Beaten into Insensibility by Infuriated Mob and Shot to Death-Gov. ernment to Probe Circumstances

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, Jan. 17.—The Spartacan revolution has been revived on a large scale in Berlin and several of the provinces, following the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, it is reported in a despatch received here today.

The Government is expected to take violent measures in an

effort to suppress the new disorders.

Fifty new divisions of Government troops have arrived in

The city gives the impression of being occupied almost entirely by soldiery.

# LIEBKNECHT AND AIDE KILLED

BERLIN, Jan. 17.-Dr. Karl Liebknecht was shot and killed while trying to escape as he was being taken to prison, according to the Frankfort

Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Liebknecht's chief lieutenant, was also shot dead, after being beaten into unconscious-

ness by a crowd,
When it became known yesterday that Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Lux-emburg were at the Hotel Eden, in the western part of the city, a crowd rapidly congregated and stormed the hotel lobby to lay hands on them. Both were spirited to side entrance to the hotel, but the mob forestalled the ettempt of the troops to save Frau-lein Luxemburg. She was beaten into insensibility, and then thrown into an automobile by the crowd, which intended to take her to prison.

A few blocks down the street, the machine was halted by a second mob and, when the presence of Fraulein Lucemburg became known, a man umped on the running board of the ar and shot her through the head. The body was dragged from the auomobile and carried off. It is sup-seed that it was thrown into the anal, but it has not been found. In the meantime, Dr. Liebknecht has hurried into another automobile

officers and troops, and the car tas headed for the Moabit prison. While going through the Tiergarten, he machine was halted by a punc-ured tire. Dr. Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who in-tended to hail another automobile har

dor Medical alegan was the chief of the order of the chief of the chie The annual meeting of the dor Mes and The Annual Lisaion was Pula pua NOISSIM MODABAL

Ces been cleared for severe cases. emporary hospitals, fully equification care for sixty thousand wo for sixty thousand wo fortiland hospitals to Canadians. PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 17.— tractors have started building temporary hospitals, fully equ HOSPITALS FOR CANADIANS

After an illness of considerable duration, James Albert Linton, son of Mont. James Linton, of Mont. feel, died on Wednesday, at Caslay, Maline, where he had been living for the past year for the benefit of his mile, who was Miss Mary Wadsworth of Boston.

## DIED YESTERDAY JAMES A. LINTON

to the respectful and admiring notice of connolsecure.

There Jacques was heard by the great Colonne, head of the famous freat Colonne, concerts, who offered the training among the first violinal was playing among the first violinal and soon he was chosen to play and playing among the first time on. Mr Thibnud's success grew, until now he stands in the first rank of the world's greatest violinists. world's greatest violinists.

rench violense, who give holds on Monday cert in Windsor Hall on three brookering next, is one of three brother was good taste, brought the music of the Cale Rouge, in the Latin Quarter of Parls, at which they played, to the respectful and admiring notice of connolsseurs.

ber, 1915, he was sorlously injured

ber, 1915, he was seriously injured by a falling tree.

Although in the German army, he did not cease his attacks against the military system and several times he was reported to be involved in bitter controversies with the junker leaders of Germany. This struggle went on until May 1, 1915, when he was arrested for making an incendiary address at a May Day demonstration in Beilin. After trial, he was gentenced to prison for trial, be was centenced to prison for

thirty months,
From this sentence he appealed and on re-trial was scalenced to fall for four years and one month, This sentence resulted in grave disorders in Berlin and Spandau, demands being made for Dr. Liebnecht's release. While in prison he continued to write articles which wore given clandestine circulation among the Socialists of Germany. One of his pamphlets accused the German Covernment of being guilty of bringing on the war. During his imprison-ment he was elected to the Reich-stag from Pandau.

After being in prison two years and 2 months, he was released on October 24, 1918.

In the political cataclysm that de-

veloped in Germany early in November, resulting in the abdication of Emperor William, his flight and the establishment of a Socialist Government, Dr. Liebknecht played a prominent part. When the Ebert Government part. ment had been in existence only few days, Dr. Liebknecht became leader of a radical Socialist faction leader of a rautear post-known as the Spartacus element

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in the prohibition legislation of VANCOUVER, B.C., Jan. 17. — Sir Chas, Hibbard Tupper is a member of the Provincial Committee of the People's Moderation Party, which has peen organized for the purpose of endeavoring to secure modifications in the prohibition legislation of the 17

## MITTEE. JOINS MODERVIION COM

Cr. president of the Mantel and Thie Dealers' Association; J. P. O'shea, Isidore Crepean, John Wotson and F. J. Parsons. The election will be hold on January 27.

Tred. B. Locker, advocated, the division of the Exchange in three sections; (1) general contractors; (2) sub or trade contractors; (3) supply dealers. At Wednesday's upply dealers. At Wednesday's ampply dealers. At Wednesday's eneting of the general contractors; (3) sub or trade contractors; (3) sub or trade contractors; (4) sub or trade contractors. At Evans and London (1) general contractors of the Goloving were nominated for the Goloving West of the Goloving were nominated for the Goloving were not the contractors. B. Evans and Donald Church.

The following were nominated for election at the annual meeting of the Bullders' Exchange. Fred. B. Locker, president of the Mantel and Tile Denlers' Association; J. P. O'shea, Island Corle Creneau John Watson and Island

## SNOITANIMON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE

to do more than its share to help the con given, at a compinienterly infinecon given yesterday in the iding Edward Hotel to the general managers
of several large industries in this
city, in connection with the Salvation
fetry, it connection with the Salvation
formys Red Shield campaign, to be
formally started next Monday. Mr.
Moore offered meny suggestions to
coupy the attention of employers of
labor during the reconstruction perlod where there are large communities of the laboring classes. He said
labor was prepared to aid in this
labor was prepared to aid in this
ampaign for the appeal fund, and
to do more than its share to help the
Salvation

The unprecedented fact of his visit; to Europe and the obviously great share which he, and his inseparable theories would take in the Peace Con-

ference, brought his personality once again before the British people.

And so they came in their thousands and crowded every available inch of space along the route which he would pass, urged by a deeper feeling than curiosity, determined for theinselves to judge what manner of

man this Wilson is.

Of course they were prepared to cheer him. Was he not the representative of an ally that had done much to bring the war to a victorious conductor? As such they would certain the contract of ninly welcome him. But for him-self, well, he must show what sor But for himof man ho was.

### BLACK WITH PEOPLE.

The bells of St. Martin's clanged The bells of St. Martin's clanged an inerry chime. Along the Strand and up Duncannon street, the crowds were thick. Every window was filled and all the roofs were black with people. The grey front of the station was gay with flags. And that was only the start. The streets along which the procession would pass were lined with Venetian poles. were lined with Venetian poles, from which gay standards and bunting were strung. And everywhere there were old heraldic devices that added a quaint and ancient pageantry

o the effect.
Out in front of the station, the corses of the Household Cavalry imbattently stamped. The long lines of the Guards stood immovable. The crowd sang and behaved as only a London crowd can behave. Jolly, or-derly, considerate. The police seem-

ed merely decorative.

Singly or in groups the members of the War Cabinet entered. Sin of the War Cabinet entered. Sin Robert Borden strolled across the open space in the Strand quite alone The crowd cheered. He, like all the others, endeavored to enter the court by the gate reserved for the exit of the party. A policeman gently shooded him up the street. The crowd cheered again, and Sir Robert acknowledged his error with a smile and lifting of the hat.

The King came with the Queen and Princess Mary, heralded by a burst

of cheers.

There was no confusion. Undoubt-There was no confusion. Undoubtedly they do that sort of thing well. Suddenly the guard of American soldiers and marines in the court were called to stiff attention. There was a stirring of the crowd. The trumpeter raised his instrument and the first potential was a stirring of the crowd. the first notes sounded. Under the portice of the station there appeared a tall man in conventions.

a tall man in conveing carriage, all red and gold, by a smaller man, dressed of a British with 100 M SLIS Ayre sosiq-owT \$10 Cectee Wool Suits, \$7 \$10 Wolsey Suits, for \$8. \$9 Wolsey English Suits, \$ \$6 Ribbed Wool Suits, \$4.80 \$5 Cashmere Suits, \$4. \$450 Cashmere Wool Suits, \$2.50 Suits, white, for \$2. \$2.50 Suits, \$2. Combination Suits

wholesale cost.

# PRESS COMMITTEE TO ISSUE NEWS OF PEACE CONFERENCE DEBATES

Report Indicates Decision to Restrict Announcements to Official Communiques Has Been Modified-Several Points of Difference Still to Be Cleared Up

PARIS, Jan. 18. — At the meeting of the Peace Conference committee and the newspaper representatives, it was decided that news of the discussions and decisions of the Conference would be given to a special press committee for publication. The Times' correspondent is one of the three forming the British delegation to this committee.

The Peace Conference considered the press resolutions, and freely recognized the necessity for publicity, subject, however, to the limitations arising from the nature of the discussion about to begin.

The Peace Conference is to be open to a limited number of journalists—probably 15 in all—three each for the four chief powers, and three for the rest of the Allies.

When necessary, meetings will be held in camera. The press will be admitted in greater number today for the formal opening. Three press photographs will be allowed to be taken at this historic scene.

It has been decided to make the communique as full as possible, but the summary of the proceeding is to server.

Copyright by Montreal Star.

PARIS, Jen. 18.— At the meeting of the Peace Conference committee and the newspaper representatives, it was decided that news of the Concussions and decisions of the Con

DIFFERENCE RE-BOLSHEVIKI.

rescale would be given to a special commission to Advise as to the best policy for the Alvise seconditree for publication.

The Times correspondent is one of the three forming the British delegate to this committee.

The press commertee considered the press of nothing commission to the construction of the three forming the British delegate to this committee. The press of the distributed the necessary and freely revenized the necessary for the Peace Conference is to be poen to a limited number of journalists—probably 15 in all—three agach for the four chile powers, and three for the rest of the Allies.

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It has been decided to make the summingue as full as possible, but no summary of the proceeding is to be given.

The foregoing evidently refers to the meeting of the Peace Conference to come through.

The decision may represent an important of the present of the conference to a plint official communique was to be handed out daily.

The appointment of a press committee, apparently of a protective charmant of a press committee, apparently of a protective charmant of the protective ch

# MUCH KICKING AT REPRESENTATION ALLOTTED

Special Star Cable. LONDON, Jan. 18.

- The peace LONDON, Jan. 18. — The peace conference has not made a very sat-sfactory start, as much dissatisfaction is felt with the preliminary arrangements. The decision regarding he representation of various states a disapproved in many quarters. The brench contend they are entitled to more than five delegates, and propose their colonies he represented, since the British Empire has four-ten representatives, including the representatives of the Dominions and India.

representatives of the Dominions and India.

The Belgians protest against the decision to give them a smaller representation than Brazil, in view of the part they played in the war and their sacrifices and sufferings.

The arrangements whereby each state represented has one vote, regardness of the number of its delegates also considered inequilable, it is included out that this places the grant powers on the same loved as Chill, Guatemala and teh new Caschosian Republic, whose interests are infinitely less.

It is confidently expected that a capterate effort will be made to secure a revision of these arrangements before the formal opening contracts.

The decision representing the accessory

would be suppressed. It was rocognized that any decision of the conference that newspapers be now acthorized to publish anything concerning its work beyond official communiques would render the concesssion useless, and an immediate demand was made for an amendment
of the policy adopted, Tologramy
from Paris showed that the decision
caused constenation among the special correspondents, for whom the
French Government is opening a
special club in the Champs Elyscos.
capable of accommodating a, thousand members.

The American correspondents alone.

teen representatives of the Dominions and India.

The Belgians protest against the decision to give them a smaller representation than Brazil, in view of the part they played in the war and their sacrifices and sufferiag.

The arrangements whereby each state represented has one vote, restate powers on the same level as Chill, Gustemain and ten new Czecho-Slavian Republic, whose interests are infinitely less.

It is confidently expected that a desperate effort will be made to secure a revision of these arrangements between four and the tendence of the deliberations has also caused many complaints in London, especially as the Foreign Office had just announced that messages from British delegates and President Wilson, who met the American correspondents concerned was immended the conference in a constituence and the particular of the conference in the presentation of the conference in a considered extraordinary in view and deliberations of the conference in the conference in the protest of the deliberations has also caused many complaints in London, especially as the Foreign Office had just of new concerning the views and deliberations of the conference in the protest of the deliberations has also caused many complaints in London, especially as the Foreign Office had just of new concerning the views of the recent campaign against section of the conference in the conference in the protest of the particular of the numerous deletate questions of the con

In Flanders Fields

and Other Boems



FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION ONLY

These few Canadian gems doubtless will be useful until such time as they are published, with others, in permanent form.

Compliments of

Band Ed oction quartotto Millard vo 3 M11 o has less th 1,1 ď P Circ ora C.E.J tho. Band. Guntry 요요 interval to tend PH t.Plunk -000-The glvon: Pip o Top arts Six rd A. Jun o 5 6 9 9 9 9 D15 R 2 8 h Wajor Bennett Eight, Allan. 99.



VETERAN BACK HOME

WAS ONCE THE CROWN PRINCE!



Majer A. T. Helt, son of Sir Herbert S. Helt, has returned to Montreal after ever four years service everseas. He went over as Lieut, and Adjutant with the 14th Battalion in 1914. For the past year and more be has been utilitary secretary to Lord Beaverbrook in the British Ministry of Information.

# Air Raid and Ship Losses Must be Paid Britain by Germany

In General War Aims of Great Britain are Similar to Those of America—Thinks a League of Nations is Possible but Insists

War Losses Must be Paid.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Careful investigation here has made it possible to give more concretely than previously an outline of the war claims of Great Britain and her general desires regarding the making of the peace agreement.

The British aims, the unofficial representation of them shows, are regarded as in general coinciding with those of the United States delegation at the peace conference. There are some minor differences of opinion between Great Britain and America regarding the final, adjustment of the world's affairs, and these differences remain to be reconciled. On the whole, however, the aims of the two nations are considered by British commentators as identical.

Great Britain believes first, it is declared in these sources that a League of Nations is desirable and attainable, and that none of the British war aims will be considered practicable unless they conform with the tenets of such a League as is contemplated to align and govern the affairs of the Universe.

'She also believes that things should be so adjusted that the war alms of every country will conform with those of the others—in other words that there should be a compact of give and take.

As to indemnities, Great Britain expects to enter a pool with other nations. Her claims are comparatively small, it is said, but she wants her air raid damage and her shipping lossses paid for.

In addition to the League of Nations, one of the great things which Great Britain hopes will grow out of the Peace Conference, it is apparent, is a thoroughly good working agreement with the United States. Great importance is attached to this.

A photo taken on a Dutch roadway which shows either that shoes an scarce in Holland or that William Hohenzollem, Jr., is trying to engratia

# LIEUT. WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, AFTER YEAR AS PRISONER OF TURKS, REACHES HOME

Treated Fairly Well, He Says, When He Was Wounded and Captured—Campaign in Desert Was a Severe One-Food and Medical Attendance Very Good

campaigning as a cavalry officer in Mesopotamia, and a second year as a wounded prisoner in the hands of the Turks, Lieut Travers Williams-Taylor, of the 13th Hussars, Imperial army, is now safe under the big

In army, is now safe under the big Union Jack flying over the doorway in Mountain street, where his parents, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, reside.

"I do not say hard things of the Turks who dealt with me in my captivity. Personally I have little evil against them. But I know that Britlsh officers and men have been horribly treated. In the march over the desert places thousands lay down and died of want and neglect," he said today.

He looks hard knit and bronzed af-

He looks hard knit and bronzed af-He looks hard knit and bronzed after his experience. Going over with the 1st Canadian Conringent he transferred while in France in June, 1916 to the 13th Hussars and left with them for India. There they were rehorsed and sailed for Basra on the top of the Persian Gulf. The 13th formed part of the 6th and 7th cavalry brigades of General Maude's force which having relieved Kut-cl-Amara pushed the Turkish army northwards past Baghdad and then routed it, wiping out the momentary stigma of General Townshend's surrender.

A Hard Trip.

During that campaign, throughout

During that campelen, throughout the entire past four years' fighting the cavalry arm of the service maintained its old glorious traditions. "It was hard riding, hard on the men, and harder on the horses. We rode often all day and all the following night and then rested. In the heat it was a dreadful physical test. And our enemy, we were always And our enemy, we were always bustling, was a desperate fighter. It is unfortunate his religion makes him

After a year's exciting and arduous, ing movement and then towards weening we rushed the trenches. The lith Hussars were superbly horsed with Indian walers."

"Did you clear the trenches?"

"Yes! The Turks were firing verything at us. But we jumped over in

our rush.

Captain Shot Dead.

"I got across with my captain-S. O. Robinson—who was shot dead. My horse was shot under me, and pinned

horse was shot under me, and pinned me down and then the Turks got me. A rifle bullet went through my left shoulder at near range, they bashed my face, and then laid me out with a whack on the back of the head with a rifle butt."

When the young lleutenant regained consciousness a soldler with a white armlet on which was a red crescent was binding up his wounds. By field ambulance he was removed to Mosul. Sometimes this party of Turkish wounded travelled on cars, horse and mule back. They never walked.

"How did the Turkish authorities

"How did the Turkish authorities

trent you?"

'They were always polite. The Turkish doctors who spoke French did their best. The food 1 got was as good as they had."

Wes Wall Trented.

Was Well Treated.

Was Well Treated.

"I was in the Mosul Hospital a month, where I met a R. A. F. officer as prisoner. Then we were removed to Aleppo, where I reported to the authorities, and next day left for the internment camp at Ation Kara Hissar (the Black Castle and the Popples) in Anatolia on the main Baghdad raiway running south from Constantinople. This was in January, 1918 and I remained there till liberation in November last!"

The young lieutenant speaks highly

The young lieutenant speaks highly of Anatolla and the region of Asia Minor he passed through on the way hustling, was a desperate fighter. It is unfortunate his religion makes him a bloody rufflan, for he is a good man at time."
"It was at a place called Tekrit, midway between Baghdad and Mosul on the way north, on 5th November, 1917 when I was captured. The position was held by the 4th Turkish rumy. Our cavalry, supported by our troops after a daylong fight had worked forward on the left a sweep-

## CHINA FORMULATES HER DEMANDS

MARSEILLES, Jan. 20 (French Wireleas Press.)—The programme which China will defend at the Paris Peace Conference is outlined in an article published in the Echo de Chine. This programme is of great importance for the future of the Chinese Republic. The principal Chinese Republic. The principal consults, and many points concerning the sover-eignty of China.

# KAISER COMMENDED **BRITISH DIVISION**

Told Prisoners He Was Glad His Men Had Not Always To Meet Ninth

London, January 17 .- (Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's, Ltd.)-Remarkable German tributes to the fighting qualities of the 9th Division. composed of the South African Brigade and Scots, are now officially published. A staff officer who was captured by the Germans near Corbis in March, 1918, states that after capture he was taken to the German battalion headquarters for examination by an intelligence officer who, referring to the 9th Division, said the fight it had put up was considerthe fight it had put up was considered one of the best on the whole front, particularly the last stand of the South African Brigade at Merrieres Wood, which was magnificent Both officers and men fought to the last against overwhelming odds. The against overwhelming odds. The brigadier himself was captured fir-lng a machine gun, whilst his brigade major was killed beside him. Many other German officers spoke to the staff officer about the splendid

the staff officer about the splendid fight of the South Africans.

At Le Cateau the staff officer met two British officers who said that while going to Le Cateau they were stopped by the Kaiser, who asked if anyone present belonged to the 9th Division and said that he was picked to Division and said that he was glad his men had not always to meet the 9th Division or he would have had no more troops with which to attack.

# Bolsheviki Ask For Peace

Copenhagen, January 17 -Maxim Litvinoff, former Bolshevik ambassador at London, has sent a note to President Wilson, declaring that the Bolshevik Government of Russia is prepared to cease its world propaganda if the Allies will agree to enter into peace negotia-tions with it, according to the Social Demokraten.

The 42nd Battalion raised by the Royal Highlanders in Montreal is slated to return to Canada in March. A beautiful panorama photograph of the gallant 42nd is a feature of the Standard's Great Peace Memorial number entitled Canada's Ald to the Allies.

M. Noulene, the French Ambassador to Russia, who returned a few days ago from Archangel, addressed the mostand Foreign Ministers of the Allied Governments, assisted by Daron Maldno. "The President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers and the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, met at the Qual d'Orsay this mornng and gave particulars of the situation in Russia. ing between 10.30 and 12 o'clock.

morning to hear the remarks of M. Scavenius, the Danish Minister in Petro-The next meeting will take place on Tuesday at 10.30 o'clock in the

FRENCH PRESS PRAISES POINCARE grad who left the Russian capital ver-

mous in considering Saturday, Janu-ary 18, as one of the greatest dates Jan, 20.-(Havas).-Prest- | The newspapers today are unantin the world's history. ist writers giving it their enthusiaspraised by newspapers, even Socialdent Polncare's address at the opening of the Peace Congress is warmly

to the day when the German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles, Gersaw the entire world turned the newspapers remark upon that exactly forty-eight years requirements of and the loftiness of dreams." general good-will, an accord has been the implacable determination clothed Thanks to the arrived at between thought and acference and the frame of mind and of yesterday the vivid and reassuring impression which results both free the words spoken in the peace confrom the events beneath those words. says: "Public opinion in countries will gather was proclaimed tion-between reality many that "reciprocal confidence, publicly guaranteed the conclusion in spite of unexpressed that loyal, energetic, clear-seeing such a large part in winning the the election of M Clemenceau is a "that servant of France, the speech of Premier Lloyd George, say that All the newspapers lay stress on for Premier Clemenceau evident in "affectionate veneration

"They

of Great Britain.

tic approval the tone of

STOP () I SAID! 受到 all the Allied

Hedjas Makes Application to Peace Conference — Russian Situation Was Discused by Supreme Council Today—French Ambassador Gives Views

Conference asking complete independence and autonomy for the The prince invites the Peace Conference to send a commission to these districts to ascertain the real desires of Hedjas, has compiled a memorandum for presentation to the Peace tamia, lower Mesopotamia, Yemen and Nejd. The territory of Arabian state of the Hedjas, to consist of Syria, upper Mesopo-PARIS, Jan. 20.—Prince Feisal, a son of the King of the Nejd is a tribal state. the people.

against her.

of opinion."

agreements

affirmed, of future

voldable differences

Unanimous opinion is

victory of right."

Special Star Cabl.e

They base

John Noulens, the

Prench Ambassador to Russia, was propent at the moeting and addressed

It on the Russian question.

French authority on the league of nations, in a statement to the sistently pessimistic regarding the probable length of the Peace PARIS, Jan. 20.-Leon Bourgeois, former Premier, and degrees convicted of violation of the laws of war the case of Henry War for cruelties suffered by northern prisoners in the camp he PARIS, Jan. 20.-The situation in Russia was taken up by the Supreme PARIS, Jan. 20.—French newspapers, which have been con-Matin cites as a precedent for the punishment of Germans of all Wirz, who was tried by court-martial and executed after the Civil this prediction on the appointment of Premier Clemenceau as chair-RUSSIA'S CASE BEFORE CONFERENCE Conference, today predict that it may end by April. Council of the Peace Conference at Its session today. man. He is noted as a "speeder-up." commanded at Andersonville, Ga. By Associated Press. THE WORLD PARLIAMENT.

Addresses made at the opening session on Saturday, in particular that of Premier Clemonceau in accepting the chairmanship, attuned to the grave responsibility and high portunity which make the present gathering precedented in history.

A world parliament is assembled. The of mankind are watching with all intensity for the results of the deliberations. The dearest aspirations of a score of races, feelings which have bathed a hundred lands in blood and tears and which, unbridled by justice, might do so again, are in the balance and will be weighed, tested and adjusted or prepared for adjustment. Injured peoples, still racked by the agonies of a world war, look for the balm of a wonderful benefit realized to make the deeds and sufferings of the recent past shine with the glory of a usefulness that is pleasing to God.

There is something finer and richer courtesy about the nice formalities of the initial session. The tribute to France in the choice of Paris as a meeting place, gratefully and proudly accepted by President Poincare, is sincere. real friendship exists between the other great democrats They are statesmen who spoke.

THE Peace Congress now assembled at Paris anxious to give the world an adequate return for the fearful sacrifices of war.

ing some perplexities, does not offer hopeless obstacles if approached spirit of accommodation, and principle public quite necessary upon in prince of the r which virtually Britain, France have declared in dresses as being que satisfactory result, to appears to mainder of sacrifice, confident League of the former Russlan numerous representaoy exchanged views on the length the first time. A special report the result of this conversation be made to the conference.

NATIONS

OF

EAGUE

Senator

French

Jan.

each instance, the general plan being most talked about embodies an enlargement of the principles contained in, the treaties negotiated by William Jennings Bryan. shall contribute force in carrying the decisions of the league will left to each nation individually provide for a delay of a y leclaring war and investi SCHEM question of whether a now to ADOPTING BRYAN'S it seems With discussions there shall be no common where nor a co These point

declaring

tions by

before

representation ...
Progress is being made ...
Progress of comparing various plans for the formation of a league of ma there and harmonizing them into a nor "nos which can be taken that "mostition. Much she is the them is the state of the s with working out of a plan for a league of nations; Leon Bourgeois, the French proponent of a plan for such an organization and General Jan Christian Smuts, who has forup as a concrete proposition. Much headway in this direction was made last night at the conference at the Murat residence, which was attended by Mr. Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil the British representative charged

trained to the ways of light and frankness, conscious that, as Poincare said, they represent not only governments but peoples. Each man knows the sober weight of responsibility that rests on all. Each man is close to hearts and homes of humanity and has heard the sighs and moans of masses under the grinding shocks

today and appeared

conferences with Allied

Sazinoff, the gn Minister,

Foreign

The world wants peace, peace assured, and peace with no loss of time. "Thirsting and hungering" are the words of Mr. Lloyd George. A tide is running towards the tasks of peace comparable with the flood that, in times of war danger yet familiar to all, carried men to the duties of battle. It is the task of statesmanship to accommodate the new aspirations, to meet this vital human need. Order must be won and men and women allowed to relax from the, strain and agony of war labors in the confidence and warmth of a brighter world.

From this first session of the Peace Congress, there comes a definite assurance that a League of Free Nations will be established. based upon the tested and vindicated friendship of the Allied peoples, favoring no friend and aimed at no enemy. The victorious peoples will accept the responsibility granted them by the God of battles to lay down principles and rules for the guldance of the League.

The first business of the Congress is this one of framing a co-operative effort in future. Thus, the nations represented come together not as rivals with clashing desires but as partners

s for a preservation of world This would be extended to fool the smaller nation. is plan it is apparent, o internationalize the guardor of smaller nations, with the The state of the state of this func-ture that President Wilson, himself, has a reasonably complete plan for the state of the league of naed by those who establish a conalso be stated that he Bourgeols and Lord Rober nation of smaller nations, with idea that there shall be no dom tion over them by one nation, nomically or financially. a special commission and that no declarati war shall be made thereafter out giving certain notice. Si them the principles which peace. This would be externative what would be virtually a graph of the smaller nations, to them the principles which participation in the league out, is intendi out glving cer plan, current brings out, ls i favor it to virt By this posed to disputes, cert of greater lanship ch all remaining

mulated a plan for a league.

Preliminary conversations over the disstructure of the league of nations we are strictly speaking, still in the outside of being discussed in meetings plot the supreme council, and are not be technically before the Peace Configures as a whole, but the fact that ce therefore may int from which leate that such progress is made in the Supreme Council warrant the expectation that a to and somewhat detailed prothe common thought of the ls taken congress has advanced ton in its programme is evolved a starting-point from the work, Great Britain, leaders of Great Brita will soon be Framme will soon This programme, question in its r to Indicate the being made in all to warrant definite and

> With this boon in prospect, humanity night well wait with patience while the peace deliberations proceed. To gain an adequate idea of what its realization means is to soar to heights of moral elevation from which may be viewed, with respect worthy of the sacrifice, the whole long range of white-crossed fields in mourning Europe.

> in a common enterprise, serving the highest ideal of practical statesmanship ever conceived since man began to think.

> > Two Sowers.

An early poem by John McCrae, the author of "In Flanders Fields."

The late Col. John McCrae, whose poem was the author of other poems not so well known and the verses below are published for the time. They were written on June 18th, 1890, on the leaf of a hymn book, to while away a dull sermon in a Toronto church. A friend of The Star's to whom they were given by the author, has supplied us with a copy.

I saw two sowers in Life's field at morn To whom came one in angel guise, and said "Is it for labor that a man is born?" Lo! I am Ease, come ye and cat my bread." Then gladly one forsook his task undone And with the tempter went his sloth The other toiled until the setting sun went his slothful way. With stealing shadows blurred the dusty day. Ere harvest time, upon earth's peaceful breast Each laid him down amid the unreaping dead. Each laid him down amid the unreaping dead.

'Labor hath other recompensa than rest
Elso were the toiler like the fool," I said

"God meteth him not less—but rather more
Because he sowed—and others reaped his store."

(Signed) Jack McCrae.

erecting nations c with a

a definite plan formed a structure upon which

France before leaving alloted

clety of nations question is now in advantageous position, and steady no

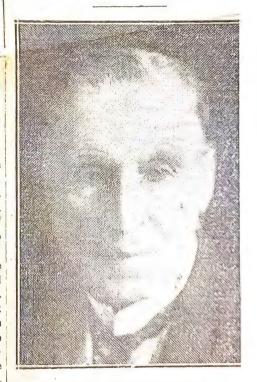
expected

SAIL DURING MARCH.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—It is stated that men of the Third Division of the Canadian Army are expected to start sailing for home early in March.

## CAPT, S. FILGATE 100 YEARS OLD DIED EARLY TO-DAY

On Christmas Day He Passe the Century Mark --- Was Ill for a Short Time



## LATE CAPT. FILGATE.

Captain Samuel Filgate, who pa the hundred year mark on Christma Day, 1918, died at his residence, Belmont street to-day.

Up to within a few days of his dea he could be seen every day durin the winter, whether it was below zeand a blizzard blowing or a mild da clearing away the snow from the fro of two or three of the houses he own ed on Belmont street.

Some few weeks ago he was operated on in the Royal Victoria Hospit for a minor trouble. A couple of day after leaving the institution he wagain on his job of clearing the sno lway apparently just as well ar nearty as ever.

He was a wonderful old man belowed of everybody in the nieghborhou When Samuel Filgate was born, togreat Napoleon was languishing

## CANADIANS ARE ALREADY LEAVING GERMAN TOWNS

Brig.-Gen, W. O. H. Dodds, C.M.G., D.S.O., Says Third Division Will Be Back by End of February, and the Other Divisions Will Follow

Brig.-Gen. W. O. N. Dodds, C.M.G., D.S.O., asked by a Star representative this morning to give him a story, said he "really didn't want to talk about his personal experiences" very gently, he said, "if its just the same to The Star we'll leave myself out." General Dodds, with a physique and general appearance at fifty-one years that reminds one of the word "Iron," wears on his tunic the ribands of the C.M.G., D.S.O., Mons, 1915, and long service decoration. He said: "You are aware that some return-

"You are aware that some return-ing soldiers have said that accoming soldiers have said that accommodation on troopships has been open to criticism, I can state very definitely that on the Olympic there was satisfaction amongst every rank on board. The ship's daily routine was perfectly planned and carried out. The senior officer on board was Major-General Elliott, of Ottawa, and Lieut.-Col. Yates was a splendid conducting officer. There splendid conducting officer. were no complaints and indeed no cause for any. During the voyage a Y.M.C.A. staff arranged and carried out an excellent program of concerts and sports."

## OUT OF GERMANY.

What about demobilization of the

Canadians was asked.

Canadians was asked.

"The Canadians are now all withdrawn from the occupied sections of Germany and are in France or Belgium on their way back to England and eventually Canada. The Third Division should commence sailing from England about February 10 and be all back by the end of next month, the remaining three divisions following soon after."

divisions following soon after."

Asked about the conditions in Germany General Dodds, who was the first military governor of Bonn and pany

only left that German town twenty days ago, said very positively that everybody "over there" is absolutely satisfied that the war is finished, "as General Currie said, 'We have won,'" was his remark. The German completely white the completely which is the completely white the completely which is the completely white the completely was the completely with the completely was the completely was the completely white the completely was the completely mans are more completely whipped than the most hopeful could have wished, and speaking of Bonn, his experience was that the German staff experience was that the German staff had even arranged in advance of the Canadians arrival to give every assistance in the occupation. A knowledge of what Germany has handed over and what the Allies captured previous to the armistics, would reassure the most pessimist as to the result of the great worker.

## GERMANS POLITE.

Referring to the citizens of Bons General Doods said, "The attitud of the people of that city was on a of humility and politeness, The Over y of humility and politeness. The Over y Burgomaster, Landrat and member r of the Chamber of Commerce die everything in their power to come ply with the regulations issued by Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Huber plumer with regard to the occupant

tion."
Finally The Star representive asked the General, "How did out boys act when in Germany?" "Splondidly! Splendidly!" he said, "there was no trouble between our soldiers and the civilians, such as Belgium and occupied France had experienced with the Hun troops. If there was one fault to find it was that the Germans were inclined to want to be too friendly."

Brig.-Gen. Dodds will at once resume his former position of manager

sume his former position of manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Com-pany in this district.

## GENENRAL W. O. H. DODDS



HOME ACAIN



Lieut. Travers Williams-Taylor, who

returned to Montreal over the, week-end, after a year in a Turk-leh prisoners' camp.

May Copy French Protest to GERMANY HAS CARD

ants Eventualities Pren Opinion of Dr. Dillon

pared for

Bismarck-Allies Should

Copyright 1919, e U.S., by London and Public Ledger Special Star Cable, C. in Canada and the U. Daily Telegraph and

of the French Republic, at the exhibitions of oratorical art in coming and heartening those of the Peace Conference DILLON. to grapple with the mosi assembled surroundings with By E. J. PARIS, Jan. 20. delighted

it was interesting to watch the pression of the delegates' faces t

endeavor, as they marched by, to gress the thoughts raised in their made by the pomp and solemnity of the occasion, and to conjecture the medium through which they viewed their duty and the sylit in which they meant to use their power.

Doubtless the alms of all the delegates must be presumed to be essentially identical—to inaugurate an era of stubie paces and moral relationship among nations.

Whatever hold the Conference has upon the peoples of the world is derived a seriously experient than the wider spread belief that it can and will accomplish this most deep-reaching o

The only divergence among the delegates turns upon the means to the end, but then this difference is capital. There is neither reasonable doubt nor adequate grounds for concealing the fact that different currents of opinion exist on this kind-red subject. red subject

red subject.
Some statesmen hold consciously that certain nations are destined to sway the world towards the noblest soal of the human race, and that the first step towards the new order is to equip them fully with adequate means of discharging their heavenment mission, while others endeavor to subordinate national aspirations to the requirements of a larger community of civilized peoples. munity of civilized peoples.

The latter are for passing a wet sponge over all the secret treaties and territorial bargains, while the former insist on compacts being car-

ried out to the letter.

Again some volces are uplifted in favor of legitimate guarantees and the rights of victors over the vanquished, while others advocate the avoidance of every transaction cal-culated to leave a festering sore in the body even of defented enemies.

## SUBTERRANEAN DISCONTENT.

Meanwhile, a ground-swell caused by subterranean discontent is felt in various places, and is disregarded in most. Foretokens of this nature may vanish suddenly if the Conference proceeds rapidly with its task and carries it to a satisfactory issue, but a feeling of anxiety, perhaps unwarranted, is creeping over the minds of those who look for the resettlement those who look for the resettlement of the world on a moral basis. Not that they doubt its advent, but because they fear that instead of coming speedity and easily through the labors of the Peace Congress, it may be born only after the painful theroes of popular convulsions.

These apprehensions should be revealed to the public on whose behalf.

vealed to the public, on whose behalf the plenipotentiaries are about to devote their time and toll. Nothing can be gained by concealing them and pretending that unanimity prevails among the delegates, or that the views of one Prime Minister are

never challenged by another.
On various crucial questions there
are conflicting opinions, to which
each side clings with tenacity all the more steadfast in that it identifies the interests it defends with its common aims.

## A EDIFYING EXAMPLE.

These divergencles may be bridged over by dint of argument, suasion and the contemplation of the deterrent consequences of obstinacy. Edi-fying examples of this beneficent effect of free, full discussion might be cited in the case of the highest representatives of two great Powers, who at first were believed to dis-agree hoplessly respecting one of the cardinal problems to be solved by the Conference. Today they are as one on that and several other con-tentious questions, and are likely to work smoothly hand in hand to the

work smoothly hand in hand to the end of the chapter.

But there are other cases in which deep-rooted sentiments may overrule argument, and it would be unwise to belittle and foolish to ignore them. Nor is it mere general agreement on some saving principle that will cause them to disappear. Already the initiated are asking themselves whether the Conference should not begin its work by providing itself with adequate machinery for accelerating the process of reducing all national and humanitarian sentiments to a common denominator.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONGRESS.

The Russian situation was taken up today's session, John Noulens, former French Ambassador to Russia, addressed the delegates. This discussion will be resumed tomorrow.

At a meeting last night at the Murat Palace, where President Wilson is making his headquarters, four separate projects for a League of Nations, formulated by Mr. Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil (British), Leon Bourgeois (French), and General C. Smuts (South Africa), were co-ordinated and harmanized monized.

China has published her program of demands, which include the retention of Kiao Chow and Tsing-Tau, cancellation of the Wei-Hai-Wei Lease, opening up of Mongolia, and revision of costoms.

GERMANY.

Rioting, which broke out in Berlin, Leipsig and other German cities during the polling yesterday, was renewed with greater violence this morning. Efforts are being made to have the National Assembly meet elsewhere than Berlin.

Details of Germany's new constitution are announced. The number and are announced. The number and boundaries of the component States remain as before. The President is to be elected for seven years by a majority of all the votes. The Ministry must have the confidence of the Lower House.

RUSSIA.

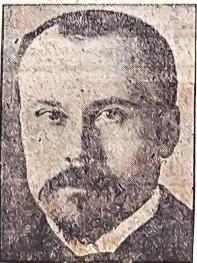
The Bolshevists are continuing their advance in Courland. They have captured Mitau and other points southwest of Riga.

The Bolshevist advance on the Pol-Ish frontier has halted. Germany is mobilizing two army corps to repel Polish invasion of her territory.

Slaughter and piliage of unarmed Poles by the Bolshevists continues, SERBIA.

The Serbian Premier has resigned, and a new government, reperesenting all the Jugo-Slav peoples, has been summoned.

"SEEK NOTHING BUT JUSTICE"



resident Poincare, of France, who opened the Peace Conference of Saturday afternoon with a stirring

## ENEMY NOT TO BE HEARD AT CONGRESS

No Mention of Central Powers in Peace Conference Regulations

OFFICIAL NOTE

Montenegro Must Be Settled Before Decision as to Delegate

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Following are the Peace Congress regulations, which are made public officially:
Section 1—The Conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminaries of peace, and then in the definite treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent Allied and associated Powers.

The belligerent Powers with general interests—the United States of America, the British Empire, France Italy and Japan—shall take part is all meetings and commissions.

The belligerent Powers with particular interests—Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hed Jaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragus Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania Serbia, Slam and the Czecho-Sloval republic—shall take part in the sitting at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The Powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy powers—Be

The Powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy powers—Bolivia, Ecuador, Poru and Uruguay-shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The neutral Powers and States if process of formation may be heardliften orally or in writing when sum moned by the powers with general in terests, at sittings devoted especiality to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only sefar as these questions are concerned. Section 2—The Powers shall be represented by plenipotentiary delegate to the number of: Five for the United States of America, the British Empire France, Italy and Japan; three for Belgium, Brazil and Serbia; two for China, Groece, the King of Hedjaz Polatid, Portugal, Rumania, Slam and the Czecho-Slovak republic; one for Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama; one for Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

guay.

The British Dominions and India shall be represented as follows: Two delegates each for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states; one delegate for New Zealand.

Zealand.

Although the number of delegates may not exceed the figures above mentioned, each delegation has the right to avail itself of the panel system. The representation of the Dominions, including Newfoundland, and of India may be included in the representation of the British Empire by the panel aystem.

MONTENEGRO MUST SETTLE.

MONTENEGRO MUST SETTLE.

Montenegro shall be represented by one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The condition of the representation of Russia shall be fixed by the Conference at the moment when the matters concerning Russia are examined. Section 6—Each delegation of plenipotentiaries may be accompanied by technical delegates properly accredited and by two stenographers.

The technical delogates may be sent at the sittings for the purpose of furnishing information which may be asked of them. They shall be allowed to speak for the purpose of giving any desired explanations.

Section 6—The delegates take precedence according to the alphabetical, order in French, of the powers.

Section 5—The Conference will be declared open by the President of the French Republic. The president of the French Republic. The president of the French delegates will be invested temporarily with the chairman-ship immediately after this.

(M. Clemenceau has since been elected permanent chairman of the Conference.)

A committee composed of one plenipotentiary of each of the great Allied
or associated powers shall proceed at
once to the authontication of the credentials of all the members present.
Section f—In the course of the first
meeting the Conference will proceed to
appoint a permanent president and
four vice-presidents chosen from the
plenipotentlaries of the great powers in
alphabetical order.

## TO HAVE SECRETARIAT.

Section ? — A secretariat appointed from outside the plenipotentiaries,

composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy and one of Japan, will be submitted to the approval of the Conference by the president, who will be the controlling authority responsible for its operations.

This secretarist will be entrusted with the care of drafting the protocols of the meeting, of classifying the archives, of providing for the administration and organization of the Conference, and generally of ensuring the regular and punctual working of the service entrusted to it. The head of the secretariat shall have charge of and be responsible for the protocols and archives. The archives will always be open to the members of the Conference.

## PUBLICITY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Section 8 — The publicity of the proceedings shall be ensured by official communiques prepared by the secretariat and made public. In case of disagreement as to the drafting of these communiques, the matter shall be referred to the principal plenipotentiaries or their representatives.

Section 9-Reserved

Section 9—Reserved.

Section 10—AR documents intended for inclusion in the protocals must be handed in wirting by the plenipotentiaries presenting them. No document of a proposition may be submitted save by one of the plenipotentiaries or in his name.

Section 11-Plenipotentiaries wishing to make a proposal not connected with the question on the agenda, or not aris-ing from the discussion, shall give not-ice of the same twenty-four hours in advance, in order to facilitate the discussions. However, exceptions can be made to this rule in the case of amend-ments or secondary questions, but not in the case of substantive proposals.

Section 12 — Petitions, memoranda, observations or documents forwarded observations or documents forwarded to the Conference by any persons other than plenipotentiaries must be received and classified by the secretariat. Such of these communications as are just political will be briefly summarized in a list to be distributed to all the plenipotentiaries. This list will be kept up to date as analogous communications are received. All such documents will be deposited in the archives.

Section 13—The discussion of the question to be decided will comprise a first and second reading. The first will consist of the general subject, with the object of obtaining an agreement of matters of importance. Subsequently there will be a second reading for a more detailed examination.

## *TECHNICAL EXPLANATIONS.*

Section 14 — The plenipotentiaries thall have the right, subject to the agreement of the Conference, to authorize their technical delegates to submit technical explanations on successions as may be deemed lawful. If the Conference thinks advisable he technical examinations of any par leular question may be entrusted to ammittee of technical delegates, whose

duty will be to report and suggest so lutions.

Sections 15.—The protocols drawn up by the secretariat shall be printed and distributed in proof to the delegates in the shortest possible time. To expedite the work by the Conference, the communications thus made in advance shall take the place of the reading of the protocols at the beginning of each meeting. If no alteration is proposed by the plenipotentaries, the text shall be deemed approved and entered in the archives.

be declives.

If any alteration is proposed, its text shall be read by the president at the beginning of the following meeting. It say case, the protocol must be read out in full at the request of any pleni-

out in full at the request of any plenipotentiary.
Section 16.—A committee shall be
formed for drafting the resolutions
adopted. This committee shall concern itself only with questions which
have been decided. Its sole duty shall
be to draw up the text of the decision
adopted and to present it for the approval of the Conference. It shall be
composed of five anembers not forming
part of the plenipotentiary delegates
and composed of one representative of
the United States of America, one of
the British Empire, one of France, one
of Italy and one of Japan.

## GERMANY SENDS DELEGATION.

GERMANY SENDS DELEGATION.

A German wireless despatch received here announcing the formation of a German delegation to attend the Peace Congress in Paris, says the delegation will confer regarding the formation of a new Germany. The Government in discussing the question was agreed that everything must be done to carry out the stipulations within the limitations of President Wilson's program, and the delegation must decline downands exceeding that program.

After giving the points as wired from Paris, the despatch says the delegation will have to support an immediate mutual aurangement, based upon justice, for imports of raw materials and foodstuffs, and also strive to provide for a future economic rapprochement with the nations on conditions as far as possible equitable.

A Zurich despatch, dated January 17th, stated that the German delegates would be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister; Prince Lichnowsky, former Ambassador at London; Count George Arco, and the Socialist, Carl Kautsky, former Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Ebert Government.

## WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONFERENCE.
Harold Scavenius, the Danish Minister to Russia who only recently left Petrograd, when Denmark broke with the Soviet Government, addressed the Conference this morning.
There is a growing feeling at Paris that the Entente Powers should actively intervene in Russia by isolating the Bolshevist centres and establishing order in western provinces. lishing order in western provinces.

GERMANY.

Complete returns of the elections held throughout Germany last Sunday will not be known until Friday, but the poils already counted indicate that the Majority Socialists will easily lead all other parties, although they will not have an absolute majority of the votes cast. The Democratic and Centrist parties are making a close run for second place, with the Independent Socialists next and the German People's Party last. Schiedemann (Maj. Socs), Hugo Haas and Complete returns of the elections mann (Maj. Socs), Hugo Hans and Elchorn (Ind. Socs.); Erzberger and von Payer have been returned. In Liepzig the Socialists scored heavily. RUSSIA.

Esthonian troops, alded by Finnish detachments have won a victory over the Bolshevist armies, capturing Nerva, an important town on the Reval-Petrograd railway.

Sweden will probably send some armed forces to protect her own people in Lituaria in a few days.

ple in Lituania in a few days.

PARTUGAL.

The Monarchist risings in Portugal are gaining ground especially in the

IRELAND.

The Sinn Feiners are meeting in parliamentary conclave today in the Old Mansion House in Dublin. There are no indications that they will provoke any trouble, so long as they confine themselves to talking and passing resolutions. ing resolutions.

## PEACE CONFERENCE MUST SECURE FULL FRUITS OF VICTORY

Justice Must Be Done in Complete Measure, Says Poincare—Clemenceau is Chosen Permanent Chairman—The Opening Day

Special cable by Herbert Bayard Swope, to the New York Evening World and the Montreal Star.

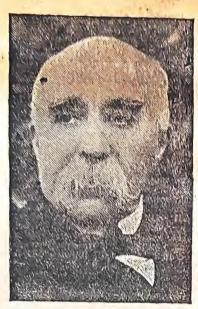
Copyright.
PARIS, Jan. 20.—For the first time PARIS, Jan. 20.—For the first time in history a great peace conference assembles with no king, no prince of the blood at the table. This absence typifies the fact that for the first time in history peace is to be erected without consideration of those dynastic factors which have been such fruitful seeds of war in other such fruitful seeds of war in other days.

The assembling of the Peace Conference was impressive in its utter lack of ostentation. The usual trappings and flamboyance were strikingly absent. In the Clock Room of the Quai D'Orsay palace there was not a bit of decoration, and at the tables few uniforms were to be seen. Save for Marshal Foch, scarcely a member of the Conforence was in uniform and each head of a State scated at the council table was dressed similarly in black with no decorations save here and there Legion of Honor ribbons.

## OPENING THE GREAT CONFERENCE IN THE SALLE DE LA PAIX



Lloyd George, Premier of England, who seconded the nomination of M. Clemenceau.



"Tiger" Clemenceau, Premier France, chosen permanent chair-



States, who nominated M. menceau as chairman. President

The black, sombre clothing of the delegates stood out in sharp relief to the heavy crimson silken curtains, forgeous furniture and rich gilding if the Louis Quatorze period.

This effect was stressed by the complete lack of applause and by the dim half-light coming through the windows looking upon the Seine.

Of great import too was the pre-

Of great import too, was the presence of representatives of the press of the world, who had their positions n the room forming a part of the main chamber, witnessing the proceedings

eedings.
Only twice was the gravity of the only twice was the gravity of the ituation broken — once when Premier Lloyd George made a playful reference to Premier Clemenceau and again, by Premier Clemenceau

and again by Premier Clemenceau himself.

There were no pronounced crowds ining the streets; only here and here had citizens grouped themselves to await the passing of certain international figures. In the palace yard, which was reached through a squad of soldiery, there was little confusion. French politeness was present, and things moved amoothly.

The tables were covered with blotters and paper, and were laid out in U-shape, with a square base, which was used for the head. It was directly under the great clock that gives the room its name.

Scattered through the great hall

Scattered through the great hall which is about one hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, were secretaries and other attendants.

Oheaded by Premier Clemenceau, came to the stopped to chat with carrier fettle. His singularly strong face, virile and set uncomposition, was a little smile as he carried the others.

FRENCH PREMIER'S WELCOME.

FRENCH PREMIER'S WELCOME.

By Associated Press.
PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Peace Congress, destined to be historic, and on which the eyes of the world are now centered, was opened on Saturday afternoon in the great Salle de la Paix. The proceedings, which were confined to the election of Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, as permanent chalrman of the Congress, an address of welcome by the President of the French Republic, Raymond Poincare, and speeches by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino, were characterized" by expressions of lasting friendship and the apparent determination of the representatives of the various nations to come to an amicable understanding with respect to the problems to be decided by the Congress.

When President Poincare spoke, the entire assembly stood, and the fact that, according to custom, no applause greeted his utterances gave greater solemnity to the scene.

M. Clemenceau's acceptance of the presidency of the Congress was both a feeling expression of personal gratitude and a definite autiline of the great question immediately ahead. Three of these larger general subjects he defined as responsibility for the war, responsibility for the war, responsibility for the head of the programme for the next full session.

"Our ambition is a great and noble one," said M. Clemenceau. "We wish to avoid a repetition of the catastrophe which bathed the world in blood. If the League of Nations is to be practicable, we must all remain united, Let us carry out our programme oulckly and in an effective manner," Just at three o'clock a ruffle of drums and blare of trumpets announced the approach of M. Poincare. The French President was escorted by the group of premiers to the head of the table, while a hush fell upon the assemblage as the moment arrived for the opening of the Congress.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S SPEECH.

SPEECH.

It was exactly three minutes past three when M. Poincare began his address and the Peace Congress came into being. This entire assemblage stood as the President spoke. M. Poincare spoke in an earnest, easy manner, without declamatory effect, and, following usage, there was no applause or interruption.

President Poincare's speech was as follows:

follows:

follows:

"Gentlemen,—France greets and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for more than four years the enemy has made his principal military objective and which the valor of the Allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly-renewed offensives.

armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly-renewed offensives.

"Permit me to see in your decision the homage of all the nations that you represent towards a country which more than any other has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces have been transformed into a vast battlefield and have been systematically laid waste by the invader, and which has paid the human tribute in death.

"France has borne these enormous sacrifices, although she had not the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe. And at the moment when the cycle of horror is ending, all the powers whose delegates are assembled here may acquit themselves of any share in the crime which has resulted in so unprecedented a disaster. What gives you the authority to establish a peace of justice is the fact that none of the peoples of whom you are the delegates has had any part in the injustice. Humanity can place confidence in you because you are not among those who have outraged the rights of humanity.

PREMEDIATION CLEARLY of humanity.

## PREMEDIATION CLEARLY PROVED.

"There is no need of further information or for special inquiries into the origin of the druma which has just shaken the world. The truth, bathed in blood, has already escaped from the investment of the property of the pro

meditated character of the trap is

meditated character of the trap is to-day clearly proved.

"In the hope of conquering first the begement of Europe and next the mastery of the world, the Central Empires, bound together by a secret pict, found the most abominable of pretexts for trying to crush Serbia and force their way to the east. At the same time they disowned the most solemn undertakings in order to crush Belgium and force their way into the heart of France.

These are the two unforgettable outraces which opened the way to aggression. The combined efforts of Great Eritain, France and Russia were exerted against that man-made

were exerted against that man-made

"If, after long vickssitudes, those who wished to reign by the sword have perished by the sword, they have but themselves to blame. They have been destroyed by their own blind-ness. What could be more signifiness. What could be more significant than the shameful bargains they attempted to offer to Great Britain and France at the end of July, 1914, when to Great Britain they suggested: 'Allow us to attack France on land and we will not enter the Channel,' and when they instructed their ambassador to say to France. We will only accept a declaration of neutrality on your part if you surrender trailty on your part if you surrender to us Briey, Toul and Verdun. It is in the light of these things, gentlemen, that all the conclusions you will have to draw from the war will take there. take shape.

## HOW NATIONS ENTERED WAR

"Your nations entered the successively, but came one and and to the help of threatened right, Like Germany, Great Britain had guaran-teen the independence of Belgium. Germany sought to crush Belgium. Great Britain and France both swore to save her. Thus from the very beginning of hostilities there came into conflict the two ideas which for afty months were to strugle for the dominion of the world—the idea of sovereign force, which accepts either control nor check, and the dea of justice, which depends on the sword only to prevent or repress the abuse of strength.

"Faithfully supported by her do-ninions and her colonies, Great Bri-ain decided that she could not remain aloof from a struggle in which he fate of every country was inrolved. She has made, and her
lominions and colonies have made
with her, prodigious efforts to prerent the war from ending in the briumph of the spirit of conquest and the destruction of right.

"Japan, in her turn, only decided to take up arms out of loyalty to Great Britain, her great Ally, and from the consciousness of the danger in which both Asia and Europe would have stood of the hegemony

of which the Germanic Empires

## ANSWER TO CALL OF OP-PRESSED.

"Italy, who from the first had re-fused to lend a helping hand to German ambition, rose against an age-long foe only to answer the call of oppressed populations, and to destroy at the cost of her blood the artificial combination which took no account of human liberty.

"Rumania resolved to fight only to realize that national unity which was opposed by the same powers of arbitrary force. Abandoned, betrayed and strongled, she had to submit to an abominable treaty, the revision of which you will exact.
'Greece, whom the enemy

"Greece, whom the enemy for many months tried to turn from her traditions and destinies, raised an ary only to escape attempts at domination of which she felt the growing threat

s siam aban-

Portugal, China, and doned neutrality only to escape the strangling presence of the Central

Thus it was the extent of German ambitions that brought so many peoples, great and amail, to align themselves against the same ad-

"And what shall I say of the solomn resolutions taken by the United States in the spring of 1917, under the auspices of its illustrious President, Mr. Wilson, whom, I am happy to greet here in the name of grate-ful France, and, if you will allow me to say so, gentlemen, in the name of all the nations represented in this room.

## ENTRY OF NEW WORLD.

"What shall I say of the many other American Powers, which either declared themselves against Germany -Brazil, Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Honduras—or at least broke off diplomatic relations

—Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay.

From the north to the south, the new world rose with indignation when it saw the empires of Central Europe, after having let loose the war without provocation and without excuse, carry it on with fire, pillage and the massacre of inoffensive beings,
"The intervention of the United

States was something more, something greater, than a great political and military event. It was a supreme judgment passed at the bar of his-tory by the lofty conscience of a free people, and their chief magistrate on

the enormous responsibilities incurred in the frightful conflict which was lacerating humanity.
"It was not only to protect itself from the audaclous aims of German megalomania that the United States equipped fleets and created immense armies, but also and above all to defend an ideal of liberty over which it saw the huge shadow of the imperial eagle encroaching further every day, America, the daughter of Europe, crossed the ocean to rescue her mother from the humiliation of thraldom and to save civilization.

"The American people wished to put an end to the greatest scandal that has ever sullied the annals of

mankind.

'Autocratic Governments, prepared in the secrecy of the chancellories and the general staffs a mad program of universal dominion, loose their packs at the time fixed by their genius for intrigue, and sounded the horns for the chase, ordering science (at the very time it was beginning to abolish distances, to bring men closer and make life sweeter) to leave the bright sky toward which it was soaring and to place itself submissively at the service of violence, debasing the religious idea to the extent of making God the complacent auxillary of their passions and the accomplice of their crimesin short, counting as nought the traditions and wills of peoples, the lives of citizens, the honor of women, and all those principles of public and private morality which we for our part have endcavored to keep unaltored throughout the war, and which nel-her nations nor individuals can repudiate or disregard with impunity.

"While the conflict was gradually extending over the entire surface of earth the clanking of chains was

eard here and there, and captive autionalities from the depths of their age-long falls, cried out to us for help. Yes, more, they escaped to come to our aid. Poland came to life again and sent us troops. The Czecho-Slovaks won their right to independence in Siberia, in France and in Italy. The Jugo-Slavs, the Ar

helpless or resigned, of the historic deeds of injustice; all the martyrs of the past, all the outraged in con-science, all the strangled liberty, viewed the clash of arms and turned to us as their natural detenders.

"The war gradually attained the fullness of its first significance, and became in the full sense of the term a crusado of humanity for right, and if anything can console us, in part at least, for the losses we have suffered, it is assuredly the thought that our victory is also the victory of right. This victory is complete, for the enemy only asked for the armistice to escape from an irretrievable

## TO REAP VICTORY'S FULL

"In the interest of justice and peace, it now rests with you to reap from this victory its full fruits. In order to carry out this immense task, you have decided to admit at first only the Allied or associated powers and, insofar as their interests are involved in the debates, the nations which remained neutral. You have thought that the terms of peace ought to be settled among ourselves before they are communicated to those against whom we have fought the good fight. The solidarity which has united us during the war and has enabled us to win military success ought to remain unimpaired during the negotiations for and after the signing of the treaty. justice and "In the interest of

the signing of the treaty.

It is not only the Governments, but It is not only the Governments, but the free peoples who are repre-zented here. To the test of danger they have learned to know and help one another. They want their in-timacy of yesterday to assure the peace of tomorrow. Vainly would our enemies seek to divide us. If they have not yet renounced their customary manoeuvres, they will customary manoeuvres, they will soon find that they are meeting to-day, as during the hostilities, a homogeneous bloc which nothing will be able to disintegrate. Even before the armistice, you reached that the armistice, you reached that necessary unity under the aid of the lefty moral and political truths of which President Wilson has nobly made himself the interpreter, and in the light of these truths you intend

the light of these truths you intend to accomplish your mission.

"You will, therefore, seek nothing but justice, justice that has no favorites, justice in territorial problems, justice in financial problems. But justice in economic problems. But justice is not inert, it does not submit to injustice. What it domands first, when it has been violated, are restitution and reparation for the peoples and individuals who have been despoiled or maltreated. In formulatand individuals who have been despoiled or maltreated. In formulating this lawful claim, it obeys neither hatred nor an instinctive or thoughtless desire for reprivals. It pursues a two fold object—to render to each his due and not to encourage crime through leaving it unpunished.

## DEMANDS OF JUSTICE.

"What justice also demands, inspired by the same feeling, is the punishment of the guilty and effective guarantees against an active return of the spirit by which they were prompted, and it is logical to demand that there guarantees should were prompted, and it is logical to domand that these guarantees should be given, above all, to the nations that have been and might again be most exposed to aggression or threat, to those who have many times stood in danger of being submerged by the periodical tide of the same invasion. same invasion.

"What justice banishes is the dream of conquest and imperialism, contempt for national will, the arcontempt for national will, the arbitrary exchange of provinces between states as though peoples were but articles of furniture or pawns in a game. The time is no more when diplomatists could meet to redraw with authority the map of the

empires on the corner of a table. In you are to re-make the map of the world, it is in the name of the peoples, and one condition is that you shall faithfully interpret their thoughts and respect the right of nations, small and great, to dispose of themselves, and to reconcile with this the equally sacred right of ethnical and religious minorities—a formidable task which science and history, your two advisers, will contribute to assist and facilitate.

"You will naturally strive to secure the material and moral means of subsistence for all those people who are constituted or reconstituted into states, for those who wish to unite themselves to their neighbors, for those who divide themselves into separate units, for those who reorganize themselves, for those who divide themselves according to their regained traditions, and, lastly, for all those whose freedom you have already sanctioned or are about to sanction. You will not call them into existence only to sentence them to death immediately, because you would like your work in this, as in all other matters, to be fruitful and lasting.

"While introducing into the world lasting.

all other matters, to be fruitful and lasting.

"While introducing into the world as much harmony as possible, you will, in conformity with the four-teenth of the propositions unanimously adopted by the great Allied Powers, establish a general League of Nations which will be the supreme guarantee against any fresh assault upon the right of peoples. You do not intend this international association to be directed against any-body in the future. It will not, of a set purpose, shut out anybody, but having been organized by the nations that have sacrificed themselves in the defence of right, it will receive from them its statutes and fundamental rules. mental rules.

## TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS:

"It will lay down conditions concerning present or future adherence, and as it is to have for its essential alm the prevention as far as possible of the renewal of wars, it will, above all seek to gain respect for the peace which you will have established and will find it the less difficult to main-tain in proportion as this peace will

in itself imply the greater realities of justice and safer guarantees of stability.

"By establishing this new order of things, you will meet the aspirations of humanity, which, after the tions of humanity, which, after the frightful convulsions of the bloodstained years, ardently wishes to feel itself protected by a union of free peoples against the very possible revival of primitive savagery. An immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and the mon who have desired to co-operate in this grand work in faith and brotherhood, and who have taken the pains hood, and who have taken the pains to eliminate from the future peace

to eliminate from the future peace causes of disturbance and instability. "This very day forty-elight years ago—on the 18th of January, 1871—the German Emperor was proclaimed by an army of invasion in the Chateau at Versallies. It was consocrated by the theft of two provinces. It was thus a violation from its origin, and, by the fault of its founders, it was born in injustice. It has ended in oblivion.

"You are assembled in order to repair the evil that has been done and to prevent a recurrence of it. You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you, gentlemen, to your grave deliberations and declare the Conference of Paris open."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIBUTE.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIBUTE.

M. Poincare spoke in French, and when he had concluded, an interpre-ter read the presidential discourse in

As M. Poincare closed, he turned to receive the congratulations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd

to receive the congratulations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, and then withdrow, greeting each delegation as he retired.

President Wilson rose as M. Poincare made his exit, and said:

"Mr. Chairman: It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent chairman of the Conference, M. Clemenceau, the president of the counsil.

"I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French Republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the mun.

"Trance deserves the precedence, not only because we are meeting at her capital, and because she has undergone some of the most tragged suffering of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has so often been the centre of conferences of this sort, on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned.

"It is a very delightful though that the history of the world, which has so often centred here, will now be crowned by the achievements of this Conference—because there is a

be crowned by the achievements of this Conference—because there is a sense in which this is the supremiconference of the history of man-

kind.

"More nations are represented her than were ever represented in such a Conference before. The fortune of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about the beautiful and the seemed about the 'anger is passed. A victory has beer ron for mankind, and it is delightfu hat we should be able to record hese great results in this place.

## TINE STEADFASTNESS.

"But it is more delightful to hono France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a ser vant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles of this waither fine steadfastness which charapterized the leadership of the French in the hands of M. Clemenceau. We have learned to admire him, and those of us who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him.

"Moreover, those of us who have been in these recent days in constant consultation with him know how warmly his purpose is set towards the goal of achievement to which all our faces are turned. He feels as

the goal of achievement to which all our faces are turned. He feels as we feel, as I have no doubt everybody in this room feels, that we are trusted to do a great thing, to do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation, and to do it as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them and that they may return to those purposes of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity.

contentment and prosperity.

"Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters, it affords me a personal pleasure to propose that M. Clemenceau shall be the perman-

M. Clemenceau shall be the permanent chairman of this Conference."

Premier Lloyd George seconded the nomination of M. Clemenceau, speaking earnestly of the distinguished services the French Premier had rendered in war and peace. Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I count it not merely a pleasure, but a great privilege, that I should be expected on behalf of the British Empire delegates to support the motion of President Wilson. I do so for the reason which he has so elequently given expression to, as a tribute to the man. When I was a schoolboy, M. Clemenceau was a compelling and a conspicuous figure in the politics of his native land, and his fame had extended far beyond the bounds of France.

11.00

UTHFUL FIGURE.

Mr. President, I should have lead has a legend the common report your years. I have attended many conference with M. Clemenceau, and in them all the most vigorous, the most enduring and the most youthful figure there has been that of M. Clemenceau. He has had the youthfulness; he has the hopefulness and the fearlessness of youthfulness; and the francy oung man of France, and I am proud to stand here to propose that he should take that chair in the great Conference that is to settle the peace of the world. world.

world.

"I know of none better qualified, nor as well qualified, to occupy this chair than M. Clemenceau. And I speak from my experience in this claim. He and I have not always agreed, though we have very often agreed. We have sometimes disagreed, and we have always expressed our disagreements very emphatically, because we are ourselves. "But, although there will be delays, and inevitable delays, in the signing of peace, due to the inherent difficulties of what we have to settle, I will guarantee from my knowledge of M. Clemenceau that there will

no waste of time. And that is im-

portant.

"The world is thirsting and hungering for peace. There are millions of people who want to get back to the world work of peace. And the fact that M. Clemenceau is in the chair will be proof that they will get there without any delays which are due to anything except the difficulties which are essential in what we have to perform. He is one of the great speakers of the world. But no one knows better than he that the best speaking is that which impels beneficent actions.

"I have another reason. During the portant.

beneficent actions.

"I have another reason. During the dark days we have passed through, his courage, his unfailing courage, his untiring energy, his inspiration have helped the Allies through to triumph, and I know of no one to whom that victory is more attributable than the man who sits in this chair. In his own person, more than any living man, he represents the heroism, he represents the genius of the indomitable people of his land.

"And for these reasons I count it a privilege that I should be expected to second this motion."

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Forceign Minister, added Italy's tribute, whereupon the election of M. Clemenceau as presiding officer was made unanimously.

unanimously.

## M. CLEMENCEAU REPLIES.

M. CLEMENCEAU REPLIES.

In a feeling address, M. Clemenceau acknowledged the honor conferred upon him. He turned first to President Wilson and bowed his thanks, then to Mr. Lloyd George for the tribute he had paid him. It was not alone a tribute to him, he said, but to France. Premier Clemenceau resonded as follows: resonded as follows:

"You would not expect me to keep slience after what the two eminent statesmen who have just spoken have statesmen who have just spoken have said. I cannot help expressing my great, my profound gratitude to the illustrious President of the United States, to the Prime Minister of Great Britain and to Baron Sonning for the words I have just heard from their lips.

"Long ago, when I was young, as Mr. Lloyd George has recalled to you, when I was travelling in Am-erica, and in England, I always heard erica, and in England, I always heard the French reproached for an excess of courtesy, which sometimes went beyond the truth. As I listened to the American statesman and to the English statesman, I wondered whether they had not caught in Paris our national disease of courtesy. A Graphic Story Of How Currie's Men Sweet Triumphantly On To Amiens

BEHIND THELINES

:-:

## AFTER THE HUJNS LEFT



Looking Down the Main Street of the City of Amiens

## SOLDIERS OF THE EMPIRE



Nevertheless, rentlemen, I must say that my election is necessarily due to the old international tradition of to the old international tradition of courtery to the country which has the honor to receive the Peace Conscress in its capital.

"I wish also to say that this testimony of friendship, if they will allow me the word, on the part of Pacident Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George in particular, has touched me deeply because I see in it a new strength for all three of us to accomplish, with the co-operation of the entire Conference, the arduous work which is entrusted to us. I gather from it a new confidence in the success of our efforts.

of our efforts.
"Tresident Wilson has special authority to say that this is the first time, in fact, that the world has ever assembled together a delegation of all the civilized nations of the

## A SPLENDID AMBITION.

A SPLENDID AMBITION.

"The greater the bloody catastrophe which has devasted and rulned one of the richest parts of France, the greater and more splendid must be the reparation, the vulgar reparation, if I dare speak so, which is due all of us, but the higher and nobler reparation of the new institution which we will try to establish, in order that nations may at length escape from the fatal embrace of ruinous wars, which destroy everything, heap up ruins, terrorize the populace and prevent them from going freely about their work for fear of enemies which may rise up from one day to the next.

"It is a great, splendid and noble ambition which has come to all of us. It is desirable that success crown our efforts. This cannot take place unless we have all firmly-fixed and clearly-determined ideas on what we wish to do.

place unless we have all firmly-fixed and clearly-determined ideas on what we wish to do.

"I said in the Chamber a few days ago, and I wish to repeat here, that success is not possible unless we remain firmly united. We have come together as friends; we must leave this hall as friends.

"That gentlemen is the first

is' the "That, gentlemen, is the first thought that comes to me. All else must be subordinated to the necessity of a closer and closer union among the nations who have taken part in this great war and to the necessity of remaining friends. For the Lengue of Nations is here. It is yourself. It is for you to make it live, and to make it live we must have it really in our hearts.

"As I told President Wilson a few days ago, there is no sacrifice that "That, gentlemen,

"As I told President Wilson a few days ago, there is no sacrifice that I am not willing to make in order to accomplish this, and I do not doubt that you all have the same sentiment. We will make these sacrifices, but on the condition that we endeavor impartially to conclilate in-

endeavor impartially to conciliate in-terests apparently contradictory, on the higher plane of a greater, hap-pier and better humanity.

"That, gentlemen, is what I had to say to you, I am touched beyond words at the evidence of good will and friendship which you show me.

## PROGRAM OF CONFERENCE.

"The program of this Conference been laid down by President

Wilson. It is no longer the peace of a more or less vast territory, no a more or less vast territory, no longer the peace of continents; it is the peace of nations that is to be made. This program is sufficient in itself. There is no superfluous word. Let us act swiftly and well."

He then turned to the program of the Congress, which he said covered the following main subjects of general order:

general order:

First—Responsibility of the authora of the war; second, responsibility for the crimes committed during the war; third, legislation in regard to international labor.

All the powers represented would be invited to present memoirs on these three questions. The powers having particular interests, M. Clemenceau continued, would be asked to present further memoirs upon territorial. (Inancial and seconomics) economical financial and

ritorial, financial and economical questions.

"The League of Nations will be placed at the head of the order of the day of the next full sessions."

M. Clemenceau annouced, as he concluded his address. He paused for further suggestions of business, and as none was made, he declared the session adjourned. session adjourned.

It was 4:30 o'clock, and the open-It was 4:30 o'clock, and the open-ing session had lasted exactly one hour and a half. No exact time was fixed for the reassembling of the full session of the Congress, as that awaits the call of the Supreme Council of the five great Powers, Europopopopopo a contra de la contra del la contra del la contra del la contra de la contra de la contra de la contra de la contra del la contra de la contra del la MEMORIAL TO CANADA'S DEAD FINEST OF ALL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Tribune says oditorially:

"Of all the varied soldiers' memorials none is more touching than that planned for the Canadians who died overseas. Poppy seeds are to be sent from Flanders to the Herticultural Godlety of St. Themas, Ontario, which will plant them in memory of those who died fighting abroad, including Liout.-Col. John McCrae, author of the famous lines:
"In Flanders fields the popples grow, ples grow, Among the crosses, row on row."

SOVEREIGN STATUS IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS WANTED BY DOMINIONS

So Far as Internal Affairs are Concerned— Supreme Council Trying to Clear Away Preliminaries Today—Russia Again Under Discussion

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press. PARIS, Jan. 21.—Following a long conference this morning in which the Russian situation was further discussed, the Supreme Council resumed its session this afternoon in an effort to clean up all preliminary work and permit the general congress to get under

PARIS, Jan. 21, via the Havas Agency.—French women have addresed a petition to the members of the Peace Conference, asking justice in the names of thousands of women, young girls, and children who, it is set forth, were systematically torn from their families and subjected to various forms of ill-treatment at the hands of the Germans during the war. The petition adds:

"In order for ever to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities we ask that those who executed them and those who ordered them

be condemned as criminals of the common law."

## DOMINIONS WANT RECOGNITION

PARIS, Jan. 21.—New claims, which are characterized in official circles as among the most momentous that will come before the Peace Conference, will be raised by the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire in connection with the formation of a League of Nations. The Dominions will ask to be admitted to the League with the status of individual nations whose sovereignty, as far as internal affairs are concerped, shall be recognized clearly by the world, although the right of Great Britain to control their foreign relations is admitted.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand and, to a lesser degree, South Africa will claim the right to enter the League on the same basis as Belgium, and other similar Powers. In some quarters this is taken to mean that should the occasion arise the Dominions might oppose the Mother Country in the discussion of problems brought before the League.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand have for several years claimed for themselves absolute independence as far as the conduct of internal affairs was concerned, but this principle never has been formally admitted by England. The Dominions, it is said, now will ask for formal recognition

## "IRISH REPUBLIC" DECLARED TODAY BY SINN FEINERS

Self-Styled Assembly Adopts Declaration of Independence and Demands British Garrison Evacuate Ireland

DUBLIN, Jan. 21-The Sinn Fein Assembly met at the Mansion House this afternoon.

The Assembly stood while a declaration of independence was read announcing the establishment of an Irish republic, and demanding the evacuation of Ireland by the British garrison.

The first business of the assembly was the election of a chairman, after which prayers were said by the Rev. Father O'Flanagan, of Roscommon. The declaration of independence was then read.

## By Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 .- The Government has revoked the order made last July requiring official authorization for public meetings and processions in Ireland. This order has been suspended for some time.

pended for some time.

Probably no country except Ireland could present an episode as remarkable as the assembly of the "Dail Eireann," which is Irish-Gaelic for "Irish Parliament," which will be called to order in Dublin's ancient Mansion House this afternoon to proclaim Ireland an independent republic. Perhaps no writer except an Irishman like George Bernard Shaw could do justice to the paraxodical nature of the proceedings.

About half the Sinn Feiners elected to membership in the British Parliament will participate, the other half being in various English prisons, charged with sedition, or merely held on suspicion under the spacious and elastic provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act.

the Realm Act.

The Sinn Feiners will meet under the shadow of Dublin Castle, where presides Field-Marshal Viscount French, the first Viceroy in many years to give Ireland a purely military government. They will meet with his full knowledge and tacit consent to take measures which are purely seditious, and in direct violation of explicit law.

## ANOTHER PARADOX.

ANOTHER PARADUA.

This is one paradox. Another is that these Sinn Feiners, elected by about half of the voters in Ireland on a platform of trylenendence from the control of try

Banjo Wallace's

Palais de Dans

(Juss for New Beginners Thursday, In scinction from 8:30 to 11 P.M. Admissio our feeding methods, Our classes educate and entertain, "SATISTED PUPILS"
Make our bancing Classes so Popula.

LEARN TO DANCE

boycotted English terms because they cannot find Irish words to fit modern Parliamentary procedure.

Parliamentary procedure.

Three items are expected to constitute the body of the program, a declaration of independence, a messysage to the "free nations of the world," and the appointment of "delegates" to the Peace Congress. Ireland is a country of the unexpected, but no one predicts any trouble or disorder. The revolutionary flag floats quite freely over the homes of Sinn Felners in Dublin.

Members of the party expect protection from the authorities of the nation whom they are defying. Once they would have looked to the United States for sympathy and help, but

they would have looked to the United States for sympathy and help, but now they think they do not command American support. They do not talk of, and apparently do not contemplate, violence. Dublin had an unhappy and fruitless experience in the insurrection of 1916 an exin the insurrection of 1916, an experience which cost rows of buildings on Sackville street, once pointed to with pride as the finest avenue in Europe.

## FRENCH ABSOLUTE RULER

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, Jan. 21. — "Lord French
is today the absolute ruler of Ireland, which practically has been
furned into a Crown colony," says
the Dublin correspondent of the
Daily News.

"Two very serious changes affect-"Two very serious changes affecting Nationalist Ireland are said to be in contemplation, it they have not been actually settled upon. They are the abolition of the honorary magistracy with the placing of the entire administration of summary justice in the hands of salaried magistrates, and the enforcement of the oath of loyalty upon all persons receiving loyalty upon all persons receiving emoluments from Government funds.

"At present the oath of loyalty is demanded only from civil servants other than post office servants, but the enforcement of the new proposal would bring in such men as university professions."

sity professors.
"This course, if it is attempted, will be most bitterly resented and resisted. Viceroy French, however, is credited with favoring it, his view being that almost anything can be tolerated except disloyalty to the Crown.

herza Jan, Jan, Szne, Lyond Ly "No interference need be expected"

MARKETS" "INVESTIGATION OF

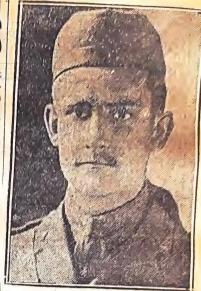
MK EMIT EMEKA Y.M.C.A. Drummond St.

Salesmanship and Modern Bashress Course Commence of the state of the st

FRANCIS FOILD in Thursday:

## AWARDED M.C.

decline over last vest



Capt. Lennox Graham Black, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Black, of 21 Cote des Neiges road, who has been rewarded for services with the 42nd Highlanders.

## WORLD NEWS TODAY

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Russian situation was again under discussion today and indications are that a compromise settlement had been reached.

Generals Foch and Weygand, with Admiral Hope (British), attended, to advise the representatives with regard to the military and naval situation.

Paderewski has adviser the Conference that a stable government has been formed in Poland and asked that permission be given to Polish delegates to attend the Congress.

When the Russian problems have been disposed of, discussion of the League of Nations will immediately be taken up.

gue of N taken up.

## GERMANY.

GERMANY.

Rloting has again broken out at Bremen, where the working men have control of the situation, backed by machine guns and rifles. At Remscheld, an Industrial centre on the Prussian Rhine, all the workers have struck.

Returns of Sunday's election show hat 319 out of 443 delegates have been returned. The Majority Socialists claim 132; the Democrats, 58; the Centrists, 17; the German National Party, 26; the independents, 22; the People's Party, 14 and scattering, 8.

A coalition government of Majority Socialists and Democrats will probably be formed with Naumann the most likely candidate for president and Ebert heading the government.

## IRELAND.

The proclamation of a "republic" by the Sinn Feiners in Dublin yesterday passed off quietly. No notice was taken of the event by the English authorities.

Following the murder of two policemen, who were guarding munitions, Tipperary has been proclaimed a military area.

tary area.

Under the Sinn Feiners' proposed constitution ireland would have, a President and four chief state secretaries

## The War-Times Election Act

One of the questions upon which the Government will undoubtedly be asked for a decision soon after Parliament meets is whether they intend to stand by the War Time Election Act, or repeal it. The initiative in this matter has already been taken by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, who speaking in the Saskatchewan Legislature, has proposed that a large and representative delegation be sent to Ottawa to urge the Federal Government to rescind the Act at the earliest possible moment, while other speakers have shown that exceedingly strong views against the further operation of the Act prevail in the prairie provinces.

Mr. Motherwell claims that "the War Times Election Act, after all, while it was enacted under the pretense of meeting an abnormal condition, is merely Toryism under cover under the pretext that the law was enacted to meet war conditions." To support this, he maintains that this is not the first time in the history of Canada that the Conservative party passed such legislation. In the year 1896 or immediately previous to the federal election of that year a similar franchise outrage, he says, was committed by the Conservative Government of that date against the people of the then North West Territories, without any pretext whatever except that they had the power to pass the law and were going, not only to do it, but administer it to the limit. The Franchise Act of 1896 authorized enumerators to score off names on the voters' list after 6 o'clock the night previous to election to their heart's content and add as many more as they desired. To the credit of many many enumerators they did not take advantage of this, while many others did, but not sufficient to frustrate the will of the people, as three out of four Conservative members of the North West Territories were defeated in spite of this monstrous franchise.

Similarly the War Times Election Act, under which the federal elections of December, 1917, were held, permitted the enumerators to practically do as they liked, if they had sufficient nerve to carry out their wishes. All they had to do, as per section 62 of the act, subsection 3, was to be not satisfied with the voters' qualifications and that vote would go into an envelope to be counted later at an enormous expense which precluded the possibility of any redress afterwards, unless a candidate was in possession of unlimited means at his disposal. Thousands of such votes were tied up in envelopes in December, 1917, Mr. Motherwell declares that never saw the light of day afterwards and never were intended to. Therefore the disfranchisement phase of this act did not confine itself to the electors of non-English extraction but to anyone to whom the enumerator desired to apply, it. Verification of this will be found in subsection 3 of section 62 of the act.

TWO DELEGATES FROM
EACH OF FOUR POWERS
ON MISSION TO POLAND

By Associated Press.

Morning

Foch Gave Supreme Council His Views This

One Civil and One Military Delegate From Britain, France, United States and Italy-

Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, and Japan, have reached a definite agreement regarding Russia, according to a Paris despatch to the Central News today.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The following official statement was issued today on the morning proceedings of the Supreme Council of the

Peace Conference:

"The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council met this morning at 11 o'clock at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Allied and associated powers, as well as Baron Makino and Baron Matsui, the Japanese delegates, considered the Polish question, on which they consulted Marshal Foch.

pire, France, the United States and Italy.

"The ministers then resumed the examination of the Russian question, and President Wilson read a proposal which will be discussed this afternoon. The meeting will take place at 3 o'clock."

Thep decided to send at once to Poland a mission composed of

two delegates, one civil and the other military, of the British Em-

# ly Associated Press.

The council continued the forma-lation of its concete proposal on the Russian situation, which it was yes-terday, hoped would be completed present, in addition to all the members of its concrete proposal on the bers of the council, Marshal Foet, Fersian situation, which it was personal control of the Mischeler of staff, and today.

Rear-Admiral Hope, deputy First Sea W. F. Maney, the Premier of New Lord of the British Admiralty Board.

It was assumed from the presence cil for a short time. that the Rustin Baltic and on I reme Council of the Peace Confermorning, there were nce met this PARIS,

LLOYD GEORGE'S PLAN MISINTERPRETED

Canadian Press Despatch from Rout. Peace Conference as representatives of Limited.

LONDON, Jan. 22.— Reuter's sociated doverments in Paris might Agency learns, with reference to the formation concerning the position of misunderstanding that seems to that country, representatives of all have arisen concerning the attitude sections of Premier Lioyd George regarding should go to Paris in order to ex Russia, and the Peace Conference, press their views. This is not at a that the Prime Minister's suggestion the same thing as a proposal the has not been that Lenine and Trott they should be invited to sit at the Conference.

WILSON AND GEORGE AGREE RE RUSSIA

Prench revolution, when an attem, at interference by external Power led to the creation of a great nationa army. Such an event migh occur to Russia if Allied armed intervention George fears a parallel with Rail. They regard a settlement of Ru the Russian question as an absolutely we necessary preliminary to the formation of a League of Nations, they are to newspaper declares, and they are to accredited Bolsherik representatives when the status of Russian affairs.

"Thench opinion," continues the rail navor of fals admission of the mi Russian Bolshevik regime, but the English proposal is that the Bolsher it English proposal is that the Bolsher it wik Government should be inritted to den representatives of Russia should be invited to come to Paris and tell the conference exactly what territorial be nowers they claim. If thereby an offerent Russian deliminations, the different be nowers they claim. Russlan situation, according to the PARIS, Jan. 22. — President Wil-son and Premier Lloyd George are in complete agreement as regards the

might be re-invigorated and constitute the peace of Enrope.

"Trench opinion, on the other hand, reflect an army and to limit, if not raise an army and to limit, if not raise, Bolsheviki attitude, as far as it can be understood at present, is it can be understood at present, is this: They do not desire to bocome a great industrial nation, and are armyons that Russia remain purely agraries and self-supporting.

"This view is understood to have been put forward yesterday by Barnold Scarrings, the Danish Minister to before the Supreme Council of the Prace Conference. The English fear hat unless great care is taken, Bollshey Russia, may be forced to Germann." torial deliminations, the different Russian Governments can be defined

and requested to confine their claims and ambitions to such territories and cease attempting to extend them by

They will be content for the British Empire to speak and vote as one
voice, and vote as a unit in the leabe gue. The present panel system is rereliance to speak attractorily, and
the sarded as working satisfactorily, and
the linker representatives would always
an information and the League when questions
in the League when questions
olosely affecting the overseas lands DOMINIONS' CLAIMS Canadian Press Despatch from Reu-ter's Limited. PARIS, Jan. 22.—Regarding the OF NEW VERSION

status of the Dominions in the council of the League of Nations, the
Paris papers state that it is underit stood that although they claim to be
entitled to equal numerical consideroution with the smaller European if
States, they favor r f. resentation in til
the same form and manner as obthins at the Peace Conference.

PRINCIPLES OF RUSSIAN POLICY DECIDIA

Jan. 22.-With the hope of formulating a definite line of action on the Russian question, the a Supreme Council of the Peace congress continued today to dayote most of its attention to the subject. Districts of its attention where they were left off yesterday, and some announcement of a tilly matured policy is expected to be made luring today's session.

Principles of action have been decided upon, in the main, and virtually all that remains is to reduce the agreement to writing and get final assent to it by the delegates.

There was no indication at the opening of today's meeting as to whether an entirely new plan had been worked out. The policy of building a wall around Bolshevism of formulating a definite line of ac-

by encouraging lawful governments is being spoken of as being foremest among the possibilities. Consideration of the Polish problem may have added an element which may clarge the line of action from its originally contemplated form.

While the Peace Congress is getting into action, the question of President Wilson naming a fifth delegate to act on the American mission when he, himself, departs for home has again arisen, and the names of william H. Taft and Ellhu Root have been mentioned. Mr. Wilson's deed sion as to the appointment of another delegate depends wholly upon whether he will consider it necessary to return to Europe after the adjournment of the United States Congress in March.

DEMANDS GERMANY

DEMANDS GERMANY
PAY FULL INDEMNITY
TO GREAT BRITAIN.

DEMANDS GERMANY
PAY FULL INDEMNITY
TO GREAT BRITAIN.
Canadian Press Despatch
from Reuter's, Limited.
LONDON, Jan. 22 — The
British Empire Producers'
Organization has written to
Premier Lloyd George, stating that the affiliated associations of the Empire, repreciations of t

ανχαφοροροφορόσο

To Pre-War Trade

L. M. Corneiller, J. O. Labrecque, Gus. Martin, Seraphin Ouimet, Alcide Chausse, J. V. Desaulniers, Emile Rolland and P. P. LeCointe. Can Never Return

New Zealand's Losses in War; Wonderful Record

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 22.—Canadian Press despatch, via Reuter's.— New Zealand's casualties in the war are placed at fiftyseven thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, of which sixteen thousand five hundred are killed. There were only forty-five prisoners.

SER TR JONE RAPHILINEER HOS HOW HE SPEING OF SHIP TO S Volume of Men Coming Back served Mr. Jason Rogers of the New York Globe, at the dinner of the Asso-States, Great Britain and France," Business in Canada, the United Is Increasing Very

Conditions Is View

CHIEFS AND THE CINE

In view of the action of the Sinn Feiners in holding an "Irish Parliament" and formannouncing "the complete independence of the Irish Republic," it is interesting to recall that it. May last Premier Lloyd George announced that "There can be no political peace in the kingdom or empire while the Irish question remains unsettled. Therefore, all practical paths toward a settlement must be explored. There are two paths, however, which are closed, namely, one leading to the complete severance of Ireland from the Empire, and the other to forcible subjection of the six Ulster counties to a home rule parliament against their will."

The newly-appointed British Government have not yet given an indication of their attitude towards the Irish question, but there is no reason to doubt that it differs from the policy laid down by Mr. Lloyd George. That Ireland will be handed over, Ulster and all, to the control of the Sinn Feiners, does not appear to be a practical possibility. Indeed, it is to be doubted whether the Sinn Feiners would be capable of administering it, or of satisfying the majority of the people. Some light on the whole Sinn Fein position is shed by Mr. W. R. Moody, one of a group of American journalists and public men who have recently visited Ireland as the guests of the British Government. Mr. Moody said he went to Ireland believing it to be a down-trodden country which should have home rule. He found it the most prosperous part of the British Isles, while the Irish themselves were considerably divided as to the question of relations with Great Britain.

Mr. Moody and his American friends met the Sinn Feiners. They found these gentlemen cultivated and eloquent persons, with an intimate knowledge of the history of their land from its earliest date, and all of them apparently animated by patriotic motives. Nevertheless the impression they conveyed to the Americans was that they were incapable of taking any greater share in the management of Irish affairs than at present is accorded them. They were impractical; they were bigoted; they were reactionary, while supposing themselves to be most progressive; they were incapable of even formulating, let alone carrying out, a sane national policy for the land they so passionately desire to govern.

Questioned as to their policy with regard to education they offered a scheme that would give full control to the predominant religious sect. They repudiated the suggestion of secular education such as prevails in the United States. One of them sought to interest the visitors in the mineral resources of Ireland with the view that they might induce American capitalists to invest. The basis of his belief that Ireland was abounding in mineral wealth was a map prepared in 1853. When asked why it was that capital, which notoriously is free from national and religious prejudices, had not hitherto developed this hidden wealth, the enthusiast replied that English influence had been opposed to it. He was not prepared to explain why selfish English capital had not explored these resources. In the North of Ireland the visitors found a situation quite different from that in the South. The North does not ask for capital or for favors; it asks to be let alone. North is not a country rich agriculturally; its natural resources are few, but thanks to the industry and resourcefulness of the population it has been made into the very heart of Ireland. Here most of the wealth is concentrated. Here are all the industries worth mentioning. Mr. Moody found that while the Sinn Feiners never wearied of harping on the theme of self-determination, they did not admit that the principle ought to apply to Ulster. When Ulster was considered, their principle was that the will of the majority of the people in Ireland should decide the fate of the northern province. The idea of an independent Ireland with Ulster excluded was entertained by none of them.

As coming from an American journalist who entertained the prevalent American idea about the sufferings of Ireland, this testimony is noteworthy. If it is a true picture, the probabilities are that we shall soon be hearing from another strong section of the Irish people who are not at all enamored of Sinn Fein. Indeed, it is reported already that an influential Irish Association has been formed in Dublin to advocate a new plan for home rule which it will be possible for Great Britain to pass, giving the Irish people control of their own affairs. Under this plan there would be three local parliaments, one for Ulster, one for Munster, and one for the rest of Ireland. The local parliaments would be federated into one Ir Commonwealth. The scheme is reported to have zealous men and good brains behind it, provide for British security by retaining for the Imperial Parliament the army and navy as y-making powers.

Joint Allied Commission Being Made Up in Meantime-Recognition of New Polish Gov-Soon-Dominions' ernment Expected

Associated Press.

new Government III.w it is believed, PARIS, Jan. 23.—The recognition of the Action to this end, Poland is expected here. be taken shortly. Jo

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The preliminary peace will be signed early inform-June, at the latest, according to the most trustworthy ation, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris today. .5

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Supreme War Council, it was officially announced today, discussed the following subjects, in preparation for Saturday's meeting of the general Peace Congress

Responsibility and punishments in International labor legislation.

connection with the war.

Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now Foreign Minister of the Omsk Government, to discuss the decision of the Supreme governments now in Paris today met Sergius Sazonoff, the former It was also announced that the council will meet again to-An international regime for ports, waterways and railways. Council here to send a committee to Prince's Islands to Procedure for adoption of territorial questions. Powers will be present. Reparation for war damages. well and PARIS, as morrow ciated Diaz, RUSSIA The Esthonians, who are co-operating with the Finns, continue their victorious advance following the success they won at Narva. They are now within 75 miles of Petrograd and Trotzky has ordered that no resistance shall be offered by the city to their advance. They have captured many prisoners and quits and a large quantity of ammunition.

that Marshal Foch, Field-Marshal Haig and General

as the Versailles military representatives of the 2850.

Jan. 23.—The representatives of the various Russian

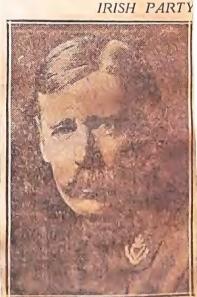
The Russian representatives decided to arge their friends

presentatives of the various Russian elements.

Russia to support the movement for the proposed conference.

IRELAND. The disturbances in Ireland following the declaration of a "republic," are growing. So far the British authorities have taken no active steps to suppress the re-

LEADER OF NEW PARTY



ephen Gwynn, chairman of New Irish Centre Party, which stands for Home Rule within the Empire. Stephen

## WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The British proposal, which was endorsed by America, that representatives of all the contending factions in Russia should meet at a conference with a view to obtaining a settlement of the Russian problem has been approved by the Conference.

The French view, which was voiced by Secretary Pichon, to the effect that the Bolsheviki should not be recognized at such a Congress, is reflected in the tone of the Paris press, which is generous, but sceptical.

The Conference will assemble at Prince's Island, a summer resort of Constantinople, about February

of Constantinopie, about restaurants

The Peace Conference has proceeded to a discussion of the various League of Nations' projects, taking up the British proposal first. This was presented by Lord Robert Cecil, and does not favor any absolutely rigid system for maintaining world peace, believing that an international tribunal with binding powers is impracticable.

It is stated that a preliminary

It is stated that a preliminary peace will probably be signed by June.

GERMANY.

Four hundred and nine out of four hundred and twenty-one polling divi-sions in Germany have been heard from, and continue to show a large

from, and continue to show a large majority for the Majority Socialists. Premier Eisner, of Bavaria, falled to be elected in any of the several constituencies in which he stood. The Spartacan leader, Radek, who fled from Berlin after the recent rioting, has returned to the city, and is endeavoring to rally the scattered forces of the reactionaries.

LORD ROBERT CECIL



before the Peace Conference to

## Irish Centre Party Formed to Promote Plan of Home Rule

DURLIN, Jan 14. — A new political association called the Irish Centre Party, was formally constituted yes widen Stephen Wanne, former mem-Parliament, was appointed chairman of the provisional executive committee of the new party, which embraces the constitutional National ists and the southern Unionists. parform includes Home Rule for Ire-land within the British Empire, or similar lines to those followed by the

## WORLD NEWS TODAY

## PEACE CONFERENCE.

At yesterday's session, the question of payment by Germany was discussed, and, according to a Paris newspaper, President Wilson has agreed to the principle, of indemnities in addition to the full cost of reparation.

The British brought up the question of abolition of conscription and diminishing of armaments. Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview, announced that Britain favored imitations but not total disarmament, which is considered imprac-

Tomorrow the second plenary ses-sion of the conference will be held, the first order of business being discussion of international legisla-tion for labor.

The British project for a League of Nations which is before the Congress includes a plan for the formation of three committees, economic, labor and military who would report to a central executive.

The 60,000 Bolshevists who were defeated recently at Narva, are said to have gone over to their victors, the Esthonians.

Trotsky is reported killed according to advices from Libau.

The work of democratizing the army is proceeding.

Generals Hindenburg and Groner oppose Pollsh control in Silesia and

## PORTUGAL

The Royalist movement seems to be gaining ground and the Monarchy has been proclaimed in Liston. King Manuel still remains in

## IRELAND.

Stephen Gwynn has formed a new Irish party of Southern Unionists and Nationalists who will work for Home Rule, Ireland still remaining within the Empire.

## Germany Lost 203 Subs

London, January 24.—A total of 59 submarines were lost by the British of these 39 were des-

troyed by enemy action. The Germans lost 203 submarines.

## REPORT WILSON AGREES GERMANY BE FORCED TO PAY ALLIES INDEMN

Payment to Be in Addition to Full Cost of Reparation—Conscription and Disarmament Being Discussed-Labor Legislation to Be Before Tomorrow's Full Session

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—During the consideration of the question of reparation at the meeting of the Supreme War Council yesterday, the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail says, President Wilson agreed to the principle that Germany must be made to pay indemnities in addition to the full cost of reparation.

At the instance of the British representatives, the paper adds, discussion was also begun on the question of the abolition of conscription and general disarmament. It says it is possible that the session of the Peace Congress today will give some attention to the

In the future, the Daily Mail says, there will be one full meeting of the Peace Congress each week.

President Wilson is likely to be offered the presidency of the commission of the League of Nations, the Echo de Paris says today.

(By the Commission of the League of Nations is probably meant the permanent executive body for the conduct of the proposed league's affairs.)

## AGREE ON LABOR LEGISLATION

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 24. — The second session of the Peace Congress, to be held tomorrow, will—like the first—be open to the press.

The first subject on the order of business, as was announced yester-tay by the Supreme Council, will be international legislation on labor. international legislation on labor. Under instructions given at the first session, various national delegations have been preparing written statements of their views on the subject, and it is understood that, under a special order, these will be received by the Congress and referred to a committee, which will give careful study to the various reports and endeavor to amalgamate them into a deavor to amalgamate them into a general project, to be recommended to the Congress for approval.

America's view has been crystal-America's view has peen crystalized, and is believed to harmonize in many respects with those held by the British delegates. There is resistant to believe that, generally, the principles enunciated will be found acceptable to most of the Entente Powers. While it has been deemed proper up to this time to adhere to the practice of withholding such reports from publication until formally presented before the Congress, it is believed that the propositions of the United States are based on full recognition of the principles of international protection of labor by governmental agencies, thus offsetting what is regarded as a dangerous tendency toward class control of governments. ized, and is believed to harmonize in

Data is being prepared to demonstrate a simultaneous movement in Bolshevist invasio this direction by labor organizations will be prevented.

in England, France, and the United States, culminating in the adoption by the French Chamber of Deputies of the report of the Berne conference, held before the war, as amplified by the conference held at Leeds, England, in 1916. These, in general, look to the relief of labor from International capitalistic control, the freedom to choose employment and place of labor, guarantees of employment, social institutions, the right of organization and the enforcement of hygienic conditions at places of employment.

Other provisions are said to relate to child and female labor, the prohibition of night work for minors, a basic eight-hour day, and the prohibition of international trade in products made by minors.

ducts made by minors.

bition of international trade in products made by minors.

Competition for the world's freight business is to be avoided, it is understood, and a spirit of mutual co-operation is to govern as the best gnarantee of avoiding wars resulting from such competition.

POST FOR HARDINGE.

Baron Hardinge, former Viceroy of India, has been selected to have charge of the administrative machineary of the British secretariat at the Peace Congress. Final arrangements in connection with the secretariat have been approved by Premier Lloyd George.

Delegations of Poles from Lithua and White Russia, including representatives from the cities of Vilmand Warsaw, have arrived here. They will defend the interests of the Polish populations in Lithuania and White Russia and wish to obtain, first of all, assurance that a Bolshevist invasion of those regions will be prevented.

## DISCUSS LEAGUE OF

Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Cor-respondent.

Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The League of Nations will be formally taken up at tomorrow's session of the general Peace Congress, it was learned from authoritative sources today.

Much of the work in preparing drafts of the various nations' programs for the League is being done by the respective delegations outside the joint meetings, and it is expected the preliminaries will be in such shape as to permit of a full discussion of the broad outlines of the plans tomorrow.

The American delegation, it is understood, spent two hours in going over their League plans late yesterday, with the result that the formal draft was practically completed. Yet it was reported that neither the British nor the American plans would be presented in their entirety tomorrow, though—they are farther advanced as regards details than any of the others. Apparently, President Wilson and Premier Llayd of the others. Apparently, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George will wait until the other programs are submitted and thoroughly discussed; then they will bring forward the programs of their delegations.

Among other subjects to be discussed tomorrow are responsibilities and punishment for the war, repara-tion for war damages, international labor legislation and the international status of ports, waterways and railways.

## NATIONS TOMORROW

In connection with the latter prospession, it is believed the Dardanselles, the Bosphorus and Constantionople will be considered. A move is expected to be made to internationalize that area, that there may be an open exit from the Black Sea, assuring continuous access of Russia's wheat to the world. The Berlin-to-Bagdad railway would be the first object of internationalization. the first object of internationaliza-tion of railways, Today's session of the Supreme

War Council, in addition to completing the program for tomorrow's discussions, is expected to take up cercussions, is expected to take up certain matters in connection with the armies of occupation. This was forecasted by the presence of Marshal Foch, Field-Marshal Halg, General Diaz, and other members of the associated Powers' military council.

Allied efforts to delay crystallization of the League of Nations, or at least to obstruct the laying down of

least to obstruct the laying down of its fundamental principles as applicable to questions of territorial rights, were seen today in attempts by cora tain powerful political cliques to have Premier Clemenceau demand the Saar Valley and Syria for France.

As announced by the United Press two weeks ago, M. Clemenceau is be-lieved to have given the Associated Powers reason to believe he would not press France's claim to those two territories. It is believed he is adher-ing to this decision, but he is under-going the strongest pressure from the financially powerful colonial faction,

## PARIS GASPS AT WAY IN WHICH HEDJAS GO TWO PEACE DELEGATES

Two Million Migratory Arabs Get as Large Representation as China—Sensation Kept Secret -Sinn Feiners Not Wanted Around Paris

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Nothing is likely to be definitely settled as to Great Britain's naval program until after the close of the Peace Congress, it is learned by Reuter's. In the meantime, orders have been given to suspend work on the construction of war vessels, including light cruisers, still in the yards.

Special Cable by Ramor G. Carroll to Montreal Star. Copyright by Public Ledger Cable,

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Of all the surprises of the Peace Conference, none is more astonishing than the allotment of two delegates to the Kingdom of Hedjas, with its two million migratory Arabs. China, with more than four hundred million population, was apportioned but two delegates, an equal representation.

How did the Sheik Hussian get his two votes and title of King.

Emir Feiysal, his son, several days ago disclosed how it was done, and the secret is revolving in many learned mouths. It has made Paris gasp.

It would never do to cable how Hussian got his two delegates. It would not pass the existing international censorship barrier, but some day it will corse out.

## BRITISH AIR FORCE LARGEST IN THE WOR

30,000 Officers and 264,000 Men at the Close of the War

London, Jan. 24.-Great Britain was pre-eminent in the air at the close of the war, when the British air force was the largest in the world, according to a report made public to-day.

It fought on more fronts than the air service of any other nation and its successes were proportionately greater, it is said.

In August, 1914; the British naval nd military air services together mustered only 285 officers and 1,85% men of other ranks. In November, 1918, there were 30,000 officers and 264,000 men.

At the outbreak of the war Great Britain had 166 airplanes, 45 seaplanes and 7 airships, while at the close of hostilities she had 21,000 airplanes, 1,800 seaplanes and 103 airships. Besides this there were 25,000 airplanes and seaplanes halve built and airplanes and seaplanes being built and 55,000 airplanes engines under contract.

The Women's Royal Air Force, which was not in existence in 1914, numbered at the close of hostilities

IN PARIS FEINERS SINN Y. World, WELCOME FOR Ξ James M.

ecial Cable by J. Montreal Star a Copyright.)

should reach Paris, their welcome duarter.

Towner, under rule 11 of the Teoreter, under rule 11 of the Conference, the Secretariat of the Conference will receive "petitions, memoranda, observations or documents forwarded by any person other than plenipotentiaries and such of these communications as are of political interest will be briefly of these communications as are of political interest will be briefly of these communications. So the Sinn Feiners can avail themselves of this rule if they choose. Their pro-German fait probably would make it adangerous for them to come to Paris.

speculation here over the report that Cother Sinn Feiners intend to demand mpermission for a delegation from Iremand to come to Paris to lay their claim before the Conference. But, of as has already been pointed out in population from Iremandal and these despatches, they can only get supassports upon admitting their Brit lish citizenship, which citizenship Fetched and they deny. In any case, the French Tookerment would not admit them miness they had passports issued by detribed in they In

## THE LITERARY DIGEST

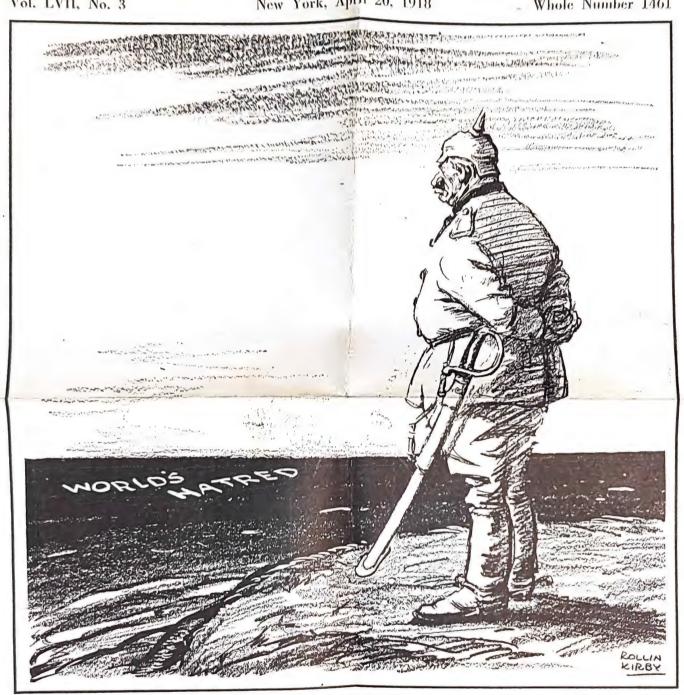
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AT THE BLACK SEA.

-Kirby in the New York World.

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Beauvoir G 2 Beauvoir G 2	Compièrno H 4	Foreste. F 5	Beine G 5 La Neuville-sire- Bernard F 2	MoyF 6 MoyencourtF 4 Moyenneville,C 4	Rozières J 6 Rubempré D 2	Vendeuil. F 6 Vendhuile. D 5 Vendin-le-Vieil. A 4
Describe	Compiègne Forest. J 4	Foreste F 5 Fort de Liez F 6	Bornard B 2	Moyenneville, C 4	Rozières J 6 Rubempré D 2	Vendeuil F 6 Vendhuile D 5 Vendin-le-Vieil A 4 Vermand E 5
Beauvois E 3	Compiègne Forest. J 4 Conchy-les-Pots G 3	Foreste F 5 Fort de Liez F 6 Fort de Vendeuil F 6 Fort de Vendeuil F 6	Lassigny G 4 La Thieuloye A 2 Layoring L 5	Moyenneville, C 4	Rozières	Vendeuil.         F         6           Vendhuile.         D         5           Vendin-le-Vieil.         A         4           Vermand.         E         5           Vermelles.         A         3
Beauvraignes	Compiègne Forest. J 4 Conchy-les-Pots G 3 Contescourt F 3	Foreste F 5 Fort de Liez F 6 Fort de Vendeuil F 6 Franvillers E 2 Fréniches F 5	Bernard	Moyenneville, C 4 Murancourt G 5 Nampeel I I 5 Namps-au-Val F 1 Nampty F 1	Rozières. J 6 Rubenpré. D 2 Rubesceurt. G 3 Ruisscauville. A 1 Rumilly. C 5	Vendeuil. F 6 Vendhuile. D 5 Vendin-le-Vieil. A 4 Vermand. E 5 Vermelles. A 3 Verneuil-sous- Coney. G 6
Bellenglise	Compiègne Forest. J 4 Conchy-les-Pots. G 3 Contescourt. F 6 Contoire. F 3	Foucaucourt.	Bernard	Moyenneville, C 4 Murancourt, G 5 Nampeel, H 5 Namps-au-Val, F 1 Nampty, F 1 Naours, D 1	Rozières	Vendeuil.         F         6           Vendhuile.         D         5           Vendin-le-Vieil.         A         4           Vermand.         E         5           Vermelles.         A         3           Verneuil-sous-         Couey         G         6           Vézaponin.         H         6         6
Bellenglise E 6 Belleu J 6	Compiègne   H 4	tauban B 4	Bernard,   F 2     Lassigny	Moyenneville	Rozières.	Vendhuilo
Bealuvraignes G 4	Compiègne   H 4	tauban B 4 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnières G 4	Bernard	Moyenneville	Rozières.	Vendhulib
Bellenglise	Compiègne   H 4	tauban B 4 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnières G 4	Bernard   F 2     Lassigny   G 4     La Thieuloye   A 2     Lavréville   F 3     Lo Cateler   D 6     Lécluso   B 5     Le Hamel   E 3     Le Mauphel   G 3	Moyenneville	Rozières.	Vendeuil
Beauvraignes	Compiègne   H 4	tauban         B         4           Fresnicourt         A         3           Fresnières         G         4           Fresnoy         B         4           Fresnoy-le-Grand         E         6	Bernard. F 2 Lassigny. G 4 La Thieuloye. A 2 Laversine. J 5 Lavieville. E 3 Le Cateler. D 6 Lécluse. B 5 Le Hancl. E 3 Le Haucourt. E 6 La Monchel. G 3	Moyenneville,	Rozières	Vendeuil.   F 6   Vendhuilo.   D 5   Vendhuilo.   D 5   Vendin-le-Viell.   A 4   Vermand.   E 5   Vermelles.   A 3   Verneuil-sous-   G 0   Vézaponin.   H 0   Vézaponin.   H 0   Vie-sur-Aisno.   H 5   Vielvillers.   G 1   Vieux-Moulin.   H 4   Vigancourt.   D 1   Villegholles.   E 5   F 6   F 6   F 6   F 6   F 6   Vendin-Boulin.   E 5   F 6   F 6   Vendin-Boulin.   E 6   F 6   F 6   F 6   Vendin-Boulin.   E 6   F 6   Vendin-Boulin.   E 6   F 6   F 6   Vendin-Boulin.   E 6   Vendin
Beauvraignes G 4 Belleu J 6 Bellicourt E 6 Bellicourt E 6 Belloy-en-Santere E 4 Belloy-sur-Somme D 1 Benay F 6 Bergueneuse A 1 Berlancourt G 5	Compiègne   H 4	tauban         B         4           Fresnicourt         A         3           Fresnières         G         4           Fresnoy         B         4           Fresnoy-le-Grand         E         6	Bernard. F 2 Lassigny. G 4 La Thieuloye. A 2 Laversine. J 5 Lavieville. E 3 Le Cateler. D 6 Lécluse. B 5 Le Hancl. E 3 Le Haucourt. E 6 La Monchel. G 3	Moyenneville,	Rozáres	Vendeuil
Beauvraignes	Compiègne   H 4	Tauban	Bernard. F. 2 Lassigny. G. 4 Lat Thieuloye. A. 2 Laversine. J. 5 Laviéville. F. 3 Le Cateler. D. 6 Lécluse. B. 5 Le Hannel. E. 3 Le Haucourt. E. 6 Le Monchel. G. 3 Lempire. D. 5 Lens. A. 4 Le Paye. D. 5 Le Plassi Brigon.	Moyenneville,	Rozières	Vendeuil
Beauvraignes	Compiègne   H 4	tauban B 4 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnières G 4 Fresnoy-le-Grand E 6 Fressnoourt G 6 Fressnoourt G 6 Fretoy-le-Château G 4 Frévent B 1 Frieourt D 3	Bernard. F 2 Lassigny. G 4 La Thieuloye. A 2 Laversine. J 5 Laviéville. E 3 Le Cateler. D 6 Lécluse. B 5 Le Hancl. E 3 Le Haucourt. E 6 Le Monchel. G 3 Lempire. D 6 Lens. A 4 Le Paye. D 5 Le Plessis-Brion. H 4 Le Quesnel. F 3	Moyenneville, C 4 Muirancourt, G 5 Nampseu-Val, F 1 Nampty, F 1 Naunys, F 1 Nauors, D 1 Nauroy, E 6 Naves, C 6 Nesle, F 4 Neuffleux, G 5 Neuville-St. Vaasta B 3 Neuville-St.	Rozáres	Vendeuil
Beauvraignes	Compiègne   H 4	tauban B 4 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnières G 4 Fresnoy-le-Grand E 6 Fressnoourt G 6 Fressnoourt G 6 Fretoy-le-Château G 4 Frévent B 1 Frieourt D 3	Bernard. F 2 Lassigny. G 4 La Thieuloye. A 2 Laversine. J 5 Laviéville. E 3 Le Cateler. D 6 Lécluse. B 5 Le Hancel. E 3 Le Haucourt. E 6 Le Monchel. G 3 Lempiro. D 5 Lens. J A 4 Le Pave. D 5 Le Plessis-Brion. H 4 Le Queşnel. F 3 Lesduifs. D 4 Lesduifs. D 4	Moyenneville,	Rozáres	Vendeuil
Beauvraignes	Compiègne   H 4	Taluban	Bernard. F 2 Lassigny. G 4 La Thieuloye. A 2 Laversine. J 5 Laviéville. E 3 Le Cateler. D 6 Lécluse. B 5 Le Hancel. E 3 Le Haucourt. E 6 Le Monchel. G 3 Lempiro. D 5 Lens. J A 4 Le Pave. D 5 Le Pave. B 5 Le Pave. F 3 Le Queynel. F 3 Les Queynel. F 3 Les Les D 6 Les D 7	Moyenneville,	Rozières	Vendeuil
Beauvraignes	Compiègne   H 4	Taluban	Bernard. F. Lassigny. G. 4 Lassigny. G. 4 La Thieuloye. A. 2 Laversine. J. 5 Lavieville. E. 3 Le Cateler. D. 6 Lécluse. B. 5 Le Hancel. E. 3 Le Haucourt. E. 6 Le Monchel. G. 3 Lempire. D. 5 Lens. A. 4 Le Paye. D. 5 Le Plessis-Brion. H. 4 Le Quesnel. F. 3 Lesbeulfs. D. 6 Lesdins. E.	Moyenneville,	Rozières	Vendeuil
Beauvraignes	Compiègne. H 4 Compiègne Forest. J 4 Conchy-les-Pots. G 3 Contescourt. F 6 Contoire. F 3 Conty. F 1 Corbeem. B 5 Corbie. E 2 Cormeilles. G 1 Cottenehy. F 2 Coucy-la-Château. H 6 Coucy-la-Château. H 6 Coucy Lower Forest G 6 Coudun. H 4 Courcelles-la-Combe C 4 Courrières. A 6 Courrières. A 4 Courrières. A 6 Courrières.	Tribut   T	Bernard. F. Lassigny. G. 4 Lassigny. G. 4 Lastichelloye. A. 2 Laversine. J. 5 Lavieville. E. 3 Le Cateler. D. 6 Lécluse. B. 5 Le Hancl. E. 3 Le Haucourt. E. 6 Le Monchel. G. 3 Lempire. D. 6 Lens. A. 4 Le Pave. D. 5 Le Plessis-Brion. H. 4 Le Quesnel. F. 3 Lesbouifs. D. 4 Lesdain. D. 6 Lesdins. E. 6 Lesdins. E. 6 Lesdins. E. 6 Les Rues-des-Vignes D. 6 Les Rues-des-Vignes	Moyenneville,	Rozières	Vendeuil.   F 6
Beauvraignes	Compiègne. H 4 Compiègne Forest. J 4 Conchy-les-Pots. G 3 Contescourt. F 6 Contoire. F 3 Conty. F 1 Corbeem. B 5 Corbie. E 2 Cormeilles. G 1 Cottenehy. F 2 Coucy-la-Château. H 6 Coucy-la-Château. H 6 Coucy Lower Forest G 6 Coudun. H 4 Courcelles-la-Combe C 4 Courrières. A 6 Courrières. A 4 Courrières. A 6 Courrières.	Tribut   T	Bernard. F. Lassigny. G. 4 Lassigny. G. 4 Lastichelloye. A. 2 Laversine. J. 5 Lavieville. E. 3 Le Cateler. D. 6 Lécluse. B. 5 Le Hancl. E. 3 Le Haucourt. E. 6 Le Monchel. G. 3 Lempire. D. 6 Lens. A. 4 Le Pave. D. 5 Le Plessis-Brion. H. 4 Le Quesnel. F. 3 Lesbouifs. D. 4 Lesdain. D. 6 Lesdins. E. 6 Lesdins. E. 6 Lesdins. E. 6 Les Rues-des-Vignes D. 6 Les Rues-des-Vignes	Moyenneville,	Rozières	Vendeuil.   F 6
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Beauvraignes	Compiègne   Compiègne   Compiègne   Forest   J   4   Conchy-les-Pots   G   3   Contescourt   F   6   Contoire   F   6   Contoire   F   8   Corbie   E   2   Cormeilles   G   Cottenchy   F   2   Coucy-la-Château   H   6   Courrières   A   4   Courrières   A   4   Courrières   A   4   Cressy   F   6   Cressousacq   H   3   Cressy   F   4   Crinchon (river)   C   3   Croisilles   C   4   Croutoy   H   6   Cuflies   F   4   Cutrly   F   4   Cutrly   F   4   Cutrly   J   5   Cutrly   J   Cutrly   J   5   Cutrly   J   5   Cutrly   J	tauban B 4 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnicourt G 6 Fresnoy-le-Grand E 6 Fresnoy-le-Grand E 6 Fressancourt B 1 Frienoy-le-Grand B 1 Frieourt B 1 Friecurt B 1 Friecurt B 1 Fries F 5 Frise E 4 Gannes G 2 Gauchy E 6 Gavrello B 4 Gendelieu D 6 Gavrello B 4 Gendelieu F 6 Gancourt F 6 Ginfecourt F 6 Ginchy D 4 Givenchy-les- Labassée A 3 Goulzin B 5 Golancourt F 5 Goloncourt F 5 Goloncourt F 5 Goloncourt F 5 Goloncourt F 6 Goloncourt F 5 Goloncourt F 6 Goloncourt C 2	Bernard. F. Lassigny. G. 4 Lassigny. G. 4 Lassigny. G. 4 Lavieville. F. 3 Le Cateler. D. 6 Lécluse. B. 5 Le Haucourt. E. 6 Le Monchel. G. 3 Lempire. D. 6 Lems. A. 4 Le Pave. D. 5 Lens. A. 4 Le Pave. D. 5 Len B. A. 4 Le Pave. D. 5 Les B.	Moyenneville,	Rozáres	Vendeuil
Beauvraignes	Compiègne   H 4   Compiègne Forest   J 4   Conchy-les-Pots   G 3   Contescourt   F 6   Contoire   F 3   Contescourt   F 6   Contoire   F 3   Corbie   E 2   Cormeilles   G 1   Cottenchy   F 2   Coucy-la-Château   H 6   Coucy Lower Forest   G 6   Coucy Upper Forest   G 6   Coucy Upper Forest   G 6   Coucy Upper Forest   G 6   Coucy Lower Forest   G 6   Couchette   D 3   Corosilles   G 4   Couchette   B 1	tauban B 4 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnicourt B 4 Fresnoy-le-Grand B 6 Fresnoy-le-Grand B 6 Fresnoy-le-Grand B 6 Fresnoy-le-Grand B 6 Fresnoy-le-Grand B 1 Fricourt B 1 Fricourt B 1 Fricourt B 1 Fricourt B 1 Frices F 5 Frise B 4 Fruges A 1 Gannes G 2 Gauchy B 6 Gavrelle B 4 Gendelles F 2 Genvry G 5 Gentelles F 2 Genvry G 5 Gentelles F 2 Genvry G 5 Gentelles F 2 Genvry B 6 Gentelles F 2 Genvry G 5 Gentelles F 2 Gentelles F 2 Gentelles F 3 Gentelles F 4 Gentelles F 5 Gentelle	Bernard. F Lassigny. G La Thieuloye. A La Thieuloye. A Laversine. J 6 Laviéville. E 3 Le Cateler. D 6 Lécluse. B 6 Le Haucourt. E 6 Lo Monchel. G 3 Lempiro. D 6 Lempiro. D 7 Lempiro. D 7 Less. D 8 Less. D 9 Lesslins. E 1 Lesdain. D 1 Lesdain. D 1 Lesduily. III 6 Less Rucs-des-Vignes D 1 Lestliny. III 6 Levergies. E 1 Le	Moyenneville,	Rozéres	Vendeuil
Beauvraignes	Compiègne   H 4   Compiègne Forest   J 4   Conchy-les-Pots   G 3   Contescourt   F 6   Contoire   F 3   Contescourt   F 6   Contoire   F 3   Corbie   E 2   Cormeilles   G 1   Cottenchy   F 2   Coucy-la-Château   H 6   Coucy Lower Forest   G 6   Coucy Upper Forest   G 6   Coucy Upper Forest   G 6   Coucy Upper Forest   G 6   Coucy Lower Forest   G 6   Couchette   D 3   Corosilles   G 4   Couchette   B 1	tauban B 4 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnicourt A 3 Fresnicourt B 4 Fresnoy-le-Grand E 6 Fresoy-le-Châtea G 4 Fresnoy-le-Châtea G 6 Fretoy-le-Châtea G 6 Fretoy-le-Châtea G 6 Fretoy-le-Châtea B 1 Fricourt B 1 Fricourt B 1 Fricourt B 5 Frise E 4 Fruges A 1 Gannes G 2 Gauchy E 6 Gavrelle B 4 Genefice B 4 Genefice B 4 Genefice F 2 Genvry G 5 Gezaincourt C 2 Genvry G 5 Gezaincourt F 6 Giffecourt F 6 Gonnaecourt C 2 Gondocourt A 4 Goornay-sur-	Bernard. F Lassigny. G La Thieuloye. A La Thieuloye. A La Thieuloye. A La Versiue. J Laversiue. J Laversiue. J Laversiue. J Laversiue. J Ledusc. B Lempiro. D Lens. A Le Pave. D Le Pave. D Le Pave. D Le Pave. B Le Plessis-Brion. H Le Quesnel. F Lesdin. D Lesdins. B Lesdon. B Lesdins. B Lidevigliers. F Libermont. B Lidevin. A Lidevin. B Lidevin. A Lidevin. A Lidevin. B Lidevin.	Moyenneville,	Rozéres	Vendeuil
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The continue billion frances (\$2,000,000.

The cost of the wait, the cost of Government was about five billion frances (\$1,000,000.000.). The present frances (\$1,000,000.000.). The present frances (\$1,000,000.000.). The present form of frances (\$1,000,000,000.). The present form of frances (\$1,000,000,000.). The present form of frances (\$1,000,000,000.). The first hand, it is the cost income of the war.

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The fillion frances (\$1,000,000,000.). The city has been raised from eight billion frances (\$1,000,000.000.). The fillion frances (\$1,000,000.000.). The fillion frances (\$1,000,000.000.). The foreign exceptable in the foreign exceptable in foreign are resumed, this increase currency through the foreign exceptable in foreign frances (\$1,000,000,000.). The principal difficulty in frances (\$1,000,000,000.). The principal difficulty in the the popular unrest in Europe ch makes the raising of taxation except in frances for the Government in tenesy hazardous for the Government. 26.—The news from America conocening the probable appointment of
a Republican representative on the
pence delegation here finds as yet no fe
confirmation. The American peure
delegation is not considered a strong p
one. Tresident Wilson dominates if
one is resident with and the frembers
themselves are often in the dark concerning the policy to be adopted. THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CON-

In general, the peace conflicted in highlight the experts, are considered the broadent, weak in practical connents. The immediate and presseron ing problems of the different nations of of the Entente are economic in character.

The labor classes in all countries expect that the League of Nationa will relieve their heavy burden obligatory service and armaments. have not yet found any public men in the European Governments who can, for the present, be mater relieved by large armies and na This most serious situation we require a league of nations amo ling to a confederation with so clent power to give national secu-thirty billion on of destroyed re immediately The interest The restoration or will require it francs. The reterritory will thirty billion

believe that the

ment.

to a co

pointment from the outset, as I authoritatively announced vesterday.

If the representatives of some fifty million Russians, including most of the enlightened men in the country, are determined to hold aloof from the Bolshevists as from moral lepers, how can condiliation be achieved?

About twelve months ago, authoritative overtures were made to me which, had they been followed up, might have attained the end now pursued in such odd fashion, but the statesmen were then too busy to listen to it. Since then, the opportunity has vanished. The Governments of fifty million more or less articulate Russians refuse categorically to make any compromise with beings whom they don't recognize as human. That being so, what can be the rational object of an official invitation to Princes Islands?

Again, what will be the inevitable consequence of the evacuation of territory occupied by the Bolshevists? Evidently they will retire to the interior, where an armistice forbids them to give battle to hostile parties, but not to massacreing their own ill-starred subjects. This in the judgment of the sensible Russians, is the unkindest cut of all, to abandon staunch friends, of the Allies to inhuman butchers.

## SAYS CONFEREN

Dr. Dillon Asserts No Method, Program or Even Central Idea Seen

## THE RUSSIAN NUT

Declares Invitation to Bolshevists Was Fatal Mistake by Allies

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By E. J. DILLON.

PARIS, Jan. 25 .- It would be idle to attempt to disguise the untoward circumstances that the Peace Conference is fast losing the confidence of those who hoped it could and would establish peace on a stable, democratic basis, and permanently embody the principles underlying that settlement in grandlose institutions which should inaugurate and sustain the new humanitarian dispensation.

From the outset they were dublous of the qualifications of the world re-formers, steeped as they were in harrowing traditions and insular

prejudices, lacking elementary know-J ledge of things and persons, and bound by national party interests and aspirations alike to one pri-mary aim.

been since This misgiving has been since amply confirmed by the course of the deliberations, which are devoid which are devoid the deliberations, and the deliberations, which are devoid of method, program, consistency and, seemingly, of a central idea. No, body yet knows what the conference really is, whether it is a meeting of he delegates of five great powers for leliberation in secret conclave, or an assembly of delegates of all the represented nations debating in a public sitting

deliberation in secret conclave, or an assembly of delegates of all the represented nations debating in a public sitting.

Representatives of the lesser nations have had no voice in the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries of the great Powers, nor were they even sounded. Everything was settled as though they were non-existent. The step taken Wednesday is pregnant with momentous consequences for all Europe. This method carries with it obvious disadvantages of which the delegates of the small nations, now somewhat restive, are keenly conscious. Nobody can distinguish between the functions of the Peace Conference and the Supreme War Council, nor can anybody indicate what problems have yet been satisfactorily solved by the former body.

SEES A FATAL MISTAKE

The invitation to the Bolshevists was, to my thinking, a fatal mistake both in form and substance, in form, because it nullifies the motives which determined the Allies to support the Greeks, Poles and Serbs in their efforts to crush the Bolshevists, their efforts to crush the Bolshevists, their efforts to crush the Bolshevists, dizing their own troops in Archangel, Odessa and Northern Russia to stop the onward march of the Bolsheviste.

The Allies must anathematize the Bolshevists as cut throats, or accept them as civilized rulers, but Wednesday's decision bespeaks a resolve to do both. It is also an error in substance, because the sole motive that could warrant it is the hope to reconcile the warring parties. But that hope is dooned to disin









## Printed by request of CANADA FOOD BOARD

There can be no demobilization in food yet. Indeed, there is a growing feeling that until next spring control must be tightened rather than loosened. Peace has not brought more food into the world. It has on the contrary, brought to light a fearful state of destitution among many millions more than were within the Allied pale before the armistice was signed. As the end has been achieved largely by deprivation of the civil populations, humanity dictates there shall he no starvation now.

Most food measures must continue, Still greater production for next year is imperative; it will aid in the period of rebuilding and remaking the world. Canada's assistance will be one of her greatest sources of pride when it is known. The value of the foodstuffs sent overseas from 1914 to the end of October this year is over \$2,000,000,000. Last year the Incoming value for our wheat alone was \$23,000,000 more than the cost of war for the year. The value of Canada's produce of farm and sea was raised from \$531,000,000, in 1916, to \$637,000,000, in 1918.

In helping to feed the world, we not only fulfilled an Allied duty, we were enriched. We can, therefore, more cheerfully undertake to continue most of our restrictive control for certain foodstuffs, and "carry on" until we are fully assured that this aid is not further required.

But having learned so much of the new economy in war-time, shall we not be foolish to abandon it recklessly in peace-time? We know that a new standard of living has been set by the sacrifice of our soldiers. Is it not worth while trying to reach their high level through abnegation and unselfishness? An unrelaxing policy of saving food so that all the world may be fed -not questioning whether they were once friend or foe-will go a long way in that future attainment of "self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control."

CANADA FOOD BOARD,

Conservation Publicity Section.

## WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council or the Congress yesterday took up the question of the future ownership of former German colonies. President Wilson is reported to favor a plan of internationalization, by which these colonies would be under the control of the League of Nations. The British Empire presents a solid front in supporting the claims of Australia to New Guinea and Samoa and of South Africa to what is announced that by a fraction of 1916 Japan was promised the Caroline Islands, a concession which will be unpopular in the United States.

Nineteen of the Smaller Powers have gone on record as favoring the organization outlined by the five leading nations for the transaction of the business of the Con-

ABOR UNREST.

The strike which started in the shipyards of Belfast is rapidly spreading and it is estimated that about 200,000 are today out in Yarious trades, of whom about half are in Belfast.

The psincipal demand is for a forty-hour week, which, the strikers claim, would give all demobilized men an opportunity to obtain work.

Thousands of Turks have Joined Tartar bands and are massacring Armenians again. Tewfik, Pasha has resigned and a new Cabinet has been formed. TURKEYS

vikl, well equipped with artillery, are advancing against the thinly-held lines of the Allies in the Arch-

held lines of the Allies in the Archangel area.
The Bolshevist advance into Esthonia continues to meet with success. Kovno has been occupied.
Food conditions in the territory of the new government of Omsk are reported to be terrible.

## SHIPYARD STRIKE

Special Star Cable by United Press. LONDON, Jan. 27.-A general strike of polloemon was scheduled for today, as a result of the Home Office's refusal to recognize the policemen's union or reinstate discharged Midland Railway policemen.

Nationwide shipbuilding strikes are under way in Great Britain and Ireland today. Other industries are being rapidly tied up by sympathetic

strikes.

The city of Belfast was practically paralyzed by a general strike, called in sympathy with the walk out of 40,000 shipyard employes, who demanded a 44-hour week.

Twelve thousand shipbuilders in

London went out today, asking in-creased wages.

A partial strike is on in the Glasgow yards, and threatens to become complete before night. Shipbuilders and engineers in the Leith and Edinburgh yards also ault work, and threatened a sympathetic walkout of all Allied trades unless their demands were granted. were granted.

were granted.

Four thousand dock workers at Manchester later went out on strike. Other industrial disputes which may results in strikes unless the demands of the men are granted are. The demand of the railwaymen for eight hours a day and pay for meal times; the demand of the station masters for recognition of their union; the demand of the Sheffield engineers for a forty hour week; the demand of the South Wales colliery managers for recognition of their union and the demand of the national transport workers for a fortyfour hour week and revision of wages.

four hour week and revision of wages.

Another dispute which will cause freat inconvenience if it matures into a strike is that between the bakers and their employers. The men asking for the abolition of night linking. During the war, owing to the order of the Food Controller that po head another twelve hours old gheald he sold, those was no bread baked at night. As there is no longer any necessity for this method of acconomizing in the use of wheat, the employers decided to restore night baking, but the men refused to accede to this plan.

The Supreme Council of the Congress assembled this morning at
60.20. The problems of territorial,
Adjustments, the abolition of conscription and the economic conscription of Germany are before the
Council. The Small Nations met tochoose their representatives on the
League of Nations' committee. It
is believed that the Great Powers
will agree to give them larger rewill agree to give them larger rescription and the five delegates
scription and the five delegates
scription and Responsibility for
the War. Reparation, International
Labor Legislation and Regulation of
Waterways, Ports and Railways,
will start work at once.
Arthur Henderson, ex.M.P., has
been summenced to Paris in connection with international labor prob-

CENTRAL POWERS.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Hamburg.
Food supplies from Brillish depots in Italy have reached Vienna and are being distributed among poor of that city.

Throughout Austrian territory contiguous to Switzerland petitions are being circulated for annexation by the Swiss Republic, and are receiving many signatures.

Conflicting reports tome out of Portugal. The Royalista seem to be gaining ground in the north, but the Republican Government an nounces it has assembled a large force to crush revolt at Oporto. Bolshevist troops have thrown back the Allied and loyal Russlan troops on the Archangel front.

anmbor of the milkin detachment of These outsions and has been believed to the last he bore a souvenir of the war, he married Marforit, of the very he more as the outbreak of the stochead, where a place of stone, and that day that the British army of occupation, and struck as in the attendent of the war, he married Marforit, daughter of the last foreign and that day that the British army of occupation, and worn hurnad down in Montreal Major Price was one of the two officers hurnary of occupation, and worn hurnad down in Montreal Major Price was one of the two officers. Samuel Filgate was nearly thirty- ours to whom fell the honor of at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance of the mem-

number of technical advisers on

A number of technical and colonial matters, including three Amcolonial matters, including three Amdegelates as they entered the Foreign
Orfice for the day's session.
One of the questions which it was
considered the Supreme Council would attend the German colonies. France and the Great Britain. It is declared, and of the German colonies. France and the active upon at least one feature of agreed upon at least one feature of the solution of the problem; which is confined in the colonies revert to Germany. The procolonies revert to Germany. are various, but prominent, among them is that it would render it impossible for Germany to establish sessions. The American attitude 18 submarine bases in her colonial posas yet unrevealed,

A prominent official declared to the Associated Press today that should by the Franco-British viewpoint prevail the German Kamerun, would be taken jet over by the France, in accordance with an agreement reached by Great Meritan and France. Belgium lays toclaim to that part of the Congowhich all she conquered by force of aims, the to Belgian troops having captured Teme bora and the territory laying beyond the western slopes of Lake Victoria in Nymaza. The Belgians also desire a Nymaza. The Belgians also desire a sirrip of territory along the clerk bank of the Congo, the delimination, or becourse, to be settled amicable with A prominent official declared to the

These questions, in accordance with economic reconstruction, of Germany. the settled method of procedure, will be referred by the council to suitably picked commissions.

progress from now on with the work China. Our country proposes to de-of fixing the peace terms for Ger- monstrate she is a sincere friend of many, as the conference appears to China by using every endeavor to have got into its stride. A high promote good-will and the common French diplomatic authority is quoted welfare." There appears every prospect that the Peace Conference will make rapid GETTING INTO STRIDE.

Toggies of the submissions of the same of the submissions of the submi German delegates will be summoned to Paris early in April for the con-

great Powers had undertaken to re-consider the decision that the small Powers shall have between them only vided for in the resolutions passed by the Peace Congress on Saturday. It was understood this morning that the five members on these commissions, Without walting for a decision on this question, however, the commissions will get to work at once, The delegates of the small Powers will meet at the Foreign Office this afternoon to choose their representatives to sit on the Commission proclusion of the peace.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

all, contribute in every way possible to the conclusion of a just and permanent peace, and neither expect no desire any territorial expansion in Chita or Siberia, he said. later, on the opening of the Diet at Tokio, Japan's senior delegate, Baron Makino, said to the Associated Press today. The Japanese will, first of its attitude on questions coming beby sentiments expressed by Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Min-The Japanese delegation will, in

press any questions likely to come before the Congress, Baron Makino While declining to discuss with the

being given the aliter.

The "Council of Ten" as the may be regarded as having expressThe "Council of Ten" as the cathe views of the peace delegaFrench now call the Ministers of the order of the peace delegathe five Great Powers, has before it toon in outlining the broad policies
for consideration today in executive of Japan. He disposed of any quesfor consideration today in executive tion as to Japan's relations with Russession among other things the questions of territorial adjustments, the tends not desires to interfere with Russian affairs, but is willing, if so-licited, to aid Russia in restoring said:

surance that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China," said Baron Maliono, "On the contrary, we have solemnly engaged to respect the po-"Viscount Uchida give ample aslitical and territorial integrity order

Already Decided That They Will Not Revert to Germany-May Be Under Control of League -U.S. Yields Point to Britain re Sea Freedom

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 27.-The United Press was recently informed by one of the British delegates that the British Government favors lacing the German colonies under control of the League of is known that practically all the Allied nations are averse to returning the colonies to Germany under ante-bellum conditions. Nations, with Great Britain as trustee for their administration.

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to The Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright

THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CONFERENCE BUREAU, Paris, Jan. 27.—Every day that passes increeses the certainty that Britain and the United States have reached an agreement en all nations have made concessions. We have surrendered to Britain with respect to our old contention regarding the freedom of the seas, and Britain has accepted our views as to certain vital phases fundamental questions and are working closely together. of the league of nations.

WEAKEST POINT IN U.S. PROGRAM

No regret should be wasted over this surrender of ours, for it was the weakest point in the American program. Our original conception grew out. of the controversies, first with Britain and then with Germany, over the We claimed the privilege under the existing sea Aws. of trading freely with both sides. Britain contended that while these laws were applicable in former times, they were not so any longer, since modern wars are fought not between professional armies and navies, but between Everybody is a combatant in a certain sense, and thereore everything is contraband. We practically acceded to this view when, on entering the war, we helped the Allies to tighten the blockade.

## THE LEAGUE IS BORN.

THE unmitmous adoption by the Peace Conference of a resolution declaring for a League of Nations is one of the most momentous events in the history of humanity.

For the first time since the story of mankind began to be written the end of a shattering war has found the victors concerned with a new thing. One idea holds supreme sway around the council table at Versailles and it is not—as it always has been heretofore—how best the victors may enrich themselves, how best they may punish the vanquished, but how they may, through their united wisdom, so contrive that there shall never again be victors to be enriched or vanquished to be despoiled.

Surely so noble a conception as this, brought down from the dim realms of speculation and applied to the intricate and delicate problems of human relationship, this honest endeavor to fix future standards by the gauge of what a few years ago would have been regarded as only a Utopian dream-surely this means that humanity has taken a great step upward toward the light. Surely it will from this time forward be less easy to scoff at noble visions of a better world to come; surely indeed there is more hope for us all, for the great nations "drunk with sight of power," as for the little peoples, despised and neglected hitherto in the clash and crash of great interests backed by the ability to make these interests good.

Two points in President Wilson's opening speech deserve special notice. His conception of the peace delegates as the servants not of the governments of the nations they represent, but of those uncountable and semi-articulate multitudes of simple folk upon whom the real power of such governments rest, was a noble one. Had there been some one with Mr. Wilson's courage and clear vision at the Congress of Vienna a century ago, the world might have been spared the horror of the last four years. For it is upon the shoulders of these humble people that the real burdens of great world-crises ultimately fall and it is for their security that the League has been conceived.

Neither Mr. Wilson nor his fellow delegates are wholly dreamers. There is probably not one of those trained minds around the council board which believes the millenium begins today, now that the League has in principle come into being. But what they obviously do believe, what Mr. Wilson put into words in the second of the two points referred to above is that the League of Nations is the "permanent process" through which the incalculable miseries and sacrifices of the last four years may be forevermore rendered unneces-

This distinction between "processes" and "decisions" is a very real one. There are bound to be mistakes made at the Conference. Some wrongs will be perpetuated, perhaps even new ones vill be committed. These are the "decisions," made of necessity by fallible men under extraordinary circumstances. But if the "processes" by which these decisions may be revised are sound and just, the world has infinitely less to fear from any wrong decision the Conference may make.

This, then, is what our representatives—
not the representatives of our governments—
have done. They have taken the first and
hardest step toward the creation of a great
balance-wheel in the enormously complex machine of human relationship. There will be
other difficulties in the way, and all the wisdom and patience of the wisest and most patient among them will be needed before the
League is an accomplished fact. But at least
the start has been made and the world can look
forward now to the future with greater hope
and courage than it has ever known before.

## A DECLARATION OF WAR.

B GLSHEVISM is now operating its propaganda the world over. Its program has just been laid down by the "international communist congress" at Moscow.

Bolshevism—red Socialism—declares war on all peoples until these are ready to accept a dictatorship. The dictatorship announced is to be constituted of small workers, peasants and agricultural laborers. When it is firmly in the saddle, Bolshevism will be ready for peace, and not before.

This deduction was drawn already from the military movement begun by the Bolsheviki and by their attitude towards Allied conference proposals. It is now announced in the open.

Bolshevism, through its agents and agensies in all countries, is attacking the world, seeking no new process for the ultimate adjustment of evils but an order frankly revengeful upon the classes it accuses of exploitation.

With all who find life worth living, the supporters of this program are in conflict.

At once, they disassociate themselves from

moral considerations, ideals of right, or laws of justice.

Having thrown off the German menace, the world therefore is assailed by another capable of extremes equally abominable. Between civilized humanity and the peace that is so much desired for the common good and safety, stand these hordes of simple-minded crusaders urged on to accomplish any crime

The future Bolshevism promises is one of unrest, sabotage, outrage and lawlessness—contact mines planted wherever men have invested energy or money—until demoralization has spread the hopelessness in which their ideas take root. A world bending to the tasks of reconstruction is threatened, then, with further destruction deliberately effected, and a world yearning for peace is pushed towards further war. Never was the time less opportune for jaundiced crusades or an upheaval in which the golden opportunities for human welfare inherent in the present concert of nations may be thrown away.

## BRITISH STRIKES AIM TO PROVIDE WORK FOR MEN BACK FROM FRONT

If Forty-seven Hour Week Were Changed to 40
Hours, All Would Be Well—Strikes Don't
Last Long — Shortage of Liquor to Some
Extent Responsible—No Bolshevism

## Profit Versus Service In Business

Prof. James Cappon, in an article in "Queen's Quarterly" dealing with Bolshevism, takes the view that the fundamental trouble is that instead of services to the community, profit to the individual has become the one consideration in business. The ordinary tradesman would be amazed to hear of any other principle involved in his existence. What he can exact from the helplessness of the buyer is his standard. But that standard Professor Cappon holds to be wrong and to be largely the cause of industrial unrest.

This is a matter which cannot be dealt with effectively by the Government, but it can be dealt with effectively if only business men themselves, headed by the bigger and wiser amongst them, could set about reforming it. Says Professor Cappon: "A league for that purpose might be as useful as any league of all the nations is likely to be at present. I am not sure but it is the more pressing need of the two. Respect for the principles on which society is based is the only thing which can hold a free society together. Indeed that has always been the necessary condition of a stable society, whether it was a Jewish theocracy, a Roman aristocracy, or a mediaeval feudalism. When that respect begins to fail, the chaotic flood of Revolution is not far off. All Eastern Europe is already engulfed in its wild waters. It is very evident that the thoughtful heads in the Government and in big business are alive to the danger in one direction, that which is connected with the growing demands of organized labor. They seek to meet it by constantly greater concessions with regard to wages and hours. But there is no ultimate salvation on that line. It becomes a vicious circle. Nothing but respect for the honesty of the means by which the superior position is acquired can still the envy of the laboring millions or give the superior minority the moral power to defend and maintain that position as a rightful one. That is about all, any way, that the most radical revolution can achieve for the working masses."

It is quite certain, as Professor Cappon says, that there will be no reply to the criticism that the capitalist system has taught the trader to think only of the profit he can make and not at all of the services he owes to the community, unless our great mercantile middle-class will seriously undertake to reform the spirit of modern trading and make it evident to the public that it is doing so. Surely this is not beyond the power of the able and energetic men who are at the head of the system, the president and directors of banks, railways, industries, department stores and the like. Will they get together in a "gentlemanly agreement" for that end?

Based on Demands for Shorter Hours With the Same Pay remendous Strike Wave is Sweeping the Country, Largel Been Made E.E Serious Where Violent Attacks Have And Other Conditions - Situation Public and Private Buildings

gre one of the most serious Hall where night and Iracommtey darkness, strikers. Everywhere of a light has caused ed f or the storming of many years. in Belfast, Ituations industrially that the E Kingdom Belfast be shown without hat nearly 200,000 men and strikes is now in virtually total 12 80 the strike movement cdty of strikers are United th because of las had to face rades, creating The lights can be attacks by str the display of the stoning in the premises. the spread. und,

stire miners, 6,000 South Wales in on the Clyde, where 20,000 showorkers are out, nor in London. have refused an offer to refer added Manchester dockers, 4,000 The shippard workers London, w \$ these must be the strike and are sake, the picketing One of pepers was forced tion. ABBes to a Shorter hours, extensive d tion of thon at the 2 SECONT

houses at is not considered more than one candle end of candles is rabidly dimintheir lights the people were क कि screen where Cases

night Fortunately last threats t Was

ARCHIES' WORK IS

Marvellous Work of Anti-Aircraft Gunners Earns High Praise

SEARCHLIGHTS PROVED TREMENDOUS WEAPON

Enemy Planes Spotted Beam and Many Destroyed 123

(Canadian Press Dispatch from Reuter's,

London, Jun. 28.—The first watement lesued officially emphasizes the great value and high standard of work perby the anti-aircraft guns, formed archlights, and machine-guns

The statement points out that the standard of efficiency attained, whereby such remarkable results were obtained during the final years of the war, reflects the greatest credit upon all officers, men and civilians concerned.

The anti-aircraft's total bag in France in 1918 was as follows:

might

Hostile planes crashed or forced down in our lines, 171, hostile 'planes forced down out of control, 73. During the same period special anti-aircraft machine-guns used by the infantry accounted for 27 hostile 'planes, making a grand total for ten and a half months of 271 hostile 'planes.

## Mainly Defensive Arm.

The anti-aircraft guns and searchlights are defensive rather than offensive but over and above any physical efect obtained there remains the moral effect which produces results of no little value.

No 'plane is able to make a good reconnaisance, take photographs or direct artillery fire but is compelled to remain at a considerable height—over sixteen thousand feet—or continually dodge shousand feet—or continually dodge about to avoid shells. Moreover, by a system of placing shells bursts in the direction of and at the same height as the enemy 'planes, the latter have often been pointed out to our alteraft when out of the range of our guns.

Observation balloons which the enemy constantly attacks have always been under the watchful supervision of our anti-aircraft guns, which, in addition to firing defensive barrage, warn

telephonically of impending attacks.
Although it is impossible to render a Although it is impossible to render a balloon absolutely immune against sudden attacks from behind low clouds or agianst large numbers of 'planes approaching simultaneously from all directions, yet many balloons and the lives of their occupants have been saved by the aid of the Archies.

## Searchlight Effect Great.

On many occasions the enemy bomb. ing machines have been kept out of vital areas as the one thing they parti-cularly disilite, is being held in a searchlight beam and shot at. Our lights have been so efficient that it was quite an ordinary thing to pick up and hold an enemy aircraft for periods.

In August last, the night number of the R. A. F. commence operations and it was mainly due to operations and it was mainly due to the efficiency of the searchlights that hight attacking by our 'planes became to remarkably successful. When the enemy aircraft was not actually picked up and held in the beam and includentally handed on over wide area from beam to beam they were pointed by switching lights in the directions of the sound of the engine of the hostile 'planes.

At least twenty-five large communications and its contractions are the sum of the country of the sound of the engine of t

At least twenty-five large onen bombers were thus destroyed in the months and hostile bombing was ther by enormously reduced. The me hy enormously reduced. The me holding of a hostile 'plane in a bea has often caused it to shed all tombs at once and usually in the ope in order to enable it to become sufciently light to rise and get away from the hearm anglety. the beam quickly.

It is an undoubted fact that no kee er or smarter lot of officers and me than the anti-aircrafters exist. The Casualties have c is not a safe job. tainly been low, but that was primar due to the fact that the forward a anti-aircraft guns are extremely nobile and so highly trained they move off in ten seconds to new putions when spotted by the enemy E

As an example of efficiency and plone anti-aircraft battery gained the Military Crosses and twelve medals three months-all immediate awa for bravery in action-and this is no means an isolated case, very means an isolated case, very means an isolated case. the reverse, in fact.

## OLSHEVIKI UN FFENSIVE AND ALLIES RETREAT

Thin Allied Column in Archangel Region Outnumbered

CONFERENCE UNLIKELY

Though Bolsheviki Willing,
Opponents Won't Think of
Parleying With Them

Associated Press Cable.

Archangel, Sunday, January 26.— The Bolsheviki are now on the offensive with infantry or artillery, or both, against four of the seven thin columns of the Allies and Russians, which have penetrated southward through the frozen forest swamps of the province of Archangel.

Last night the enemy entered Shenkursk, while the tired column of British, Russians and Americans, who have evacuated Shenkursk, marched on a round-about detour over the deep snow, evading a force of several hundred of the enemy, who waited on the main highroad to trap the column in its retreat.

In good spirits despite long marches in the cold and ten days of hard fighting, the Americans and the other troops of the Allied forces were today at Shegovari, approximately 30 miles north of Shenkursk on the Vaga River. The enemy apparently is sending patrols to follow the retreating troops, but up to this morning no new attacks had been made on this sector.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

## THE LABOR SITUATION.

The eruption of Bolshevism in several Canadian cities has doubtless been precipitated by the cessation of munition work and consequent cutting off of large numbers of workmen from high wages; but in any event the anarchists would sooner or later have come in evidence. It is an aftermath of war, a mental fever that must run its course before sanity is restored. In Canada the movement is more noisy than powerful, yet has a menace not to be ignored. It frankly aims at the destruction of law, order and constituted society; at rapine and

plunder, at despoiling the rich and pillaging property of every kind, Nor is this purpose whispered in secret meeting. Addressing an audience in this city on Saturday evening, one el caker declared that Bolshevists in Canada are preparing to do liere what their comrades did in Russia, while another speaker suggested theft and the use of the bayonet and torch as a means of alleviating the condition of the unemployed. Utterances of this kind demand attention of the authorities. Free speech, is one ling; the advocacy of brute force, the preaching of anarchy, quite a other; and there is a limit beyond which these inciters to violence should not be permitted to trespass. The Government has decided, according to a despatch from Ottawa, that all enemy interned prisoners, who may be regarded as dangerous or undesimble, shall be repatriated with the least possible delay. The Bolshevists who openly preach their pernicious doctrines are not less a menace to society than were alien enemies to the peace of the country, and as they are mostly foreigners, it would seem proper to either repatriate or intern them for a period of reflection until sanity returns.

The vast majority of Canadian workmen, we believe, are utterly without sympathy with the mad schemers of the Bolsheviki. Not unnaturally, by means of union organization, they seek to better their condition in the matter of wages, housing and circumstance of social life. But they are intelligent enough to understand that labor can no more be employed without capital than capital can be employed without labor. The industrious, aspiring workman realizes that only a stable state of society offers him opportunity for advancement, and that the last state of anarchy will be a struggle of beasts for the bone. These men, the solid body of Canadian artisans and laborers, are the proper concern of the Government; and of employers when conditions deprive them temporarily of the means of livelihood. There is now a good deal of unemployment in Canada, the more keenly felt, perhaps, because it has followed sharply upon the cessation of war, and the termination of munition making. The number of unemployed in Toronto is said to reach 10,000, and in Montreal and other industrial centres where munitions plants were operated, it is undoubtedly large. Among these the Red army of Bolshevists is not relatively numerous, but long unemployment of out-of-works will, inevitably, recruit its ranks, so that the problem of the moment is tiding over the unemployed until the spring-time permits of the resumption of railway and other work in which they can engage.

In the United States, where the labor problem is also acuté, the Government has adopted the plan of retaining the returned soldiers in uniform with army pay until they can obtain employment in civil life, similar policy may be desirable in Canada, Manufacturers will absorb all the labor that can be used, but cannot be expected to adopt the chimerical plan of reducing hours of work in order that more men may be engaged while the weekly wage of all is to remain undiminished. That course would involve adding to the price of the products the cost of the additional artisans, and it would be quite as cheap for the Government to maintain the men in idleness from the proceeds of taxation. as to compel the people to pay the cost in dearer commodities. The Government should proceed without delay with such public works as will be of general utility, and thereby relieve the situation in some degree. Settlement of soldiers upon the land is not a panacea for present trouble, since the season for farming has not opened, and the problem of the unemployed does not intimately relate to returned men. It is the army of displaced home workmen that has to be dealt with. Nor would wage increase benefit the situation; on the contrary, as the cost of living declines, a movement of which the beginning is already apparent, and wages correspondingly fall, the demand for labor may be enlarged in some industries slackened or suspended by the high cost of production during the last year or two.

The problem is a knotty one. Not for the first time is it presented, and, though oft recurring, no permanent solution has yet been devised. The ebb and flow of trade and industry is as inevitable as that of the tides, and when the ebb comes the poor do not suffer alone. In a country possessing the vast natural resources of Canada the opportunities for employment are so many and various that unemployment of any considerable number of willing workers can be only transient. Not many years ago Canada absorbed 430,000 immigrants in twelve months, all of whom found occupation, a number immensely greater than the present idle; and ere long Canada anticipates a large and continuous influx of desirable immigrants to found here comfortable homes. The business of the moment is to carry over for a short period the munition workers suddenly deprived of employment, t take them from the streets and from the meetings where their minds are poisoned with dangerous false doctrines. It avails not to say that these men should have saved up for a rainy day out of their high wages. It is a condition that has to be faced, and Canadians are prosperous, charitable and resourceful enough to face it successfully, if a practical way is pointed out.

## DILLON FURECASTS RUSSO-HUN W AGAINST ENTENT

Declares Allied Blundering Has United Russian Factions Against Them

GLOOMY VIEW

Thinks Conference Will End with Dissatisfied Nations a Danger

Special Star Cable, Copyright, 1919, In Canada and the U.S. by London Daily Telegraph and Public Ledger

Daily Telegraph and Public Ledger Company.

By E. J. DILLON.

PARIS, Jan. 28—Press judgments on the form and the substance of the Peace delegates' work since Saturday, generally are frankly unfavorable. Fault finding is proverbially dasy, and a constructive policy superlatively difficult. But facts embody a verdict without appeal. Plenipotentiaries are deriving from experience the conceptions and methods they were believed to have elaborated fong ago, and, unfortunately, by the time one lesson has been learned, the circumstances have so changed that it becomes wholly inapplicable that it becomes wholly inapplicable to the modified conditions. The criginal sin of the great Powers—especially of the most disinterested among them, has been the promulgation of inflexible and contradictory principles. It has raised hopes which it is unable to fulfill, and kindled desires it cannot gratify. The conference, although characterized by excellent intentions and absolute self-confidence, and yet with un-achieved aims, may leave mankind a state of ferment which will subcide only after having run its destructive course.

Absolutism and secrecy mark the procedure of the plenipotentiaries. Not once has an attempt been made to take into consideration the fugitive conditions of things, even when they offer the key to success. The Itussian policy of the great Powers leave the leave of the great failure pay. has communated in dismal failure, nay, worse than failure, for it has united Russia against the Allied nations. All parties are now arrayed wholeheartedly against the policy of the Conference and in the future, less remote than professional diplomatists imagine, this policy may bear bitter

A FUTURE MENACE.

When the eminent Ministers who form the so-called council of and who launch forth flats con-

"HE RAINBOW TRAIL"

WILLIAM FARNUM TOES, WED. and THURS.



## LABOR FIGHTING FOR SOLDIERS

Special Star Cable by United Press,

LONDON, Jan. 28,-The industrial war which has broken out in Great Britain and Ireland is the beginning of a fight in the interests of demobilized soldiers, labor officials declared today. They denied that the strikes are in any way connected with Bolshevisin.

The sirike situation which has resulted in the possible paralylzation of shipbuilding and seriously affected other industries is unchanged today, though it is feared that the trouble may extend through sympathetic walkouts. Nearly 200,000 men are on strike in various parts of the United Kingdom.

"The strikes are the boginning of British labor's battle to force capital to provide for returning soldiers by shortening the working week," Fred, Bramley, assistant secretary of the British Trades' Union Congress, told the United Press.

"Demobilized soldiers will flood the country with idlo men. Consequently great numbers of jobs must be created. The signing of the armistice abrogated the truce between labor and the Government. Labor is now free to use force to back up its demands."

A big shipbuilding workers' strike on the Clyde began today.

The outlook is further darkened by the ultimatum which the railway men have decided to send to the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, stating that unless the Government immediately appoints a committee to negotiate with them there will be a nationwide stopping of railways on February 9.

## BELFAST IS LIKE A CITY OF THE DEAD

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 28 - It is estimated that nearly 200,000 men and women are idle in the United Kingdom and Ircland, because of strikes in various trades, creating one of the most ser-lous situations industrially that the

lous situations industrially that the country has had to face in many years. Half of the strikers are in Belfast, where the strike movement is continuing to spread.

The city of Belfast by night is now in virtually total darkness, the hospitals being the only places where lights can be shown without danger of attacks by strikers. Everywhere alse, the display of a light has caused either the stoning or the storning either the stoning or the storming of the premises.

In cases where such drastic action was not taken, the people were forced by threats to screen their lights. Even in the private houses, it is not considered safe to use more than one candle, and the supply of candles

is rapidly diminishing.

Fortunately, last night was snowy and wet by turns, otherwise it is considered thore might have been more trouble. This morning, mon in various of the smaller industrial plants who had remained at work came out for safety's sake, the picketing having become more extensive.

One of the morning papers was forced to suspend public action. The shipyard workers are opposed to the strike, and are endeavoring to arrange a meeting for Wednesday.

There is no change in the situation on the Clyde, where 20,000 shippard workers are out, nor in London, where 15,000 ship repairers are striking and have refused an offer to refer the question of wages to a committee.

To these must be added 24,000 Fifeshire miners, and 6,000 South Wales miners, 5,000 Edinburgh shipwrights, 4,000 Manchester dockers, 4,000 South Wales shippard men, and a number of Glasgow municipal workers.

Except in London, where the question is one of wages, all these strikes are due to a demand for shorter hours, with the same privileges and wages as prevailed when longer hours were worked.

There are 100,000 people involved in the strike at Belfast, and 26 trades are affected, writes the Belfast corespondent of the Mail.

"The strike is the most serious ever experienced in this city of strikes," the correspondent writes.

"Belfast is allowed.

strikes," the correspondent writes.
"Belfast is like a dead city. Its entre social life is paralyzed, theatres and saloons are closed, tram cars are not running, bakeries and laundries are closing, and there were no after-noon papers on Monday. Only two small editions of morning newspapers appeared yesterday.

"Telegraphic and telephonic com-munication with outside districts in. seriously handicapped. After sunset Belfast becomes a city of candles. Restaurants are closed and evening sorvices cannot be held by the churches. Rallway stations are lighted with naptha lamps, but in their homes the people depend upon candles. Should the candle supply fail, there will be a plague of darkness.

ness.

"The main cause of the trouble lies in the fact that the workers in electric and gas plants have joined the shipyard workers in demanding a forty-four hour week. Things are in such a state of chuos that a change must come soon. Grave diggers joined the strike on Monday."

NO STRIKES WERE AUTHORIZED Alex. Thompson, editor of the So-cialist labor newspaper Clarion, in

cialist labor newspaper Clarion, in reviewing present industrial unrest for the Mail, writes:

"The new Labor Minister, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, whose sincere sympathy with labor's desire for improved conditions of life has very favorably impressed leaders of the trades unions, confesses his utter helplessness in dealing with the grave problems assalling him on his entrance to office.

entrance to office.
"One of the present strikes has been authorized by the executives of been authorized by the executives of the unions involved, and are all contrary to official advice. There, it is obviously impossible for Sir Robert to interfere, It is his policy, as Labor Minister, to support trades union executives, as anly other action would only weaken their authority and strengthen the hands of those who have disobeyed instructions."

## RESULT OF ALIEN AGITATIONS

RESULT OF ALIEN AGITATIONS

Special Star cable. Copyright.

LONDON, Jan. 18.— The manager of a large and amous factory tells me that his estimate of that traction of labor which may be described as either vicient, or under the influence of extremists agitators is about 10 per cent. When I expressed surprise at this estimate, he said he that part the number would gradually decrease, that he expected more or less frequent disputes, but no great or serious treuble extending over any long continuous time.

The epidemic of strike-fever seems at its height now. Most of the strikes, after a great deal of talk, only last three or four days. Some of them are obviously the result of vicious agitation; others appear rearsonable enough to enlist public sympathy. In some cases concessions are made, and agreements broken a few days later with the demand for Freater concessions.

Last week, for instance, a forty-seven hour week was granted the engineers of Edinburgh. Today some of these engineers are striking for forty hours. The other day, after a concession of the forty-seven hour week, some engineers are striking for forty hours. The other day, after a concession of the forty-seven hour week, some engineers are striking for forty hours. The other day, after a concession of the forty-seven hour week, some engineers struck over the question, whether they should wash their hands in their own time or their employer's time.

Today the most important strike is in Belfast, where nearly 100,000 working people are out and the town is in darkness. A few lines in the Evening News are suggestive. Thou

to Belfast, where nearly 100,000 working people are out and the town is in darkness. A few lines in the Evening News are suggestive. They read:—"At the custom house Steps several thousand shipyard men wore addressed by a delegate from Glasgow, who stated he was a Russian Jew, born in Dublin, educated in London."

LIQUOR SHORTAGE IRRITATES, Echoes from the Peace Conference

saved if a stimulant had been available,

The shortage of all drinks probably has gone further than intended, and in some parts of the country become equivalent almost to total prohibition, causing loudly expressed discontent, which might have been expected, especially in winter time.

It is perfectly well known, both allens have made and are making trouble. It is also perfectly well known that some of these allens are plentifully supplied with money. These facts, however, cannot be interpreted as explaining the great strike fever. Probably its greatest cause is the fact that while the wages of the working people, in many cases have been doubled, when one considers what those people can buy with their money one wonders how they can get along at all. England was never so uncomfortable, so expensive, or so short of many articles that go to make up the ordinary requirements of life as now.

ho Associated Press.

BELFAST, Jan. 28.—Strikers attacked shops here last night, raming to centre their assaults on stores showing lights. One large dire, which generates its own electricity and was brilliantly lighted, w is stoned by the mob. The plate glass show windows were eynashed and women's clothing exhibited there was carried away. In another district a saloon was broken open and liquor was Tken by members of a mob. Police engaged in dispersing rioters vere fired spon, but at last succeeded in restoring order.

## MANCHESTER-STRIKERS RETURN. BUT SITUA SERIOUS ON THE CLY

Belfast Strike Affecting Food Supplies—Rioting in Irish City—Mines and Shipyards Partially Tied Up—Scottish Miners Disregard Leaders

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BELFAST, Jan. 29:-Fifty thousand linen workers are threatening to join the strike today. Other unions are debating sympathetic walkouts. A food shortage is said to be imminent.

## BRITAIN MUST KEEP 1,000,000 MEN IN FIELD

Cabinet at Special Meeting Considers Demobilization

BETTER PAY AND LEAVE

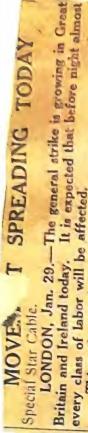
Soldiers Who Have Seen Most Service Will be Released First

Associated Press Cable. London, January 28.-A special meeting of the Cabinet held today was attended by Winston Spencer Churchill, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, the new Labor minister; and Generals Sig Henry Wilson and Sir William Robe ertson. Urgent questions regarding

demobilization were discussed. It is understood that the conferees reached the conclusion that there was no prospect for months to come of the voluntary enlistment o sufficient men for the 'army' occupation and the salvage of property in the war theatres; for properly garrisoning India, Gibraltan and the crown colonles; to insure the safety of the United Kingdon and safeguard the results of the victory in Palestine, Mesopotamia and Turkey; and that hence if would be necessary to adopt some system of selection and place the men retained as nearly as possible in the same position as they would be in civil life with regard to pay

be in civil life with regard to pay and other conditions.

It is considered that for the purposes above stated, about one million men would be required, which means, roughly, that three out of every four men will be demobilized, and the fourth retained to "fin shift the job." The idea is to release the men who have already rendered the the job." The idea is to release the men who have already rendered the most service to the country. Probably some stipulated date will be fixed, and all the men who joined the service previous to that will be demobilized. The pay of the men retained will be largely increased, and a new scheme of leave introduced. duced.



district, making a total of 70,000 out there. Business in Belfast remains at a standstill. Nearly a quarter of a million laborers have walked out in various parts of the country, partially ticing up Thirty thousand more have joined the strike in the Glasgow ship building and coal mining.

MANCHESTER DOCKERS GO BACK TO WORK By Associated Press.

ment of any of the strikes which have been called throughout the country except at Manchester, where the striking dock workers have agreed to re-LONDON, Jan. 29.-Up to noon today there was no news of a sume work.

of the attributes of an "Industrial soviet," the Belfast correspondent of the The Belfast Strike Committee, which wields immense power, has taken upon itself, with the involuntary acquiescence of the civic authorities com Manchester Guardian reports.

The strike on the Clyde was reported today to be growing more seatte-Almost all the big shipyards and engineering works are on the very closing down or are carrying on their work with small foress.

to establish on a national basis the policy of direct action," of which The strikers say that their object is to "remodel trades unionism. strike is an example,

The leaders of the Glasgow strikers are said to be trying to link up the strike on the Clyde with the strikes in Belfast and London, notwith Lensng the differences in the aims of all three of these movements.

London Times. Public Ledger Cable.

Copyright by The Montreal Star.

London, Jan. 29.—The number minor causes of disquiet it is anorthers in Great Britain, it was nounced that the Government prebated this afternoon, is 165,600. The abiy will authorize the production of London dock trouble is expected to twenty-five per cent more beer, with MORE BEER FOR BRITISH WORKINGMAN

showing a tendency to ignore leaders, and also any acrestigation of the strikers are unions are not paying remites. The feature of some of the two degrees greater gravity In Belfast, where one newspaper has been compelled to suspend publication, the shipyard workers are reported to be beginning to compretools of Glassow revolutionaries. to be beginning to compre-

Two Aspects Of Wilhelm's Career

"My soul is torn asunder, but everything must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged must be cut and not a tree nor a house left standing.

"With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, the war will finish before two months, while if I use humanitarian methods it may prolong for years. Despite all my repugnance, I have had to choose the first system."—Letter from Wilhelm II. to Franz Joseph, Austrian Emperor, August, 1914.

Sawing wood continues to be the chief occupation of the former German Emperor. scarcely ever speaks to attendants, while at work."—Amerongen despatch January 20, 1919.

## WORLD NEWS TODAY

The problems of Germany's pre-

changed.
Today the Supreme Council is discussing the Polish question and is hearing representatives of the new Polish government and of the Czecho-Slovak people.
France has invited the Great Powers to acknowledge Finland as a separate government. of the Supreme Council at yester-day's session. The question of some form of internationalization was but the attitude of the scussed, but the remains

Prince Bax of Baden, the last of the German chancellors under the Hoherzollern's rule, will likely be the choice of the Social Democrats and Democrats as the first president.

The new German Republic.

The new Constituent Assembly will meet next week at Welner.

Two battallons of crack German regiments will be near at hand to suppress any indications of disturbance of riot.

The strikes in Great Britain and Ireland are gaining headway, and the situation is growing grave, in Befast, conditions are worse and last night there was some rioting. On the Clyde the conditions are mort serious, At Manchester the strike is over. BRITISH STRIKES.

The conference of representatives of the various Russian governments now assembled in Parls met yesterday and drew up a declaration showing the principles on which Russia's national policy will be placed.

In the Archangel area British and allied troops are holding their own against the Bolshevists, although their present condition is not free from danger. Norway has refused to carry food to Germany unless her Indemnity of four million dollars for U-boat outrages is first satisfied.

A-conference of four Admirals re-presenting Great Britain, United States, France and Japan has been Investigating rival claims of Italy and the Jugo-Slavs along the Ad-

## SUPREME COUNCIL TODAY CONSIDERING POLISH SITUATION

Working Out Instructions for Mission to Poland-Disposition of German Colonies Up for Study-Allied and Wilsonian Views Not in Agreement

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 29.-The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference had before it for consideration on assembling this morning the Polish question and the instructions to be ing to the Journal, has propose the Allied mission to Poland the Powers that Finland be recently authorized and about to nized as an independent nation.

leave on its eastward journey. The programme called for the appearance of Pollsh and Czecho-Slovak representatives before the Council to prosent their views.

The French Government, according to the Journal, has proposed to the Powers that Finland be recog-

## ALLIED AND U.S. COLONIAL VIEWS DIFFER

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The future of the colonies taken from Germany hus solonies taken from Germany has assumed a place as one of the most interesting of the immediate phases of the many sided problems under consideration by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. Hearings are now being given by the Supreme Council to members of the conference and to colonial experts apon the disposition of the colonies. The council is at the same time. The council is at the same time proceeding with the consideration of a general pollcy which shall be adopted by the five great Powers in this matter.

At present it appears that these Powers, through the Supreme Council intend to dispose of the subject, confident of the approval of its decisions by the Conference itself. The hearings have already progressed to the stage where the existence of the stage where the existence of the stage where the visitence of the stage where the distinct with those set forth in President Wilson's fourtren points have been disclosed.

This development has influenced the American delegates to remind the other Powers of that fact, and to rge the adoption of the American lan at the very outset, in order to eep the rival claimants within the ounds of fairness.

This plan, which was discussed on donday, and is receiving immediate urther consideration, looks to international control of the colonies, backward nationallties and tribes by individual Powers, or by agonts to be known as "mandatories" of the League of Nations. These agents are to derive all their powers from the League, and to act entirely on the lines of policy dictated by that body.

The distribution of these guardian-The distribution of these guardianships is to be made by the League of Nations; so it again happens, as in the case of many of the projects of reform broached at the conference, that its successful application is wholly dependent upon the consumation of the league.

One argument against the League's control of the colonies advanced by the British colonial officials was that the "mandatories" might feel themselves saddled with enormous financial responsibilities in an effort to develop their wards, and yet be subject to criticism in the event that they failed to bring them forward.

President Wilson himself felt called upon to answer this argument by the statement that the American plan contemplated that the mandatory power would be liable only for administrative expenses; other expenditures would be made only when authorized by the League, unless the colony was able to finance itself out of its own resources.

While the plan has not progressed to a point where any attempt has

to a point where any attempt has been made to assign particular nations to these guardianships, the tions to these guardianships, the matter has been the subject of special

matter has been the subject of special thought and consideration.

In the case of America, it has been suggested, that owing to its large influence in Turkey, through the numerous graduates of Robert College, and because of the conviction among the Turks of the disinterestedness of America, if it is called upon to assume such charge, it might naturally first take upon itself the guardianship not only of Turkey in Europe, but also a considerable portion of Turkey's former provinces, including Armenla. including Armenia.
Up to this moment the whole pro-

ject is still subject to complete readject is still subject to complete readjustment. Nevertheless, it is felt by some of the delegates that if the League of Nations is assured on a basis of freedom of discrimination, the great Powers may be willing to abandon their plans for the complete annexation of former German colonies, and separated sections of late enemy States, though opposition is expected from the Colonial Governments to such a scheme.

## WAR CABINET MEETS.

Great Britain's War Cabinet held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to discuss the difficulty arising between President Wilson's plan for the disposal of German colonies and that of the other conferes, according to the Parls edition of the London Dally Mail, which adds:

"It is believed that some approach was made towards Mr. Wilson's viewpoint at the meeting of the Supreme Council following Mr. Wilson's preme Council following Mr. Wilson's important speech giving more details of his plan. Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour and Premier Clemenceau followed Mr. Wilson in speaking in the subject."

## SEEK SHADOWY INTERNATIONLIZATION

LONDON, Jan. 29. — Stating that President Wilson made an important speech at Tuesday's meeting of the Supreme Council of the Peace Congress during he discussion of the future of Germany's colonies, the future of Germany's colonies, the Paris correspondent of the Mail "The Allies ado seeking a plan (/

which, while giving the practical powers desired by the nations who want the German colonies for theh own, will still provide some shadows form of internationalization for the purpose of satisfying Mr. Wilson's ideals."

-name Twenty-three

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## JAN 30 1919 72

## THE FATE OF GERMANY'S COLONIES

HI decision to internationalize the former German colonies has, we may be very sure, not been arrived at without the most grave consideration of every phase of a very difficult and dangerous question. It is equally certain the British Imperial War Cabinet's action in accepting the principle has been taken only because that body realizes individual sacrifices must be made in the interests of the welfare of the whole world.

It goes without saying that the policy of internationalization will cause great dissatisfaction in some of the British Dominions. South Africa will unquestionably object to any disposition of the German colonies on that continent which, under any conceivable circumstances will permit of their ever again becoming the "jumping off place" for further German aggressions against the British African Dominions. We will understand the viewpoint of British South Africa better if we imagine that in the late war British Columbia, for instance had been a German colony and had invaded Alberta and Saskatchewan. The conclusion of the war would certainly have found a strong sentiment in the other provinces in favor of the immediate inclusion under the Canadian flag of this formerly hostile territory if only as a precautionary measure. Australia and New Zealand, likewise, isolated as they are and with an enormous coast-line to defend, are certain to object to



## JAN 3.4 1919

## WORLD NEWS TODAY

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council this morning resumed discussion of the German pre-war colonies. No official news of their deliberations has yet been issued, but internationalization is reported to be gaining favor.

The Committee on International Labor Legislation appointed at Saturday's plenary session of the Conference will begin meetings next week.

It is reported that the demands or indemnities are being modified by the victorious Powers. Part of the reparation to be paid to Great Britain will be made in kind, but whole cost of the war will not be demanded.

President Wilson expects to leave Paris in about two weeks for the U. S. A. His place will probably be taken by the Secretary of War, Newton Baker.

## STRIKES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Signs of a labor settlement are more hopeful. Premier Lloyd George is returning to use his efforts to bring about peace, and conferences of employers and employed are being arranged.

## GERMANY.

Strong measures will be taken by the new republican Government to put down strikes by military force. The Spartacan revolution at Wil-helmshaven has fizzied out.

## CANADA

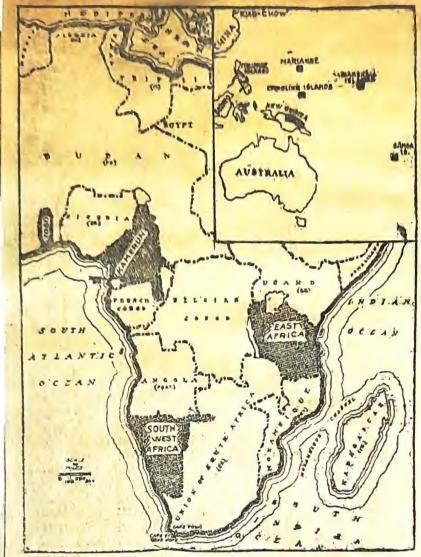
canada is interested in great aeroplane deal by which all British aeronautical equipment in the Dominion was purchased by New York Syndicate to be utilized for trade purposes. Factories to be erected here.

## 

## DECIDE UNION OF GERMANY AND GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

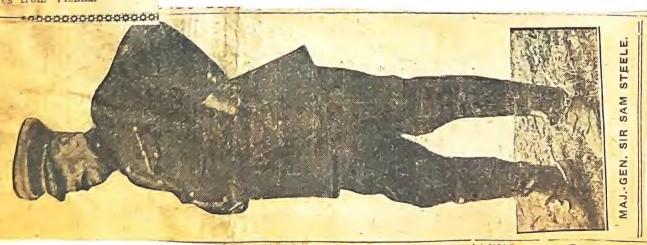
Weiner Mittag Zeitung says it has learned authoritatively that union of Germany and German-Austria has been definitely decided upon, and will be praclaimed before received. be preclaimed before peace is signed, according to des-patches from Vienna.

## THE FORMER GERMAN COLONIES



By a decision of the Powers now in conference in Paris, the former German colonies, shown in black on the above map, are not to be returned to their former owner but put under international control. The chief of the German possessions were in Africa. In the inset map the positions of the former German Island-colonies in the Southern Pacific are inflicated. The maps show the proximity of the a reas to be internationalized to British





## AUSTRALIA SOLID IN ASKING ISLES

Acting Premier Issues Plain Statement re Former German Colonies

## WANTS SAFEGUARD

Will Only Be Satisfied by Islands Being Under British Flag

pecial Star Cable

MELBOURNE, Jan. 30-"It is proable that at the conference of Alled Powers an attempt will be made o internationalize or neutralize the Pacific Islands and other countries Pacific Islands and other countries that formerly belonged to Germany. After careful consideration of the prospects of such form of government, we can see nothing but complications arising out of that mehod of control, and I am cabling total to Prime Minister Hughes in Paris strongly setting out our objections to any form of international covernment, in the same way as we have presented to him our strong pinions against restoration of these pinions against restoration of these lands to the control of the German cople."

The foregoing statement, made by

cting Prime Minister Watt of Austalia on the eve of the Peace Constructs decision as to the disposion of the German colonies, sums up as state of public feeling in the Annales today.

podes today.

The question of the disposal of

"The question of the disposal of lermany's former overseas Dominions is now under consideration at the Allied Peace Conference," confinues the statement. "I wish to state claimly the attitude adopted by the lovernment of the Commonwealth in respect to the Pacific Islands.

"Shortly after the conclusion of the armistice, both Houses of Federal Parliament unanimously carried a resolution "that the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia declare it is essential to the future safety and welfare of Australia, that the captured German possessions in the Pacific occupied by Australian and New Zealand troops should not under any circumstances be restored to Germany; and that in the consideration of the same of the consideration of the same of the consideration of the same of with Hemsley's the Jewellers.

R. Hemsley

DEUED

## **FICENSES** MARRIAGE

20 St. James Street, forga, 235 Malsonnenve St. WARRIAGE LICENSES INSUED

Northern Electric offer a Prizes for best Indy's and tirnt's Costume, Everybody can state in second indit, Admission 250.

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PANOR DRESS

Admission 36 and 60d.

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## AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN STRENUOUSLY FIGHTI FOR PACIFIC ISLANI

Emphatic Protests Against Wilsonian Internationalization Plan-Italy Also Hangs Out for Fiume - Peace Congress Up Against Biggest Obstacle

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The British and French Governments have accepted in principle President Wilson's plan concerning mandatories from the League of Nations for the administration of captured territory, it was stated by Captain Tardieu, of the French Peace Conference delegation, today. The acceptance, however, is subject to learning under what conditions the plan will be carried out.

This plan, in its practical application, is now under examination before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference.

Captain Tardieu made the announcement during his conference with the correspondents at the Foreign Office.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference resumed discussion of the German colonial problem this morning.

## ANTIPODEAN PREMIERS SILENT

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited.

PARIS, Jan. 80 .- Interviewed by Reuter, Premiers Hughes, of Australin, and Massey, of New Zealand, showed the greatest reluctance to discuss the attitude of the Peaco Conference towards the German colonies. reply to a question: "Are Gen. Botha, Massey and yourself satisfied with the position?" Mr. Hughes, after a pause, replied: "I prefer not to

## WON'T EXACT WAR COSTS, REPORT

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 30. -- The Peace Conference has settled one important point with regard to the indemnity question, the Paris correspondent of the Evening Standard says he has reasons for reporting. The Conference, he declares, has eliminated any intention of callins upon Germany and her associates to pay the Allied countries the cost of the war, or to impose heavy indemnities upon the genemy nations.

being drawn between damage which

being drawn between damage which resulted from legitimate warfare and damage which was wanton."

The correspondent says that Serbia and Belgium have formulated claims for reparation in detail. Serbia's bill is the largest, but as Belgium suffered first, she will receive

reasons for reporting. The Conference, he declares, has eliminated any intention of calling upon Germany and her associates to pay the Allied countries the cost of the war, or to impose heavy indemnities upon the enemy nations.

"But the minds of the Conference," the correspondent adds, "are fixed that there shall be full and ample reparation for unjustifiable damage done. A very sharp distinction is

## WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONFERENCE

Although no official statement has been given out, it is generally believed that a compromise has been reached on the vexed question of the control of Germany's former colonies.

There is every prospect of the

Great Powers Immediately undertaking the occupation of Asiatic Turkey by military force.

The problem of national self-determination which is closely allied to the overeship of the colonies is being discussed today. The Italians, it is said, have agreed to abandon their claims to Flume which will

twas decided yesterday that only territory outside of Europe would be held amenable to the principle of self-determination. For the present all former german territory in Africa and the Far East will remain in possession of the countries now occupying it.

STRIKES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

The Industrial situation in Great Britain and Ireland is still extremely grave. There was rioting in Glasgow last night and several persons were injured when the police charged. Londonderry threatens to follow the example of Belfast. The British Government has promised to use armed force in protecting the lives and property of clitzens and in preserving order, but refused to intervene in the dispute. In Belfast and Glasgow the Strikers' Committees have usurped the functions of government and have become civic dictators.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A bill will be introduced at the coming session of parliament placing the control of the making and distribution of electricity all over the country in the hands of a Government Commission.

The Bolshevists in the Archangel area have been reinforced and are preparing to attack the small Alled forces, which recently retired to the Viga River from Shenkurst after a forced march in zero weather. The northern government has sent a positive refusal to the invitation to attend the conserned at Prince's Island if the Bolshevists are present. The Omsk All-Russian Government has accepted with the utmost reserve. Nothing has been heard from the Soviet at Moscow,

## FLESH AND BLOOM

do not seem to realize how badly beat-en the Germans are. They are beaten, and "beaten to a frazzle." "Canada has good reason to be proud of her soldiers, for it was in the battle of Amiot that the backbone of the Boche was broken first. Some people

the Kiwanis Club. He was very reticent when it came to mentioning the
work he had done in France, but loud
this praise of the Canadian soldiers.
He called upon the Kiwanis members
to remember the price Canadians had tions in France and England for about three years, at the weekly luncheon of ped when it came to purchasing goods These were the words of Brig.-Gen. White, head of the timber operamade in Germany.

upon you members to remember the difference in price has been am of a forgiving nature, but I paid in the precious flesh and blood of our finest men."

He presided the commanders of the Canadians, General Sir Arthur Currie and General Turner, and said that the Canadian organization in France was At the end of the war 14,000 Canadans, 3,000 British, 20,000 American and 3,000 German prisoners of wa were working to provide timber for the that Canada would do well to take a with the result that it helped the citualesson from Prance in looking after her forests. France had planted man, lehly efficient.

wanis teams. He paid a tribute to General White, declaring then he had heard from many courses of the able nner in which he had handled and C, Taylor and George Gales, of the Club would act an exptains for the Kl-Mr. Murphy for the Salvation Arms drive, spoke for a few minutes and announced that Arnold Stevenson, J. ed men under him. tion considerably.

come effective first, so it an take care of just such questions as internationalization. of Germany's captured islands and colonies. He would begin to make the league effective by placing these disputed possersions. Special Star Cable by Robert J. Ben. carrying out the world eld careford der, United Press Staff Correspon of "division of the spoke" before the dent. Copyright 1919 by the United League of Nations begins to opening expected introduction of territorial problems at this time. But the President wants to have the league be-SEES U.S. WITHDRAWING IF VIEWS REJECTED under its administration,

The problem thus presented is the most serious that has yet confronted

THINKS AUSTRALIA WILL MODIFY STAND

sire to acquire Germany's lost colo

With the American representatives that Japan and Australia may hen proceeding on the basis that the secret treaties formulated by the Allies ity opinion is that they will agree before America's intervention were eventually to the plan for placing all nullified by the acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points, it is administration of the League of Nahoped by them that all colonial tions, with the countries directly in The belief is held in some quarte

WILSON AFRAID OF JAPAN, IS ONE VIEW

an regarding the islands in the northern Pacific and with the by Japan.

Arabs regarding Syria, and the understanding with France as to the sist that the promise of paupe arbitrarily modified, if not torn Dalmatian coast stipulated tion as applied to captured enemy colonies, says the Paris correspon-dent of the Dally Mail in a late edi-tion of that paper today, involves reported acceptance of President the admission that treaties with Jap-Wilson's theory of internationaliza-

y Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Great Britain's of the whole situation."

The Australians," the correspondant of the Australians," the correspondant of the correspondant o

dent continues, "believe President Wilson's firm stand in this matter is due to his fear that Japanese oction of the Islands would impair his prestige in the United States, and that he fears to meet a hostile Congress in March if he agrees to the absolute retention of the Islands.

avow their claims to Flume, and insist that the promise of part of the Dalmattan coast stipulated in the "The Japanese delegates are an"They declare that President Wilson's
unalterable, determination to claim
the Islands, as promised," the correspondent says, and adds:
"Toby declare that President Wilson's
contradicts regarding Flume directly
rights of peoples, outlined in his

RUSSIAN FACTIONS FORMULATING REFUSAL

By Assoclated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—As yet the Peace Conference has received no formal reply from the Russian Soviet Government regarding the invitation sent in the Prince's Islands, but the Russian Governments to make conference representatives at state that all the Caucasts Governments to prince's Islands, but the Russian Gormiltee at the Prince's Islands, but the Russian ment, are now in complete unit, and make of formal response in a few days are giving the Parls committee their and analysis of the Russian Committee their are now in complete unit, and in the Caucasts Governments of the Russian Committee their are given the Committee their are given the Committee t

PARIS, Jan. 36. — America's participation in the peace settlement may depend on the decimien reached regarding disposition of the derman colonies, it was intimated today.

President Wilson believes the

last Saturday, will be given its deathblow if the Allies now insist on ponsessionin,

which was unanimously adopted only League of Nations-the principle of dividing Germany's former colonial

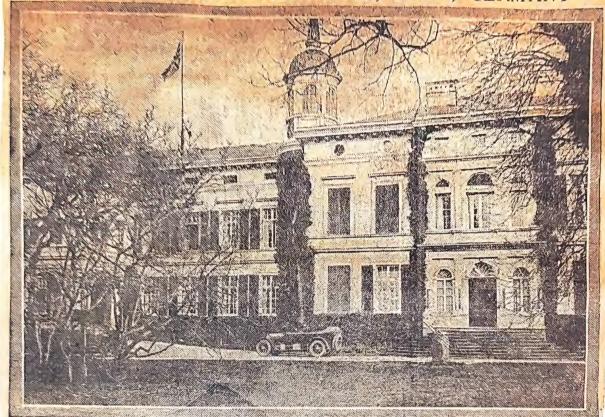
Some of the Allies appear to favor the peace, delegates,

Special Star Cable by United Press. Ciple of the League of Nationa PARIS, Jan. 80.—The disposition of the German colonies, which has bitions. This may leave Japan and proven the most difficult of the territorial problems, is expected to be sire svirtually settled at today's meeting nies. of the Peace Conference.

claims will be adjusted on the prin- terested acting as trustees.

By Associated Press.

## GENERAL CURRIE'S RESIDENCE, BONN, GERMANY



The Canadian Commander has his headquarters in the former palace of the Princess Victoria, the ex-Kaiser's sister. Note the Union Jack.

## The War Not Yet Over

With the many-sided interests of the Peace Conference crowding upon us, we are apt to overlook the fact that the war is not yet over, but that an essential part of the victory over the false German ideal has yet to be achieved. An article in the Current Outlook, of New York, by Ernest Hamlin Abbott, with the title, "Have the Germans Won the War?" brings out the point very strongly. Unless the Allies appreciate, it contends, the fact that the professors, engineers, mechanics, school teachers, tradesmen, and laborers of Germany, after devastating and frequently ruining town, city, and country in France and Belgium, were left free to march home to a fresh and beautiful Germany, possibly unconvinced of the Allies' victory, even persuaded that Germany was still invincible and free to do the same thing again, there is great danger in the present situation.

It is suggested that the American people, at any rate, are "going to sleep" to the real situation; every sense of the German atrocities, it is held, may be in the process of being deadened, to the point where a people, once fully awake to them and shocked by them, become so dulled in perception as to fail to remember and to realize that the barbarities practiced by the Germans put them in a class by themselves, marked as a people not to be taken into friendship or into brother-hood until they had displayed at least some symptoms of repentance and reformation, as a people with whom the free men of the world cannot associate on equal terms, with whom liberty-loving and honorable men cannot afford to enter into negotiations or make treaties.

All this is very true. Not until the Allies have laid down the terms of Germany's atonement, and have seen to it that Germany lives up to those terms, can the war be said to be over. And the atonement must be in proportion to the crime.

Peace Conference met today it had before it the very plain statement made by President Wilson at Wedmade by President Wilson at Wednesday's late session. So particular was Mr. Wilson to have an exact record of what he had said that seen after entering the meeting he summoned one of his personal stenographers and kept him at his side during the reseton.

What he said did not appear in the

official communique, nor has it been disclosed with any official authority.

When the Supreme Council of the case Conference met today it had effore it the very plain statement ade by President Wilson at Wedsaday's late session. So particular as Mr. Wilson to have an exact cord of what he had said that soon ter entering the meeting he sumoned one of his personal stenorablers and kept him at his side wing the resident. What he said did not appear in the licial communique, nor has it been eclesed with any official authority, it it may be stated that it was very clear re-affirmation of the inciples for which the President

but it may be stated that it was a very clear re-affirmation of the principles for which the President clear definition of aims on all sides.

## MANDATORY SCHEME MUCH CRITICISED

London Times-Public Ledger Wire-less. Copyright by Montreal Star. PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Powers are seeking to find a formula sufficiently elastic as to be capable of being in accordance with local conditions while generally governing the settle-ment of the whole world question. Point five of Mr. Wilson's peace proposals would seem at first sight, sufficiently broad in conception to permit an agreement being reached.

All five of the big Powers and the smaller nations, Belglum and Portugal, are interested in the debate which is going on, although it would appear insignificant as compared with the great territorial problems which await solution in Europe. Nevertheless, for the first time it raises the first work of the conference, that of creating a new world based on the main principles of a based on the main principles of a League of Nations.

In regard to the administration of ne former German colonies by the former Powers bolding mandates from the League of Nations which has yet to be formed, some critics have argued that since the mandates would be given by the League of Nations, they might also be taken away by that body. They also point that within a short time there will be included in the League a number of countries

who have not been allied in the war, and they raise the question of the security of the tenure of the League's mandate. A great many oriticisms have been heard in the course of a few days.

If an agreement were less easy that it is, the associated Powers that would be drawn together by the Ger-mans' claims, which have hardly been modified by the defeat. Leaving out the question of such a large scheme as the formation of a Gorman Empire from the sea across Africa, providing a vast supply of potential black soldiers, it is not forgotten there was laid little stress on the possessions of the colonies as homes for surplus population. It was preferred that Germans should in filtrate the possessions of other nations rather than concentrate in their own colonies. The importance of a colonial empire to Germany was held to be that it be provided with a chain of military and wireless sta-tions throughout the world as com-mercial jumping-off places for the re-establishment of world trade, and lastly, a source of supply of raw may terials, of which, although fifty per cent of Germany's requirements came from the tropics, only a small part actually was supplied from the German possessions.

## TALK OF DANGER-ZONE IS DEPRECATED

pecial Cable by Edward Price Bell, to The Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright. LONDON, Jan. 31. — A

- Authoritative ritish opinion, flowing to London rom the Peace Conference, reprehets the discussions there, while in-ense and firmly sustained, as taking lace in an atmosphere of reason and ppreciation of the unexampled re-ponsibility of the delegates. One ponsibility of the delegates. One British public man just back from Paris in speaking to me deplored the use in the newspapers of the phrase "danger zone", as indicating the present stage of the peace conference de-

"We do not want to talk about danger-zones in this connection "he said. Zones of difficulty we have, out we always knew that we should have these. The indvocacy of par-licular standing points however, earnest and powerful, is far from the same thing as an intention to make trouble if such advocacy failed. Particular delegates supply the advocatory feature of the conference. The delegates as a whole embody the judicial attitude. I am confident that this attitude will finally triumph in that amity over all special considerations and points of view.

"Some say that the great common danger that welded the Allies and United States together for the pur-poses of the war has disappeared. This is not the view of the leading men in Paris. They feel that not only the German danger persists, but that dangerous tendencies and force inimical to democratic civilization cannot be absent from any thinking mind. Hence the biggest men in Paris would view with consternation any development at the Peace Con-ference involving a further unsettle-ment in the world. Universally among the first-rate delegates it is held that mankind demands peace and that this demand must be met democracy is to weather the story

## BRITISH PAPERS HOTLY CONDEMN WILSON SCHEME

Their Delegates Accuse 'Giving Away Empire'

ARE SOWING DISCONTENT

Australia Needs Islands Just

## as Much as America Needed Hawaii

Associated Press Cable.

London, January 30,-The disquasion of the Paris Conference regarding the future of the former German colonies is being followed with intense Interest here. In some sections of the press there is a strong teeling against the British delegation for what the Globe calls "giving away the Empire." A majority of Englishmen, the paper says, strongly support Australia's claim to the slands of the Pacific and South Africa's for possession of German Dast Africa.

Indictions that the claims of the Dominio s are not being supported by the British Government delegation have caused some alarm. The Morning Post, for example, says:

"If the British delegates weakly persist in this attitude, they are not only surrendering the British interests entrusted to them, but they are sowing the seeds of such bitter discontent as might disunite and disrupt the British Empire."

The Globe, taking this same line,

"These former German colonies. under the scheme proposed, with its mandatories and the remainder of its visionary suggestions, will fall under the control of a League of Nations which does not exist and which no practical statesman be-lieves in. President Wilson, however, is intent on trying his prentice hand, and proposes to do this at the expense of the British Empire and its Allies, France, Italy and Japan."
The Pall Mall Gazette says it is

distinctly unfortunate that the reasons advanced for President Wilson's policy are not fully expounded, so that "we can see how far they counterbalance its somewhat obvious drawbacks."

The Standard opposes the man-datory scheme for the Pacific islands and German Southwest Africa, saying the islands are necessary to safeguard Australia and South Africa. It adds that Australia is as much interested in the Pacific Islands as the United States was in the Hawalian islands when she annexed them.

The Westminster Gazette asserts that the Dominions need not be alarmed, as they will be the permanent mandatories in the territories in question.

## CITED CANADIANS IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Dr. Franz Mehring Anti-War Deputy Dies of Pneumonia

Ameteriam January 30. - Dr. Frans Mehring, Independent Socialist member of the Prussian Diet, is dead. Advices received here say that death was due to pneumonia.

Dr. Mehring in 1917 was elected to the scat of Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, after the imprisonment of Liebknecht en a charge of treason. Like Liebknecht, Dr. Mehring was

like Liebknecht, Dr. Mehring was appased to the war, and at one time curred the displeasure of the athorities and was placed under arceventive arrest."

In the Diet in January of last year Dr. Mehring made a sneering rejoinder to a speech of the Prussian, Finance Minister with regard to display army coming from the United States to aid the Allies. "The American army," the Minister said, "can neither swim nor fly," and it would not come.

"If Canada," said Mehring, "with less than nine million inhabitants, has been able to throw a quarter of a million soldiers into Europe, who were not able to fly or swim, what grounds has the Minister for denying to the United States, with one hundred and ten million inhabitants, any military capacity?"

dred and ten million inhabitants, any military capacity?"

The Minister, Dr. Hertz, in replying, said he was unable to prove his tatement concerning the American rmy, but he was still convinced it ould not come over.



Greece the Dodecanesus Islands, of which he said: "They have for all Greeks an immense moral importate Greeks an immense moral importate Greeks an immense moral importate is true that Italy has a right to keep those islands, as Turkey did not fulfill the conditions of the peace concluded with Italy after the war. in Tripoli, and this right has been recognized and confirmed by the Treaty of London, written in 1915. The interest of Italy, however, in maintaining friendly relations with represent." CYPRUS

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Premier Venizelos of Greece, who is asking the Peace Conference for all the Greek islands and the Mediterranean, said to the Associated Press today that he felt sure the Fished would not refuse to give the Cyprus to Greece. The British Government, he said, offered the island to former King Constantine in order True of former King Constantine in order True induce Greece to enter the war.

"How could England refuse Cyprus to us, who entered the war willingly, rithout asking anything, but trusting manifrely to the justice of the Allies?" Greece adding that also with had hopes that Italy will give to rep

## AFRICAN COLONIES REMAIN AS NOW

By Associated Press.

PARUS, Jan. \$1,—The agreement reached by the Allied Council of Ten on the colonial question, says a Hayas Agency statement today, provides that territories which are sufficiently civilized to give an expression of their wishes as to the form of their government will be permitted to set up such a Government under the auspices of the League of Nations, obtaining either national independence or living under a protectorate of one or other of the great Powers. Arabia and Mesopotamia, are considered to be examples of this class. cluss.

In the case of the peoples insufficiently developed for self-government, the statement explains, the League will choose the Power most suitable to govern, under certain guarantees to be fixed either by the Peace Conference or the League, Provisionally, the African and the far eastern colonies will be left as they are, in control of the Powers now occupying them.

As regards Asiatic Turkey, the statement adds, the four great Powers are to undertake its administration at once, and the Council of Ten has asked the Versailles Council to submit a report as to the best troops for the occupation of this

troops for the occupation of this Turkish area.

Turkish area.

AUSTRALIA KICKING.

The only Government that was continuing to make formal objection yesterday afternoon to the compromise plan of administering the German colonies was the Australian Government, says the Paris edition of the Dally Mail today. Her delegates were declared to regard the ownership of New Guinea as vital to the existence of Australia. Premier Clemenceau, however, the newspaper adds, promised Australia newspaper adds, promised Australia his full support in safeguarding her

his full support in safeguarding her position.

There is no possibility now, the Daily Mail declares, of 'Australia continuing her independent opposition to the plan.

One result of the attitude taken by Italy in yesterday's discussions, the Daily Mail states, was the decision that the mandatory system of administration should only be applied to non-European territories.

Thus the fate of the Adriatic coast, the Balkan Austrian lands and the

Thus the fate of the Adriatic coast, the Balkan Austrian lands and the French territorial claims against Germany which include, it should be noted, the Saar Valley, adds the newspaper, remains for independent consideration.

The report that some arrangement etween Great Britain and Spain was a prospect through which Gibraltar

would be turned over to Spanish Jurisdiction is denied in the Paris edition of the Dally Mail in today's

Statements are being circulated in "Statements are being circulated in Paris, and it is feared also in England," says the newspaper, "that Great Britain is considering a bargain with Spain for the return of Gibraltar. The fact is that Spain made certain tempting offers, which were at one time considered by the British Admiralty on behalf of the Government, and which were for various reasons declined. No discussion of this matter is now taking place,"

Rumania has compiled with the

Rumania has compiled with the wishes of the peace conference regarding extensions of territorial occupations, by withdrawing from a part of Bukowina, adjacent to Rumanian territory, says a despatch to the Petit Parisien from Ozernowitz. The Rumanians, the despatch states, have retired behind the line of delimitation.

## HAVE EYE ON HINDENBURG.

The reports received here from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, stating that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is raising four army corps for the protection of Germany's eastern from

rotection of Germany's eastern fron-tier, have attracted considerable at-tention in military circles here.

The Allied military men are inter-ested in particular for the reason that if the Fleid-Marshall were successful in collecting such a body of troops, its existence would upset the present calculations of Germany's armed strength, on which the size of the Al-lied army of occupation is to be lied army of occupation is to be based.

The military representatives of the Supreme War Council, in accordance with the instructions given them yessteps to secure an early meeting to arrange plans for the distribution of Entente and American forces, if the latter should be necessary, within the

Turkish Empire.
Fresh reports of mal-administra Fresh reports of mal-administration of the Armenians and other subject races by local Turkish govern nors and the refusal by the Porte tapply the necessary corrective measures are understood to have been the reason for the action of the council yesterday in taking measure toward supplying military, forces for the purpose of maintaining order in the Turkish area.

The military representatives of the

the Turkish area.

The military representatives of the council expect to be able to bold a meeting within a day or two. Meanwhile their staffs have been ordered to proceed immediately to gather material for the consideration of the council's military chiefs.

## WHERE THE CONFERENCE NOW STANDS

pecial Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to The Montreal Star and Chi-cago Daily News. Copyright. THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CON-

THE DARLI THE PARIS, Jan. 31.

The prosent state of the peace nerotiations may be summarized as fol-

Satisfactory working agreements have been reached after several days have been reached after several days of discussions which may be characterized as the most agitated the Conference has yet undergone. The opposition was chiefly between Mr. Wilson on the one side and the representatives of Japan and the British Dominions on the other. British stood neutral, but finally it is believed, also adopted Mr. Wilson's point of view.

Surprise has been expressed over Britain having taken sides against

Britain having taken sides against Australia, but some critics of Brit-

ish diplomacy suggested that the British tactics were to let the Do-minions lead in the argument for the full annexation of certain former col-onies, and then, when it became obvious that the conference would not accept this idea, to choose an op-portunity moment for intervening in the role of concillator.

The dispute between the Czechs The dispute between the Czechs and Poles over the Rewhen coal basin has been temporarily allayed. I understand that the United States will not take part in the occupation by French and British troops of the disputed region.

In well-informed French circles it is believed that the inter-Allied wal council will decide that the total number of Allied troops it is necessary to keep under arms for the part

sary to keep under arms for the per pose of occupation will not exceed 1, 000,000.

# GERMAN COLONIES TO REMAIN FOR PRESENT IN ALLIES' CONTROL

Claims in Regard to Territory in Europe Will Be Settled as a Separate Question, Mandatory Policy Being Confined Solely to Africa and Pacific

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It will be found, says the Paris correspondent of the Evening Standard, that Italy is willing to withdraw her claim on the port of Fiume as part of Italian nationality. Italy will agree, the despatch adds, to Fiume being made a free port as the port of Hamburg was a free city before 1870.

### EUROPEAN TERRITORIES EXCEPTED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The next great issue to be settled is self-determination, it developed today. Preliminary steps toward consummation of this vital principle are expected to be taken when the Supreme Council resumes its sessions this afternoon.

The agreement reached yesterday regarding disposition of German colonies does not apply to European territories—contrary to general belief—according to authoritative information.

### THE MANDATORY SYSTEM— TRIUMPH OR FIASCO?

T was quite to be expected that the solution for the disposal of the former German colonies announced yesterday would create strong opposition in many quarters and today this opposition is at its height. As was pointed out yesterday the British Dominions most likely to be affected by the decision could scarcely be expected to regard with enthusiasm any arrangement other than the out and out handng over of the German possessions in Africa and Oceania to British control. For this lack of enthusiasm there is ample ground, as we have seen. Young countries with slender resources and pressing problems for the future which have saved themselves from the agres. sions of a powerful and unscrupulous neighbor must be expected to insist that, now the danger to them has been overcome, it shall never again be allowed to arise.

But the most outspoken objection to the internationalization plan has not—at least as yel—come from the Dominions most directly affected but from certain London newspapers which declare that the British representatives at Paris who have accepted the principle of internationalization have been guilty of "giving away the Empire." We are not of course to accept this sweeping assertion literally; the British delegates cannot "give away" some, thing Britain has never possessed and if, as is altogether likely the mandatory system of internationalization is adopted the Imperial British control of the former German colonies will be equally valid with that of the other members of the League of Nations,

From the beginning it was never likely that either of the great colonizing nations, France or Britain, would look with particular favor on the mandatory plan, Colonial policy in both countries has been a gradual development and has become a system based on certain fairly definite and well tested principles. The men who have inherited the foundation of this policy and who have in their turn, built upon it are both practical and experienced. They recognize the necessity of taking long views and of providing today for a contingency that may not arise for generations. They have seen in the past, the principle of direct international control applied to debateable lands and they have never seen it work successfully. Within our own time they have seen the mandatory system cynically thrown overboard in the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina when it suited Austria-Hungary to substitute for it the "direct action" of sudden annexation. They will insist, and with every reason, that the period of mandatory Austrian control in the two provinces was just another 'name for the "softening" preliminary to, swallowing alive. No amount of argument will ever convince these men that under the conditions which have hitherto existed great areas of the earth's surface such as Germany held in Africa or commanding strategic positions like her island possessions in the Pacific can be safely left to the disinferested tutelage of any nation with hope of either territorial expansion or with naval or military ambitions to satisfy.

And within certain limits they are unquestionably and unfortunately correct. If there is to be, some time in the future, a repetition of the Bosnia-Herzegovina affair whether in Africa Asia or Oceania it would be only common sense on the part of Britain and France to insist that the German colonies be parcelled out at once with all the old-fashioned regard for adjustments, compensations and diplomatic balances. In other words, if there is to be no effective League of Nations, let us by all means drop the idea of internationalization, get behind closed doors and carve up the spoil on the time-honored principle of "devil take the hind-most."

But if there is to be a League of Nations which is to be something more than a "sewing circle" in the picturesque language of Admiral Mayo there is yet a chance for readjustment on some principle other than that of grab. We have of course no means of knowing what the details of a mandatory system as applied to the German colonies will be but in simple language the idea is that the former German possessions will not become the spoil of any single nation but that they will be administered in one of two ways, either under the simultaneous control of all the nations of the League or by a single one of these nations acting as the mandatory or agent of the League. The conditions of such administration would of course be settled in advance, the details of military control, application of law, transportation, tariff -a ticklish detail, this-treatment of native populations and a host of other minutine of colonial government. Against the idea of simultaneous administration by several nations there is the precedent of all history and it is improbable that the conference will decide in favor of a system that has so little to recommend it.

And under the single-nation-control idea there is no reason why the legitimate aspirations of the British Dominions should not be satisfied. The Union of South Africa would probably not object very seriously to the amalgamation of German South West Africa with Angola under Portuguese control if German East Africa were to be administered by the Union, Australia and New Zealand would, quite conceivably abandon the idea of the annexation of the Carolines, New Guines, Samoa and the other Pacific islands formerly under the German flag if those Dominions were allowed to become the mandatories of the League for their administration.

These are details which the delegates in Paris will have to settle; the one essential, the one condition without which all hope of a fair and final settlement of this delicate and dangerous problem of the German colonies is vain is the establishment of a League of Nations which will mean something more than an disenssion of lofty academic ahatractic AGAIN HONORED



Major Royal L. H. Ewing, M. C.

### 46,500 CANADIAN TROOPS RETURNED

And 3,500 Dependents -Good Record - Govt. Explains Difficulties

Explains Difficulties
OTTAWA. Feb. 1.— In the two
menths which have elapsed since
the movement of Canadian troops
and their dependents from overseas
to Canada began, a total of approximately 50,000 troops and civilians
have been brought to this country
end distributed by the Canadian railways: This figure includes the two
thousand odd troops now on their
way across the Atlantic on the
steamship Baitic, and who will probably arrive in about a week at Halifax. The figures compiled to date
bow a total of about 48,500 soldiers
returned and 3,500 dependents.

At the Militia Department estimate
of the number which could be moved

of the number which could be moved during the seven months was 20,000 The record made since the date when the movement started is an excellent

The month of January was especially remarkable for the number of soldiers and dependents handled by the railroads and steamships, when the total of 32,600 was reached. This is 12,600 more than the estimate. The remaining 17,400 were brought over in December.

DIFFICULTIES MET WITH.

The following announcement was nade by the Government yesterday: Some of the difficulties encountersome of the difficulties encountered in shipping in connection with the returning of soldiers to Canada, which, perhaps, have not been understood and appreciated by the public, are outlined in a cable received from the Canadian overseas but horites.

ceived from the Canadian overseas authorities.

One of the difficulties is that frequently after certain boats have been promised to the Canadian Overseas Ministry by the British Ministry of Shipping, it has been found imperative to cancel the arrangements and at the last momenth of the Canadian authorities have had the look about for the best ships that are available. Ships must be used whenever they are made available should the Canadian authorities not take ships according to dates (sailings, which are available, they have a decorate the purposes and would be lost to Canadian use.

Also it must be borne in min that there are not only Canadin troops to be returned, but als American, Australian, Now Zealan and South African, and troops to h transported to the Mediterranent India and many other places. Tadd to the problem, it must be remembered that some of the besships, which carried troops in the carry part of the war, are now, a a result of the submarine; lying a the bottom of the quean. There is also the tremendous problem o transporting troops by boat from France.

France.

It may be stated that everything ressible is being done to rturn sol, clers to Canada as early as possible, and there is no better way, of andling returning troops than that you in existence. Every effort is being made to return troops to Canada in a manner that will be satisfactory to the Canadian troops and the public in Canada.

### RETURNED MEN ARE PLEASED WITH RECEPTION HER

Military and Civil Organi zations Welcome the Troops

### BAND ATTENDS

Men Say They Want to Go Home More Than Anything Else

Returning soldiers, who are mak ing their destination Montreal, are not disappointed in the reception given them. One of them said to The Star this morning: "This is different than former home comings from war.' That is true. Whereas in the South African war the men returned by the hundreds in distinct units, to-day thousands are coming back every week and with no semblance of organization.

The military authorities do all in their power to welcome back the boys they sent overseas. From Majortheir power to welcome back the boys they sent overseas. From Major-General Wilson down, all on the staff of this district are eager that the returned soldier may receive proper recognition. The 4th C. G. R. Band attends all troop train arrivals, and a guard of honor furnished by the same battalion is always on hand to regulate the duty of properly welcoming the boys coming back.

SOCIETIES REPRESENTED.

Among the national societies and other organizations which are represented at all of these arrivals, perhaps first place should go to the Khaki Club. From the first Mrs. Molson and her associates have been represented on every occasion when men were arriving from French and Flanders trenches. The Grenadier Guards have closely seconded this work, and after these come a multitude of societies that have not neglected to show their sympathy. The Red Triangle Hut, the Presbyterian Churches of the city, Salvation Army, St. George's Society, other national societies, Board of Trade, Westmount, Outremont and Montreal civic executives are usually well represented.

The soldiers coming back, with few exceptions, do not ask for a big splash. They realize that many thousands are coming, and in small parties, hence how difficult it is to satisfactorily receive them. They also know, as one said to The Star; "All of us want to go home, and we don't want to hear speeches and bands. Among the national societies and

## CANADIAN SOLDIERS ON ON DUTY GERMAN

ompany officers.

remier Borden Agreed with Lloyd George --Sober British Opinion Realizes Dominion Will Be in Permanent Practical Control Former Enemy Territory

This is Canada's most eastern outpost in Germany, at Marie Linden.

secondly,pecial Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright. The Montreal Star Office 20 Cockspurt street.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—I can find little trace of authoritative English mpathy with the vigorous protests of Australia, New Zealand and outh Africa against the proposed settlement of the German colonies. these protesting Dominions be themselves mandaturies certain these colonies with not go back to Germany? but sober English opinion asks itself two enemies George's

questions are answered in the affirmative hence the general m, based on all past experience, that justice and administrative traditional British lines will make these Dominions permanent these colonies? minister melusion, on

What they seem to fear is untimely interference from some comwith no real local knowledge.

ference has its way. But Premier Borden, like Premies feels the true alm of the British Empire should be not inisters have contented themselves with a sympatho an equitable and durable scutlement, which in thise immediate advantage, and certainly ittee of the League of The Canadian watching Peace

interests of the native races. feguard

The post is being

than outweighs its slowless in reaching its decisions in other directions. Questions approached in the light of a league are assuming unheped for coherence. By calling on the principles of a league, the conforence is doing more than producing what is to be hoped will be a tolerable settlement of their ownership. It is laying down a valuable procedent in regard to European territorial questions.

rial questions.

If by next week

It is laying down a valuable proceded in regard to European territorial questions.

If by next week a formula has been found for the League, and if the colonial question can be settled in principle together with the problem of reparation by Germany, there will be good ground for the expectation that the committees upon which the work will more and more devolve will able to make speedy progress in preparing the ground for the advent of German delegates, and for the return of President Wilson to Europe some time in the spring.

It is to be hoped that last week's outburst by the small countries over the way in which the League was railroaded into the program without their being consulted, and the present controversy with some of the British Dominions, and to a certain extent with Japan, over the former German overseas possessions, will have had its effect, and that henceforth a real effort will be made so that none of their colleagues are left undemocratically in the cold.

If that is done, there is no real reason why, with a League of Nations as the key piece, the peace puzzle should not in the next few weeks fall into place more quickly than the volume of criticism against the management of the Conference to which Paris has been treated would allow all to hope.

It is true that the public in looking at the concrete results, is not yet and is not likely to be, satisfied with what it finds. It may soon realize that within a short space of time, all the preparatory work begun will bear fruit, and instead of having each day an item of news, it will find a whole mass of important resolutions presented for its digestum in one morning.

The discussion on the German to be continue some colonies is likely to continue some

one morning.

The discussion on the German colonies is likely to continue some little time. It is known that Mr. Wilson's attitude has made an impression upon the British delegation, and his arguments have been accorded by the French.

and his arguments have been accepted by the French.

The French are just as much concerned over the future of their great colonial empire in Africa as are the British, but there does not exist the same relationship between their colonies, which are more in the nature of crown colonies, and the Mother Country as exist between the British Imperial Government and the Dominions

Deminions
The attitude of the British Imperial
Government seems to have been one
of ready acquiescence to the application of a mandatory system for the
British Crown colonies, and a keen
examination of such a method when

Copyright by Montreal Stan the Dominion instruction to the Dominion.

PARIS Feb 1. — The more the The Dominions naturally have

The Dominions naturally have n the Dominions naturally have we sentiment of "Amour propre" on these questions. They are right in regarding themselves as somewhat isolated outpost of the Empire, have

solated outpost of the Empire, having special dangers to guird against and special problems to consider.

It cannot be said the tendency of the British (Va) Cabinet to agree to a mandatory system, if the proper formula of a mandate can be discussed, has the whole hearted approval of the Empire's delegates, but it is never the less felt that there is exaggerated talk about the British exaggerated talk about the British Empire being in danger.

The difficult problems of the Con-ference must be envisaged on two sides, that of the problems in them-sides, and that of their relation to the general settlement.

The assignment of particular cola matter of fact, more important even

he precise term of the trust.

There is a large field for the permanent central authority, without there being any real interference with the details of its general administration, and with the control established by the trustees upon whom the mandate is conferred.

### AFFECTS FREEDOM OF SEAS.

It is a world's settlement the Peace Conference is asked to decide, and the fate of the German colonies is of the fate of the German colonies is of the greatest importance, since by its settlement it will lay down a prin-ciple which will find; application on a much broader scale, not only in deal-ing with territorial difficulties in Euof the seas, which the Dominion Governments are no less interested than is the British Imperial Government.

The mere fact of Great Britain and her Dominion becoming the mendate

her Dominions becoming the mandatorles of a League of Nations and assuming the responsibilities of administering further great territories must give additional weight to the Imperial and Dominion voices in the sea set-

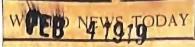
and Dominion voices in the sea settlement.

It is felt by many here that the
irritation and the annoyance which
are undoubtedly reported from the
Dominions might have been avoided
had it been possible to open the poke
of the League of Nations and allow
them to see what sort of a pig it is
the world is called upon to buy, for if
ever there was a question which
ought to be discussed in the full
light of publicity it is that of the
League of Nations.

London Timos-Public Ledger Wires less. Copyright by wientreal Star. WELLINGTON, New Zealand, WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 1.—The Dominion says it is impossible for the Empire honestly to ask Japan to abandon claim to the German Islands north of the equator while persisting in its own claims south.

The Dominions, it says, must accept Great Britain's broad views, and will only embarrass her purposelessly if they unduly press their individual

if they unduly press their individual



THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

HE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the BritIsh Foreign Secretary, is busly engaged on co-ordinating the various
proposals for the delimitation of
territorial frontiers so that national
boundaries may be fixed and an
early peace signed the other matters of dispute being left to settlement by the Society of Nations.
The Great Powers have warned
the Poles and the Czecho-Slovaks
to stop quarreiling over the duchy
of Toschen and Sliesia pointing out
that the settlement of these boundarios must be left to the conferonce.

ence.

Leon Bourgeols has made known the outline of the French plan for a League of Nations which he is fathering. Under this scheme no nation will be allowed to sell arms or munitions now in its possession to another nation, the manufacture of war munitions by private firms will coase and the League will fix the size of the naval and military forces which each nation may keep up.

forces which each mass.

Up.

Greece announces that she seeks possosion of Cyprus from Great Britain and the Dodecanese Islands from Italy.

The Great Powers are unanimous in desiring that the United States shall be the "mandatory" for Armenia and other provinces in Turkey.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED KING-

The situation in Glasgow Is vast-In a situation in Glasgow is vastly improved and hundreds of strikers are returning to the work in the shipyards. The transportation strike in London is worse. The unrest has spread to South Wales collieries. In Belfast the situation is about the same.

### THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

HE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

The international conference has begun its sessions at Berne. Arthur Henderson, a former Cabinet Minister in Great Britain, opened the proceedings. Hjalmar Branting, of Sweden, was elected President. The business is conducted in English, French and German. The only national Socialist groups of Importance that have refused to send delegates are Belgian and Swiss.

M. Thomas, the leading French Socialist, asked that the conference take up as their first business the fixing of the responsibility for the war.

war. No German Socialist leader is present and no German has been named on any committee.

USSIA.

The successes gained by the Bolshevists in the Ukraine are being continued. They have captured Kharkov, where they are making their headquarters, and Pottava, and control the whole of the southern portion of the province.

At Kharkov a pronounced progerman, who was one of the signatories of the Brest treaty has

### JELLICOE HERE IN FALL

### To Remain in Canada From October to January

Canadian Associated Press

London, February 4.—It is learned that Admiral Jellicoe, in the course of his naval mission to the Dominions, will reach Canada in the latter part of October, remaining there until January. Admiral Jellicoe, will leave England, February. licoe will leave England, February 20, for India, where he will remain one month. Then he will spend one month. Then he will spend four months in Australia and New Zealand, afterwards visiting Fiji, Samoa, Honolulu and San Francisco. From Canada he will go to South Africa.

Report Says This Agreement Was Arrived at in Principles Before French Chamber-Society Recent Conference—Wilson Outlines League Taking Definite Form

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The much-discussed question whether the British Dominions shall have separate representation as national units in a society of nations is understood to have been settled favorably as far as Great Britain is concerned.

Numerous conferences have been held between representative of the Dominions and the British Government, and it is said a com plete agreement has been reached that the self-governing Domin ions are entitled to places in the society as entities having the sam status as any other nation.

representatives of the Dominions anticipate no objections there The final decision rests with the Peace Conference, but th nasmuch as Great Britain is supporting them. PARIS, Feb. 3.—Premier Venizelos, of Greece, was befor he Supreme Council of the Peace Conference at its session th morning, and made a statement on the claims of Greece. The ar pearance of the Greek Premier before the council was announce Premier Venizelos will continue his presentation of the ces in the official statement given out after the session.

of Greece at tomorrow morning's session of the council, it wa The Czecho-Slovak delegates will again usant delegates will again a contract to the contract t

row's session, it was also announce







diagruntled.

matter which concerns them deeply

may be specially guarded against.

problintion of forced labor, problibi- ference, and e-11-denying ordinace tion of military service for natives, accepted all around, Thus, the conditions which the Japanese secret transvivedening con-PROTECTIVE LAWS FOR "WARDS" League is expected to impose would tain islands in us 8 of the include the absolute prohibition of tion is now as a contract. the importation or sale of alcohol, tles be put on

also like to impose a veto on fortifi- will be anything of an asset to what cations and the establishment of ever nation secures them. What must Seeing that during the last thirty equal opportunity for all nations in years her African colonies cost Genmany a bundred million eterling, nobe secured is freedom from a renewal Chest кирровея A section of the Conference would body protection of native rights, and in trade-in other words, the open door.

WINDERMERE One of the greatest difficulties in of the German menace.

# ADVOCATES CLEAR TRANSFER TO DOMINIONS

Special Star Wireless. Copyright by ernment. It seems to us there are public Ledger Company. Certain portions of the world's sur-IONDON. Feb. 1.—Some of the face which have fallen apart from newspapers in London have printed the continents to which they naturals somewhat extreme comment on the 15 belong. Southwest Africa and the moment, and there is a sharp clisa question of the German colonies, Rotions are untrue and mischerous.
Nevertheless, the topic is the sale subject of the conversation for the agreement. Australia being evidently

understand, but it seems the exact thing more than consideration in meaning of the word mandate. what will happen should immigrainevitable, one of the most powerful members of the League of Nations. The Dominions appear doubtful of tion after the population of any ler-

this, mandatory system to under a. This is an experiment in Gov. certain." "We cannot see any advantage of riding

duestion of the Definition of the British Empire, is impectfulled. "By all the laws of race, geography of the British Empire, is impectfulled, and convenience, it is far better to thereby ellecting an authoritative and convenience, it is far better to statement that such extreme declara- hand them over frankly to the Dostone are united and mischlevous. and New Zealand than to constitute them, beneficiaries under release "The sacrifices the Daminions rave made in the common cause have been The root of the trouble is hard to immerse and entitle them to some (mistees,

as regions better fitted for its adoptheir feeling is in ritory assigned to their trusteeship, is much mare to be said for the in-or when Germany has become, as is troduction of the mandatory system East Africa hut whereever it is tried it will tion, but whereever it is thed it will require careful definition and even For other parts of the world. We suggest. Palestine. Mesopotania and even general very st suggests this matter of emigration The Times correspondent in Paris

to inder altrust which is vague or unfrust needs that.

TREATY

# Sringing Soldiers To Montreal

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	٠			-	,
	Ship	Baltilo	Tunkslan	Carmania	

The special trains from the Grampian are now cleared. There are 7 cadets on the Baltle.

### MAY BAR SUBMARINE AS WARSHIP

MAY BAR SUBMARINE AS WARSHIP

London, Feb. 3.—The abolition of submarines as warships may be decided upon by the League of Nations committee during the coming week, according to the Paris correspondent of the Mail. It is said that this was one of several understandings which were mached during the conterence on Friday between Geniral Smuts, Lord Robert Ceell, President Wilson and Col. Horiso, and will be probably proposed among the first that seek during which at its everal of the national delegations have found itnecessary to send for assistance. The Japanese delegations have found itnecessary to send for assistance. The Japanese delegations have found itnecessary to send for assistance. The Japanese delegation has felegraphed to Minister Horina, and Minister Adachi to come to Paris at once from Barne. They are expected to arrive tomorrow.

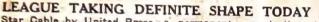
The Italian delegation has called for additional expert assistance to hard by some that the submarine had the overwhelming sentiment was that the overwhelming sentiment was that the O-boat must be abolished outright.

"After scrapping the submarine," the correspondent says, "it is understood that recommendation will be made that the economic weapon take

Surright.

"After scrapping the submarine." it is understood that recommendation will be made that the economic weapon take the place of all other weapons in future wars. Respecting disarmament, the League will endeavor to work out

ference committee on international labor legislation. The Baron has been instrumental in formulating many of the recent Italian measures under this



Special Star Cable by United Press. PARIS, Feb. 3.-President Wilson today began his drive for consum-

mation of the League of Nations program before the end of the week.

After his address on the subject of the League before the Chamber of the League before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, Mr. Wilson is to confer with the special committee which is working on details of the leagues outline. In this meeting, to be held at the Hotel Crillon, work is to be taken up on the denite constitution of the league, upon the back several tentetive agreements. several tentative agreements

The President is working in the osest unanimity with Lord Cecil id General Smuts on the draft for e constitution, which provides for

a permanent organization, to meet regularly and to have machinery for arbitration and economic punishments. Complete agreement on the framework is generally anticipated before Lloyd George leaves for London at the end of the week.

Mr. Wilson's speech before the Chamber of Deputies marks the first time in more than 70 years that foreign personage has spoken from the tribune in that hall. The last occasion was when the Duches D'Orleans appeared during the rovo lution of February 1848, and proclaimed a regency for her son.

Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, was elected to greet the President in the Presence of President Polncare, Premier Clemenceal and other celebrities.

### GEORGIA DECLINES ALLIED INVITATION

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Government of orgia, in Trans-Cancasia, has reonded to the invitation sent out zy reless from the Peace Conference the Russian factions to attend the oposed Prince's Islands conference.

The response is a declination to altend, on the ground that Georgia like Finland, already had achieved her independence and was no longer al portion of Russia, so that she was not interested in the subject.

### NORWEGIAN PRINCIPLES FOR LEAGUE

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Beb. 3,e council of the Norweglan Society a League of Nations whose presiint is Dr. Fridtjof! Nansen, the Arcexplorer, has drawn up the gen-al principles of a League of Nations a which it has attempted to express the public opinion of Norway. Fol-pring are the most important

ints: The ultimate goal if the League ation of institutions suited Intain international co-operation,

"All civilized nations have a right hecome members of the league, he to participate in the foundation ad distributions leading to the rundation." jundation.

"All international conflicts must e solved by mediation, joint arbi-

tration or judgment.

"National conscription must be abolished. The disarmament of all abolished. nations must take place subject to

nations must take place of the league, "Every member of the league must give all other members equal rights of commerce and establish by law of maximum working hours for the protection of the working classes. "Special courts must be formed for litigation, and for conflicts concerning interests of a graver nature.

ture. "A world congress shall meet per-

iodically with representatives from all nations of the league in proportion to the number of inhabitants and the nations international importance. No nation must be represented by more than one-twelfth of the total number of representatives."



VICTORIOUS ITALY

-Punch (London



A DANGEROUS DERELICT.

-Harding in the Brooklyn Ec

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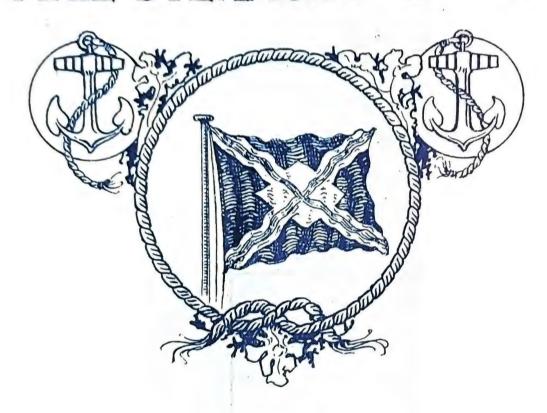
reported

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their

at Bremen overnment Troops —Spartacans and Govern ment troops are fighting of the outskirts of Bremen, ac cording to despatches re Cable Special Star Cabl.
United Press.
COPENHAGEN, F partacans and today. Government Fighting here ceived

## THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP C? LTD



PROGRAMME

are concerned. There is the landed itself well paid during the war and is

interest, which has seen

not ]

likely to allow itself to be left in the cold on the arrival of There is the great drink interest, which also has profited

beyond its wildest expectations under war-

not now being neglected.

OU

conditions, and will count surely

and

enormously

There is the influence of what is called Society and of the great Services, stronger now than in all their history and Tory to the backbone. With all of these will Mr. George have to reckon: with these also will the Liberals in his train, already, perhaps,

Services,

and tariffs and the

warning observation on the forces behind him as follows:

LLOYD GEORGE'S "EMBARRASSING" VICTORY-Too fome of the Britone thing, his supporters to the Peace Conference at How far his Conservative supporters will follow him is a problem. a "coalition" ticket, which may As the London Daily Chronicle puts it, his majority is "unwieldy and would be likely to cohere in the House of Commons, Yet this Liberal daily reminds the members of the majority not on you, the eyes of the country will be." Full confidence is exprest in Mr. Lloyd in Parliament, are largely of the aristocratic Unionist as wishing of the polls as published in the press give the opposition." policies, both at home and abroad, much victory has its dangers in polities, and warning Mr. Lloyd George of Was reported an opposition's eyes are For better were it faced by a stronger no less than 262 votes he Bolsheviki to send delegates' at the polls. radical that he Then, too, he was elected on some day cease to conlesco. eweeping triumph while he is so liberal 1 a majority of that "oven if results

WASHINGTON'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

LTHO it was barely mentioned in news dispatches of the day, an event took place in the famous old British Foreign Office, No. 10 Downing Street, on the occasion of President Wilson's recent visit to England, that may well be as significant as the international politics that were burdening the cables at the time. After the luncheon given by the British Prime Minister to the American President, a fulllength portrait of Gen. George Washington, first President of the United States, was unveiled, to hang beside a portrait of Burke, one of the English statesmen who sided with the Colonists in the Revolution. The picture was presented to the British Government by Lord and Lady Albemarle, to commemorate the entry of the United States into the war. Says the London Times.

The unveiling was quite an informal There was no speech-making, but Lord Albemarle informed President Wilson in conversation that he considered it most appropriate that the picture should hang n the walls of the historic building where 42 years ago the Treaty of Independence was probably signed. He added that the portrait was a copy of one of three painted in 1779, by Peale, of Philadelphia. The original was hung in the Council Champer of Philadelphia, but was burned many years ago. Another was hung in the Senate Chamber, at Washington, while the third (of which this was a copy) was sent in 1780 by the packet Mercury as a gift to the Stadholder of Holland. It was sent in charge of the Hon. Henry Laurens, ex-President of Congress, but the Mercury was captured at sea by Lord Albemarle's kinsman, Capt. George Keppel, R. N. on of General George Lord Albemarle,

The Chronicle points out that it would "go ill with any party or section who stood between him and his execution of the people's the bottom fact of this House of Commons and this Government "There is the force of property—a very great force where questions of taxation are likely to be among the most important. There is the force and organization of capital—a very great force does not doubt that the Premier will do his hest, is that they are a Tory House and Government. also where the statutory conditions of labor protection of industries are concerned. The George's dependability to abide by his mandate," blink Captain Keppel was sent to England to convey Mr. Laurens with his party and belongings to Falmouth. The luggage included the portrait of Washington, and this had been preserved by the Keppel family. Lord Albemarle added that General William, Lord Albemarle, the grandfather of Captain Keppel, while titular Governor of Virginia, in 1753, had association with George Washington, who, as a young man of twenty-one, was sent by him on a journey many hundreds of miles through the backwoods to carry dispatches to Sanpierre, the French Commander, expostulating against the building by the French of forts on British territory.

On the other hand, the Liberal Manchester Guardian grave difficulties in Mr. Lloyd George's future

promises, and

eampaign

Lord Albemarle; handed to President Wilson a document, containing a brief history of the original of the portrait which he had just unveiled, and the record ended with the following quotation from Kipling:

Also we will make promise, so long as the Blood

endures,
I shall know that your good is mine, ye shall feel
that my strength is yours. In the day of Armageddon, in the last great light

Our House shall stand together, and its pillars shall not fall.

The Prime Minister said it was appropriate that the portrait should hang in the same apartment with that of Burke (who was entirely opposed to the war), and that of Fox, two of Washington's great

English contemporaries. President Wilson, in speaking of the picture, told of another portrait of Washington, which was hung at Mount Vernon. It was reputed to be a very good likeness, but the painter had failed, as he himself admitted, to eatch his subject in the mood which he desired. There was a lack of fire and animation, and the painter was quite unable to obtain the exact expression which he required until a chance occurrence gave him what he wanted. of horses was brought to General thington for inspection, and he was in. ...d

to buy them, but when the price named it was so astounding that he blazed up into a fury of indignation, and the painter, who was present, saw the very expression of "fire" for which he had vainly sought.

public life. It is the force of organized labor. . . There is a second and somewhat incalculable force, the force of the return-

rather ruefully surveying the situation, emorging with vastly increased energy an public life. It is the force of organized

These represent tendencies and ideas far removed.

from those of the men who, taking the

May shortly prove, I

ing soldiery.

at a disadvantage and on a vote of less than half of the real seized on uncontrolled power. It is a devention

energy and momentum into our

There i

Mr. Wilson was curious to know why the General in the portrait was wearing a blue ribbon across his breast, and Lord Albemarle said that it was a badge of rank which was adopted because the Commanderin-Chief had not always been saluted by the sentries as he should have been. Mr. Wilson said there was a very recent example of this kind of thing in France. An American General noticed that no sort of deference was paid to his rank, and asked a sentry why this omission was made. The man replied coolly, "Oh, we don't take any special notice because we know you fellows," at which the President laughed heartily.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the presentation of a copy of a picture seized at sea was interesting at a time when the question of the right to seize private property at sea in war-time was under discussion.

MUST SALUTE BRITISH

erman Officer Who Refuses is Marched Along

4.—(British in the two February ireless Service.) — In the two onths that the British have occued Cologne, there have been 3,000 rrests of German citizens on one harge or another, according to a espatch to the Dally News. One I the common charges is for steal-

The British have had little diffiulty in enforcing the rule that Gernulty in enforcing the rule that Ger-nan officers and officials in uniform ihall salute British officers or Bri-ish troops on the march. One of the means found for enforcing this rule is to compel an offending official to march along at the head of the company until the soldiers decide he has had enough punishment. With H.R.H. Prince Arthur With H.R.H. Prince Arthur

ment and Divisional And Brigadier Generals er, that com question c action. Thi inclal minis almost as emand for population ly divided

nent measure le Hon. W. G. of consolidatmpanies' Act, laws affecting Ir. Francoeur, lo, in fact, has rovinces.

tt year or two-ing a Ministe stated authorcome in this

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ably sits this

elovitch, bro-rmer Russian d in Parls, as ormer Grand political pur-

wn the truth an interview ason to save lies must be-If you do not

Lindsay, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Macdonnell, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lt..Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E. Buretall, Brig.-Gen. G. A. Far. ograph are, left to right, as follows:-

and, A. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. E. B. Anderson, Brig.-Gen. R. P. Clark, Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odlum, Brig.-Gen. J. H. Mo Brien, Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark, Brig.-Gen. D. C. Dra. Barg.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, Lieut.-Col. M. O. Festing.
Sp. Stewart, Brig.-Gen. W. O. H. Dodds, Brig.-Gen. Bell, Brig.-Gen. A. E. Ross, Brig.-Gen. T. C. Tremblay, Brig.-Gen. A. McNaughton, Lieut.-Col. C. Bent, Col. Hertz. U.S. Stewart, A.D.C. to Prince Arthur of Connaught; Captain W. J. Shaughnessy, A.D.C. to Sir Arthur Gurrie, Lieut. Gordon, A.D.C.

then he to go on with the settlement of the other quertions remaining to be solved under the rules of the society of nations.

Even if the effort to secure final action on the society of hatlons by the Peace Conference before President WPson's departure should fall, it is considered by active sponsors for the plan that the ultimate success of the undertaking has in reality already been assured through the adoption emnly binds the delegation to the creation of such an organization, with by the full Conference at its second session of the declaration which solthe primary object of averting further warture. They consider that dolay in perfecting the form of covenant would in no who jacopardiae its final adoption.

# TO INCLUDE ONLY VITAL MATTERS

For the present the main effort of quire immediate consideration if the promoters is to keep out all seems kenerally agraed. These are matter from the plan which is not the damages caused by the war, the absolutely vital. Thus, it may prove responsibility for the war, the reguject—a framework of fundamental, des presented by present state of the disclosed, chaos in the transverse state of the disclosed, chaos in the transverse state of the state o that one result will be that little lation of the une of international this can be hung almost everything essential to the development of the plan whereby it is hoped to assure the peace of the world for generations to come.

fare, the creation of buffer states, or even the delimitation of national boundaries with reference to their decensive possibilities. The idea is which there would be no necessity to consider the question of defence missions to work after the final ac such subjects as the Freedom of the it is held in some quarters that there against a neighbor whose good bemay be no need to treat specifically seas, the use of submarines in warwas assured. haviour

Some subjects, however, do re- | ecution of their decrees.

PRINCIPLES FOR NATIONS SOCIETY PROPOSED

sion on education. Other recompand in the central mandations were of a military nates. One of these would bind the their manufacture so as to permit sales of arms and munitions now members of the society of nations in manufacture may be ultimated by their military establishments. the establishment by the society of revolt against it.
It adds that the associated State
adon on education. Other, recom- should impose upon the Centra

and treatment of the labor question by international accord,

quire a long time to settle, notably the definitation of the actual dam-With such an agreement on gen- age inflicted by the enemy, although ment of this question might be facilitated by the adoption of an es-timate of the gross sum, based or the preliminary examinations which already have been made by army Some of these problems would re-

journment of the Peace Conference with full powers to enforce the ex By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Leon Bourgeois, hibit the trade and manufacture the French proponent of a league of all arms and munitions of war benations, transmitted today to the private establishments. It was als society of nations commission re-recommended that the society of nations as to principles thous shall fix the number of men which had been submitted to him by be enrolled in the military and naw the inter-allied association for the forces of each member, havin promotion of a league of nations. One of the recommendations urged from States outside the league, or i

Britain, France, America and Italy Each to Have Two Representatives—Allies Plan to Conclude Peace Treaty Without Delay

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Greece's territorial and political claims will be referred to a special committee representing Great Britain, France, America and Italy, it was officially announced today.

TODAY'S OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

The official statement on the proceedings of the Supreme Council today

of Foreign Affairs of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy "The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Ministers and Japan, met this morning at the Qual d'Orsay from eleven to one o'clock M. Venizelos made a statem nt regarding Greek territorial interests in Ash Minor. The following resolution was approved

mendations for a just settlement. The committee is suthorized to censuit for examination in the first instance to an expert committee composed of two representatives each of the British Empire, France, the United States of questions for decision within the narrowest possible limit and make recom-"It is agreed that the question raised in the statement by M. Verianion on the Greek territorial interests in the peace settlement shall be referred America and Italy. It shall be the duty of this committee to reduce the with the representatives of the people concerned.

"The next meeting will take place totactrow, Wednesday, Feb. E. at three p.m., when the Czecho-Slovak delegate; will be heard"

# DRAFT PEACE TERMS AT ONCE

0

By the Associated Press.

should be speedily perfected, now that the principle of the society of rations and many of the details of its construction have been agreed upon. Arthur PARIS, Feb. 4.-There is a growing feeling here that the trenty of peace Pinon J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, is engaged upon a proposition to fix the territorial boundaries of the defeated nations at once and promptly conclude means with the enemy as so constituted

So far as one can make out, kings at the outset were persons who were able to make strong impressions upon their subjects; such impressions, in the main, being physical. Then, as usual, all sorts of things, good, bad, and indifferent, attached themselves to the king-idea till at last, in 1914, a king was a weird conglomeration of crowns, scepters, "chop-offhis-head," "keep-off-the-grass," kotows. mustaches, and cross-eyed mentality. Now the survival of the fittest brings forward another idea. A king must be, primarily, a man. The man-king idea is emphasized by a writer in The Church Family Newspaper (London, England), in an article from which we quote:

"Good old George!" This may not at first blush appear to be a very respectful way of hailing one's sovereign, but it is the shout that rang out in Hyde Park when his Majesty reviewed the Legion that marches under the Silver Badge. Among Englishmen the adjective "old" when applied to a man indicates not age, but affection. That he is loved. It was in this sense that it was applied to the King in Hyde Park, and none knew better than our sovereign how to take it. It told him, indeed, the depth and homely affection in which he is held. And it is betraying no royal confidence to say that it went straight to his heart.

To parody a famous line, "All the world loves a worker." And how King George has worked for the nation these past four years and three months! During that period he has been a stranger to holidays. It is doubtful if he has had more than ten consecutive days in his beloved Norfolk home, if as much.

The barest recital of a fraction of what he has accomplished, accompanied often by her Majesty, makes one marvel at the endurance and high sense of duty which could accomplish this and much more. His Majesty has carried out well over 200 inspections, reviewing in doing so over 2,000,000 troops; no division has left these shores for any of our seven frontsfor we were fighting on seven fronts at one time-without either being inspected by the King, or, if circumstances rendered that impossible, hearing a farewell message from him; he has visited with his sympathetic smile and kindly word the wounded in more than 300 hospitals; he has gone through 150 munition-factories, charming all, men, women, and girls, with his bonhomie, and has presented with his own hand more than 12,000 decorations won on the field of battle. Four separate visits have been paid to the Grand Fleet-the last of which was on the eve of the surrender of the German Navy. On shore naval bases and depots have been visited thirteen times.

There has not been an air-raid on a London district but his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, has not driven to the devastated district to express his sympathy with the sufferen

The King is probably one of the busiest men in the Empire, his work being in

road porters is so freely exprest, so -ling off to shinds olding off TAH M

OF HIS PASSENCERS

WHAT A PULLAND PORTER THINKS secretaries are necessary. For there are many state matters which the King and the King alone can pass. Half-past nine in the morning sees his Majesty at work, and he would be a rash man who names the hour when all was done. For there is one thing which the ruler of this vast Empire insists on-no work that can otherwise be dealt with must be left over to the next day. He is what the Americans call "a clean-desk man."

Traveling brings no relief from state Wherever his Majesty may be two King's messengers daily arrive and depart loaded with dispatches. If the King be making his headquarters in a railway-train, no sooner is a halt made for the night—his Majesty often sleeps in the train—than the staff of skilled telegraph and telephone operators who always accompany the royal special set up their respective instruments and make the necessary connections. An American millionaire could not beat this for attention to business. But conceive, if you can, the excessive strain of it all; notably after a heavy day of, I had almost written "sightseeing," receiving the addresses, giving suitable replies, and inspecting munition-factories or some other of the hundred and one adjuncts of modern war. And here let me say that no monarch who has occupied the throne has mixed so intimately with, or has been seen so much by, the working classes than has King George. The ways of the Navy make for democracy.

The writer then proceeds to tell of the domestic side of his life, showing how every regulation issued by the Food or Coal Controller was obeyed to the very letter in his household, fireplaces being reduced in size, lighting cut down, and heavy reductions made in all laundry accounts. No stored-up food was ever found at Buckingham or Windsor such as Potsdam revealed. Flower-bods grew vegetables for the nation; in short, he and his family did their best to share the people's cares and sacrifices. Curiously enough, the King has been dubbed "Farmer George," a name sometimes applied to George III., a man of a very different stamp and breed.

We here collected our old tins, wastepaper, nuts, etc., so did the King's folks over there. The fact that George V. and his family were so closely in touch with the workers, all during the war, is a moving factor in the affection and loyalty now shown to him. The article concludes by calling attention to the foundation of it all:

Cf his Majesty's fidelity to the Church readers of The Church Family Newspaper do not require to be assured. The Empire boasts no more regular attendants than the King and Queen and the members of the royal family.

It is not possible in the space at disposa

to give more than the scantiest outline of the life of the King and the manner of man he is. His interests and his activities are too many for adequate justice in a short article. surely be said of him that he has come But it may through the fiery test of war with a reputation enhanced a hundredfold. Well may the thousands who now gather daily outside Buckingham Palace shout with a great shout when they see his Majesty on the balcony, "The King, God Save

### WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The preamble and the first two clauses of the Peace Treaty have been agreed upon and progress made with other terms.

with other terms.

Two main plans of the League of Nations are under discussion as the collated results of the best features of the British, French, American and Italian plans. One provides for the establishment of a legislative branch, at which great and small nations shall be equally represented as single units, and the other of an Executive Committee composed of two representatives from each of the five great Powers and nine chosen from the other signatory nations.

CENTRAL POWERS.

ENTRAL POWERS.

Rioting, due mainly to food shortage, has taken place at Linz, the capital of Upper Austria.

Preparations are completed for the first session of the newly elected German National Assembly tomorrow. Rumors of expected riots persist. A considerable body of troops will be on hand to enforce order. A coalition government of Majority Socialists, Clericals and Democrats seems likely. cialists, Cle seems likely.

THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

HE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

Discussions on the responsibility for the Great War occupied the attention of the international Socialist conference at Berne yesterday. Prominent German Socialists, including Kurt Eisner, Carl Kautzky and Herr Mueller, addressed the conference, while the notorious Pieter Troeistra, of Holland, and Friedrich Adler, of Vienna, also spoke.

JNITED KINGDOM.

The strike situation still remains serious. In London underground transportation is completely tied up, and rumors that the disaffection is spreading increase.

spreading Increase.

The Government Is likely to Intervene shortly. Lord Pirrie, one of the world's greatest shipbuilders, is doing what he can to settle differences in Belfast, where the situation is slightly improved. In Glasgow more men are returning to work. more men are returning to work, RUSSIA.

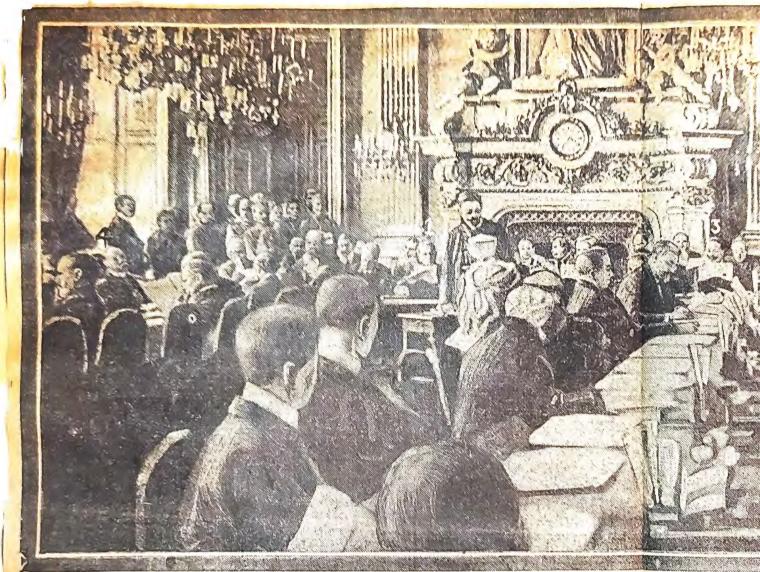
The Tenth German army, which is managed under Soviet discipline, is co-operating with the Bolshevists in Grodno and Kovno in opposing the loyal Russians.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour has announced that military intervention by the Powers in Russia is not to be thought of, adding that the Government is doing everything in its power to improve the internal condition of that country.

### Estimate Damage Done to Belgium

Brussels, February 4.-(Havas). - An American commission charged with the duty of estimating the war damage in Belgium is expected to arrive here shortly

### OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE



Here is the world's greatest assembly of great men at its first meeting in the famous Clock Room of the French No. 1 is President Wilson, 2 is Balfour, 3 Bonar Law, and 4 Clemenceau, who later moved his seat to the he

### ALLIES TO IMPOSE FULL WILL NOW ON ARROGANT GERMANY

PARIS, Feb. 6 (Havas).—The Supreme War Council will meet at Versailles on Friday to take measures to im-Matin, because of the unwillingness of Germany to carry out the armistice terms except under certain conditions.

There has been a change in the attitude of Germany, according to the newspaper, and it is being manifested by arragance toward the Entente.

### WILL FIGHT BOLSHEVIKI

### Ukrainians Ask Entente to Call Off Poles

Basle, Switzerland, February Basle, Switzerland, February 6.— (Havas.)—The Ukrainian Government has requested the Entente powers to invite the Poles to cease their at-tacks against the Ukrainians, in or-der that the Ukrainians may concen-trate their forces against the Bolshe-viki.

### Embargo Amended

Washington D.C., February 6.—
The British Government has amended its recently promulgated imports embargo order, effective March 1, to bermit the importation of tanned goat and sheepskins and dressed sheep and lamb skins under general license until July 1. This information was received today by the War Trade Board. Trade Board,

is six

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### ACE CONFERENCE IN ITS FIRST SESSION IN PARIS



seems to be no room for any misunderstanding, much less a charge breach of faith. I am sure no useful purpose would be served my seeing you in regard to it." of

"If you have anything new to bring forward, I suggest that you communicate with the president of the Board of Trade, who is acting in this metter for the Government." Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the sudden and irr manner in which the strike began had caused the greatest

irregular

employed by the Government, a municipality or a company which has assumed the duty of supplying electricity, to break his 5.-In order to prevent a strike of power house employes, an order-in-council was issued today under the Defence of the Realm Act, making it a summary offence for any contract of service or otherwise or to strike. The penalty months imprisonment or a fine of £500, or both. It made an offence to persuade men to break such contracts. venience and distress to the whole community. LONDON, Feb.

witz of Reed court believed Max of Reenberg of this city, and the latter's replace his thirteen \$100 bills in a leave them overnight the morning present the morning

saw gires and salare spreading throughout Great Britain and Ireound in officials fail to gain control of the situation.
The United Press was authorized to make the following state.

"The Government regards the labor situation as a fight between regular labor union leaders and rebels. If the regular leaders are unable to gain control, the Government will then intervane for the protectio nof society."

HOPE IN GLASGOW AND BELFAST

Indicated in London. All the tubes and because the Electrical Power Enunderground lines, with the exception of the metropolitan which how. Reep the stations in operation has promised to the city, are still tied up. The hotels tive stations in operation, while place a few of their solvants, while able to restaurants, while able to re-pable of the big companies can were affective. were offering only meagre imitations

Thousands of people again, had to fortunately through slush an inch fortunately through slush an inch fowed by rain during the night. To slush all of snow today. Some the situation for the sit too class, and the scenes were laid in places with which he was very famtoo class, namely, New York, San Franclass, Shanghai and Honolulu, he requested the chance to play the part.
In his work in "The Man Who
and Tono and modification of the solution of the soluti Brady's productions. After a pause young Dyrenforth was told that the leading role in "The Man Who Came Back" was open. Asking for the Back," was approached by a slim, boylsh-looking fellow who asked if there was any opening in any of Mr. Who Came

the boy's delight for travel.

Last summer Wm. A. Br
producer of "The Man W! by much hard work, eased a bit by young Dyrenforth asked for a re-lease, and proceeded home via the Red Sea and Mediterranean routes chosen profession was accompanied playing small parts in a travelling after a while, and learned he was repertoire company. His rise in unknown. His folks heard from him ing disposition, Dyrenforth, having acquired the rov Soon after arriving home Jimmi departed for part A Brady, the

pate to love." Feb. 5,-"It's never too THE OLD STUFF.

he, too, had fallen for Freed's scheme, berg told Judge Haas yesterday that ty-six pieces of blank paper. stead he found a neat stack of twen-\$100 bank notes, the miracle being accomplished by their "invention." Inwhen they told him that if he would place his thirteen \$100 bills in a "machine" of their contrivance and leave them overnight the morning losing thereby light would reveal thirteen additional Greenberg of this city, and the latter's friend John Freed "of New York," CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Samuel Kray-Freed has fled. Green-

YOU CAN'T BEAT IT!

bees on the floor. over there were more than 100 dead lasted for two hours. Mr. Nutter was

men's Association Received Flat Turn Down Secretary of Locomotive Engineers' and Fire-From Bonar Law-Government to Act if Unions Fail to Get Control

By Associated Press.

asking permission to put the case of the men in the tube strike before the Cabinet and threatening, if refused, to extend the strike . LONDON, Feb. 5.-In replying to a letter from J. Bromley, secretary of the Association of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, over the country, Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons, wrote:

"I have before me the agreement of January 30, which was signed, among others, by yourself, and in which it is laid down in explicit terms that conditions as to an eight-hour day as agreed to seems to be no room for any misunderstanding, much less a charge of breach of faith. I am sure no useful purpose would be served by the Cabinet had been accepted. In these circumstances, there by my seeing you in regard to it,"

"If you have anything new to bring forward, I suggest that you communicate with the president of the Board of Trade, who is acting in this matter for the Government."

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the sudden and irregular manner in which the strike began had caused the greatest inconvenience and distress to the whole community.

months imprisonment or a fine of £500, or both. It is also nouse employes, an order-in-council was issued today under the Defence of the Realm Act, making it a summary offence for any employed by the Government, a municipality or a company which has assumed the duty of supplying electricity, to break his contract of service or otherwise or to strike. The penalty is six LONDON, Feb. 5.—In order to prevent a strike of power made an offence to persuade men to break such contracts.

Glasgow and North-East Coast Urged to Return to Work — Many Doing So — Stronger Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades in Belfast, Hopes of Settlement

LONDON, Feb. 6.—At a meeting of the Electrical Workers of electricians outside of the power houses according to one of the Union this afternoon, it was decided to withdraw tonight all labor d normally until Saturday at midght in order, it was said, to give Shifts inside the power houses, however, will be workhe Government the opportunity of reconsidering the situation. lelegates.

roller of Merchant Shipbuilding, to bring about a settlement of the trike here has so far failed. The conference between him and BELFAST, Feb. 6.-The attempt of Lord Pirrie, the Conhe local strike committee today broke up without an agreement being reached.

It is understood that the strikers would not consent to the re-

No trains are in operation between Exmouth, Exeter and Athese and other towns have received no mail or an hone for an his afternoon throughout Southwestern England. From Swanage, Pensation assets" millions. milliong com-Royalty Often Wed Out of the

MONTREAL'S BURDENSOME

Currie General Sir Arthur On the left is the 22nd Battalion with their colors crossing at Bonn, ORDERED FOUR MINUTE GGGS

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Figures have been compiled at City Hall which aim at showing 

LONDON. Feb. 6.—The strike of railwaymen was spreading Dorsetshire, came the message: "No trains are running. storation of the public services pending a settlement.

### NATION-WIDE RAIL WAY STRIKE IS THREATENED: AGREEMENT REPUDIA

National Union of Railway Men Decides to Go on With Strike-Electrical Workers Say Government Threats Will Not Affect Them

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—"The Government's threat to fine or imprison electrical strikers will not affect our plans," said H. P. Bolton, president of the London Electricians' Union, today. "The only thing that prevented a complete strike of elecrical workers yesterday evening, which would have thrown half a million people cut of work, was the promise of the Government to intervene in the Glasgow and Belfast labor troubles and introduce a nationwide 40 hour week."

Frank Smith, national secretary of the Federation of Engineers and Shipbuilders, declared that "the regular union officials, intend to force the rebels to return to the unions, under the penalty of depriving them of their sick, superannuation and strike benefits if they refuse to obey."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- A nation-wide railway strike again became a possibility today, when the National Union of Railway Men repudiated the settlement effected last night by subway workers.

The threatened sirike was intended largely as a sympathetic walkout to assist the subway men, but the railway men, who constitute the strongest of the rail unions, are understood to have dezide do go through with the strike because of their own grievances,

The management of the tubes and the London district rail. way announced this afternoon that their employes had not return. ed to work, and that there was no probability of any trains being un today.

The National Union of Railwaymen today sent a letter to ite electrical pranches saying that the union had considered all the circumstances in connection with the strike of London electrical workers and had decided that ts members on strike were justified in the action that they had taken, and he union, therefore, recognizes the strike. The letter adds that the Board of Trade has not yet offered terms which the union can accept. The union, nowever, is still pursuing the subject with a vice to reaching a satisfactory

### THOUSANDS SLEPT AT THEIR OFFICES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- Thousands of people stept in their offices and bustiess places last night. The walking crowds were particularly dense yescerday evening. At one time fully 50,000 poisons were jemmed in the Strand, Genpletely tying up traffic.

The waiters' strike continues, with the result that in any hotels, restaur-

ants and clubs are unable to serve mezis.

The altuation in Glasgow today is said to be improving. Employers in Belfast are conferring with the stifking ship-builders and allied trades today.

At Leeds, a strike of 4,500 members of the Associated Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is reported to be imminent.

Postal employes in Dublin have demanded increased pay, a 36-hour week, a weekly half-holiday and no work on Sunday.

110

### "NO CONSCRIPTIO CLAUSE OF LEA DRAFT IS DROPE

Protests of France and Italy Led to Cancellation of Proposal

WORK HALF DONE

One-Half of Draft Covered and Provisionally Agreed on by Commission

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Allied Premiers, who will meet this afternoon as the Supreme Inter-Allied War Council, probably will fix new terms to be imposed upon Germany, whose tactics of obstruction and recrimination are said to have reached a climax in a threat made at Weimar made by Chancellor Ebert that Germany would break off negotiation with the Allies.

By Associated Press.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Substantially on half of the draft of the constitution for the Society of Nations has been covered by the chief conference commission dealing with this question it was officially announced today.

In approving a number of additional articles of the draft, the commission reached an accord, it is said on certain questions of the greates importance concerning the positive functions of the League. The acceptance of these additional articles was provisional.

tance of these additional articles was provisional.

The commission has appointed a general secretariat, consisting of M. Clusel, Lord Eustage Percy, of the Brilfsh Foreign Office, and Mr. Shepherden

President Venizelos, of Greece; Premier Kramaz, of Jugo-Slovia; M. Dmowski, of Poland, and M. Diamondy, of Rumania, sat as members of the League of Nations commission representing their respective nations. The only article not approved was the paragraph concerning abolition of compulsory military service unless required by reasons of national defence under extraordinary circumstances. Premier Orlando, of Italy, opposed the paragraph, remarking that if conscription was once abolished, an attempt to revive it might lead to serious trouble, even a revolution.

Leor Beurgeois, one of the French

lead to serious trouble, even a revolution.

Leor Beargeois, one of the French members, joined Premier Orlando in strongly opposing the abolition of conscription. He declared that France, owing to her geographical position, needs a standing army, and could never consent to strip herself of her defences. The paragraph was then cancelled, and it was decided to leave exposed to country freedom to select a system of recruiting its forces up to the amount of troops which will be fixed later by the Society of Nations.

Another article which caused animated discussion was that concerning the method of applying inilitary coercion to the countries refusing to comply with the docision of the Society of Nations or breaking its rules. Owing to the very coefficiting views expressed the commission decided to postone a definite decision until another meeting. The commission that the standard countries are the commission decided to postone a definite decision until another meeting. The commission

NO RESUMPTION OF TRAIN

that it was appositiond total tothat an agreement had been reached work, for the settlement of the strike of the mo

but some of the employes was willing to talk declared that were not attend with the

the settlement of the strike of the samployes of the tube system and the London district there was no resumption of service today, and the managements stated that it was not probable that any trains would be run during the day.

The news that the employes had not returned to work came late this afternoon, and the announcement that there would be no service in the Tubes and the District today was a distinct disappointment to thousands of Londoners, who, after their trials of Londoners, who, after their trials of Londoners, who, after their trials to the newspapers had been unfairly to the workmen, there was considerable difficulty in getting definite information as to the real at titude of the men.

### LIGHT TO BE CUT OFF TOMORROW

Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In expectation that electric light would be cut off last night, there was a great sale of lamps and candles here during the day, but at six o'clock in the evening, it was announced that the Electrical Trades Union strike had been postponed. It is understood that the latest plan is to call out the engineers in London's sixty power houses at midnight on Saturday (tomorrow).

While the outside electrical workers will strike today, there is another union—the Electrical Power Engineers' Association—which is a sort of aristocracy among electrical workers. Its secretary said yesterday that the members would stand by their work and would insure a reasonable supply of electricity.

One newspaper here estimates that five million hours of work is being lost daily, apart from the losses of shopkeepers, theatres and railroads

OVERNMENT DISCERNS ROI SHEVISM AT WORK LONDON, Feb. 7.-In expectation

as a result of the strike. One result of the inability of thousands to reach their places of business has been such a congestion of telephone business that the managements of the company have been forced to appear to the public to strictly the strictly and the strictly are the strictly as the strictly are strictly as the strictly are

COMMANDING

BOLSHEVISM AT WORK OVERNMENT DISCERNS

Special Star Cable. Copyright.
LONDON, Feb. 7.—The electrical
workers who threatened to plunge
London into darkness postponed their strike one day, doubtless because they were aware that the Government has taken measures which would defeat their campaign. But the rallway strike has begun, and others are threatened.

and others are threatened.

The Government has accepted the challenge of the extremists and will not intervene in any strike not duly authorised by official leaders of the Unions. The Government has been investigating the subject and has prived at the conclusion that behind a certain measure of disconent, which is attributable to easily efined causes, there exists an acinvestigating the subject and has arrived at the conclusion that behind a certain measure of disconnent, which is attributable to easily effined causes, there exists an active Bolshevist propaganda. This point of view is being exploded in the investigation of the newspapers, the Pall all Gazette, for instance, conspicutally displaying an article entitled in the public service, and ill-will between the classes."

"The Hand of Germany — Secret Agents of Many Countries," and say-ing, with evident inspiration: "There seems to be little question.

"There seems to be little question that German secret agents are still at work, not only in this country, but in all the Entente countries. In the United Kingdom they will be found to bear British names, in France, French names, but their nationality is German, and in this way the Germans hope to weaken the Entente and retain their hold on the Polish provinces which are seeking to be reunited to Poland.
"It is authoritatively declared that

"It is authoritatively declared that

been an abute problem, will sprobably be soon amicably adjusted.

Representatives of both nations, Premier Orlando, for Italy, and IA. Trumbitch, the Jugoslaf, Foreign Minister, were in conference with President Wilson yesterday, when it was said that an effort was being inade by the President to mediate between the two nations for the purpose of adding them to reach an agreement for the settlement of their conflicting claims reparding Albania, Fiume, letria and Dalmatia. IS, Feb. 7—As a result of exchanges between r Orlando, of Italy, and r Protitch, of Jugo- it was announced today was announced today of ountries regarding undaries of the respectorites, which have PARIS, Feb. 7—As a result of direct exchanges between Premier Orlando, of Italy, and Premier Profitch, of Jugo-Siavia it was announced today that the differences between the two countries regarding the boundaries of the respective territories, which have been an acute problem, will probably to soon amicably Feb. 7—As exchanges ναλοροσοσοσοσοσοσοσοσοσοσοσοσο



### THIRD CANADIAN DIVISION IS DUE IN ENGLAND TO-DAY

ي المارة المارة

London, Feb. 7,—The Third Canadlan Division was due to arrive in England to-day. Demobilization may be affected by the strike on the London and Southwestern Railway System. It is possible that military drivers and stokers may be forthcoming to convey the division to Bramshott.

Sion to Bramshott.

Anticipating the return of the division several thousands of Canadian soldiers arrived in London, having been granted eight days leave with orders to report on return to Bramshott Witley.

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Lt.-Col. (Skeena, S.O., M.C., of the 14th; S.O. and bar (M.P. for 00 Wesley Peck, V.C., I

the 15th; I

Bent, CB

### New Germany to be Empire of Justice and Truth Says Ebert

Weimar (Thursday) Feb. 6.—The old order in Germany has gone beyond recall and the people are now determined to rule themselves, declared Friedrich Ebert, the Chancellor, calling the National Asembly to order here this afternoon.

"We will call on the old German spirit of Weimar," he

said, "and we will be an empire of justice and truth."

The Chancellor opened the proceedings of the Assembly at 3.15 o'clock. He was received with applause as he advanced for the ceremonial.

In opening he addressed the asemblage as "Ladies and Gentlemen"—a form of address never before heard in a German executive body.

The Chancellor's speech was an earnest appeal for unity and untiring labor.

### STRONG SOUTH AMERICAN MOVE

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CONFERENCE BUREAU, PARIS, Feb. 8.

Despatches received in Governmental calculations and conference powerful. tal circles here describe a powerful move among the South American Republics against both the Monroe Doc-

trine and the Pan-American policy of The movement seems to me cen-tered in the Argentine, but it has

wide ramifications.

It is based on objections to what is considered the increasing paterna-lism of the United States. This feeling against the United States has exing against the United States has existed many years, but it has been greatly strengthened by the present extraordinary position of the United States as a world power, on which certain South American elements look askance.

The failure of states like the Argentine Republic to secure representation at the Peace Conference has

deepened the chagrin.

They are, therefore, trying to find a friend in Europe who will tend to united States, Just now, South Am ericans think they see such a frien in Spain, for having complete independence, they no longer distrustheir fatherland with which, indeed they have many sentimental bond other however look retirements. Other, however, look rather to Fran or Germany—France because of 1 culture. Germany because of its gre commercial institutions.

It should be remembered that Ge many before the war was gradual obtaining strongholds in South An erica through the medium of Germ banks and firms established in Spa and the German policy will perha be renewed some years hence.

Americans who are laying su stress on the Monroe and Pan-Ar erican policies should pay close a tention to the present attitude of the South American republics, while seem anything but well disposed tward these policies.

### WHAT CZECHO-SLOVAKS ARE CLAIMING

WHAT CZECHO-SLOV

Special to The Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 8. — Diplomatic advices from Paris paraphrase a statement made before the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference by M. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, and delegate to the Peace Conference.

He said that the Czecho-Slovaks, despite the persecutions they have suffered at the hands of the Austrian-Germans and the Hungarison, assumed the leadership of the Slav nationalities intellectually, economically and socially.

nationalities intellectually, economically and socially.

During the war, the Czecho-Slovaks, at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, did everything it was possible for them to do to establish their independence and to assist the Alies, and now the new republic demands that the Alles permit them to occupy their territories. The Czecho-Slovak claims were stated to Czecho-Slovak claims were stated to

be: First, Bohemia, Moravia, the coun-

Hard Are CLAIMING
try inhabited by the Ruthenians of Hungary; the districts of Gladi Mallber, Gmund, Themenia, all inhabited by Czecho-Slavoks.
Second, that a common frontler be established between the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo Slavs.

Third that the rivers Elles, Deputed.

Third, that the rivers Elbe, Danube and Vistula, and railway lines affording outlets to Czecho-Slovaks through Flume, Trieste and German and French territories be internationalized:

tionalized:
Fourth, that the problem of Czech populations in territories outside of Czecho-Slovak, including Vienna, be solved in accordance with principles proclaimed by the Allies.
Possession of Pressburg and internationalization of the Danube and other navigable streams, together with the railways are called vital necessities for the new State, and will enable it to resist German influence while binding it closer to other friendly nations.

### LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS NOW HOLDS ATTEN

World Sentiment Favors Reduction—Europe Cannot Bear Taxes

### MAXIMUM ARMIES

May Possibly be Established —International Inspectors . to Watch Armaments

Special Cable by Paul Scott Mowrer to Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

THE DAILY NEWS PEACE CON-FERENCE BUREAU, PARIS, Feb. 3. The problem of the limitation of aramaments is attracting more and more attention among the peace dele-

more attention among the peace delegates, for it lies at the root of the organization of the League of Nations. I have discussed the question with various well-informed people in Parls, including certain of the American delegates. The result of their personal conversations may be summarized thus:

"1. The basis of the League of Nations, in this, as in other aspects, is community of public opinion. It is assumed that all civilized peoples will henceforth regard military aggression as criminal. Even undeveloped states which might be tempted to make such aggression must see from the present situation in Europe that the time comes when war no longer pays.

in Europe that the time comes when war no longer pays.

"2. The world's public sentiment, which hitherto has been somewhat unrelated, has been provided henceforth with a sensitive nervous system by various international means of communication and ramifications of modern commerce. So, whatever happens in one part of the world is ant to affect other parts, thus someapt to affect other parts, thus some-thing like internatio nion now really exists for the first time.

### WORLD WANTS REDUCTION.

"3. This world sentiment seems to favor a reduction of armaments first, because the old development of armaments tended to tempt of state towards unduly aggressive policies, and, second, because the expense of modern armament places a terrible burden on the tax-payers without corresponding benefit. Thus at the present moment it is difficulto conceive how certain Europear countries with tremendous war debt can continue to support heavy arma-

can continue to support heavy armaments.

"4. Under the League of Nations armaments may safely be reduced for the League will almost certainly oblige its members to sign an agreement that any state attacking another state contrary to the laws of the League will immediately be set upon by the entire League.

The combined forces of the states in the League, even after partial disarmament, will always be superior to the force of any one state. An ex-

the force of any one state. An extended of how this regulation would be a state of the present o

GOBIO OU DILLEGO

### S. AMERICAN STATES IN BIG MOVE AGAINST THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Also Opposed to Pan-American Policy and Seeking European Friends-Argentine and Other Republics Look Askance at Power of United States.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star and New York World. Copyright.

PARIS, Feb. 8.-There are already numerous complicated questions facing the special commissions appointed by the Peace Conference to deal with the German colonies and the young states now forming in Europa, Now comes another problem. This concerns a British protectorate.

A club known here as "The Egyptian Association of Paris" has just drawn up a memorandum which it will hand to the Peace Conference, One passage in the note complains of the absence of Egyptian delegates Egyptian representation is asked for.

The club urges that the Conference let Egyptians decide their own future in conformity with President Wilson's principles, and promises made on various occasions by British authorities. The Britons are quoted as promising to let the people of Egypt enjoy their "legitimate independ-

### HINDENBURG URGED ARMISTICE TO AVOID ARMIES SURRENDERING

BERLIN, Feb. 10.-Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in urging last November that the armistice terms of the Allies be accepted, admitted that the German army would otherwise be forced to surmender, according to a statement made by Constantin Fehrenbach, vice-president of the National Assembly at Weimar.

Herr Fahrenbach said he was present on Nov. 10, at the meeting in the Chancellery, at which, after Dr. Solf, the Foreign Secretary, read the terms of the armistice, a telegram from Field Marshal von Hindenburg was read in which the German commander requested that the armistice conditions be accepted forthwith, as he could not hold his army together any longer. The army was already deserting him, the Field Marshal declared, and if the Allied conditions were not accepted he would be forced to capitulate with his entire forces.

> cease hostilities, according to newspaper reports re-London, February 11.--lavas)-The Allied Gov-Havas)-Berlin



### PLANS FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLET

Few Ambiguous Phrases Put Right—Ready for Conference

### GOOD PROGRESS

Various Commissions Wel Ahead With Business for Conference

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The ques. tion of moving the Peace Conference from Paris to a neutral country may be considered by the Conference if what is characterized as the obstructive policy of the French press and certain French officials continue, it developed today.

PARIS, Feb. 10. - Committee reparts, Feb. 10. — Committee reports clarifying certain passages in ambigious language in the plan for the Society of Nations were presented to the special commission on the formation of the society at today's meeting. The report enabled the commission virtually to complete the

The plan is understood to leave the formation of the permanent interna-

tional court of justice to the society after its organization.

The constitution of the society itself will be written by the representatives of the greater powers now here.

By Associated Press.
PARIS, Feb. 10.—President Wilson has been designated as the one who shall issue the formal call to the nations of the world to join the Society of Nations after its machinery has been set up by the Peace Conference, it was said today. The commission now working on the draft of the constitution of the society is unthe constitution of the society is understood to have approved the plan which provided that the President perform this function.

PARIS, Feb. 10—If the Peace Conference commission on credentials ever begins to work, some stirring developments are expected to follow.

developments are expected to follow. The commission has not met thus far, even to organize, the conference having got along entirely without the light of any of the delegates to their seats being challenged, which is probably without precedent in the his tory of such international gatherings it being recaned that the famous Westphallan congress of 1647 spent the better portion of a year in verifying the credentials of its members. The usual course at these assemblages is for the delegates to exchange their credentials as soon as they gather, any one of them being privileged to make objection to the credentials of another if he finds ground to do

ground to do

### WORLD NEWS TODAY

New armistice terms, which provonctor Altied control of German
iterate his attention and of plants in
the war material has been made
to set or with the currender of more
inchant vessels by Germany,
have been agreed upon, Their
ing discussed,
The Pelish committee

The Pollet committee has left Paris to study conditions in Poland

BERNE CONFERENCES.

The international Socialists have begun the discussion of the future of Afrace-Lorraine. The question of the release of German prisoners of wer evoked a heated debate. Delegates of international Labor demand representation at the Peace Conference, the universal adoption of an B-hour day, insurance against accident and unemployment, no night work for women and no employment of children under 15.

GERMANY.

Crave Spartacan revolts have again broken out in Berlin headed by Elchorn, in which eight persons were killed and 40 Injured.

Progress is being made at Welmar in establishing a stable government. The citizens strike at Dusseldorf is over.

Is over. WASHINGTON.

Sixty-five women have been ar-rested for burning the President in

STRIKES IN UNITED K!NGDOM.

Transportation has been resumed in Lendon and tube trains are running normally. Conditions are slightly improved although there is a threatened general strike of the electricians. In Belfast the situation is unchanged, but the city is perfectly quiet and orderly. In Glazgow trade is returning to the normal.

A Lebor Conference at Dublin demands a 44-hour week with a slaum wage of \$13 for electrical workers.

A meeting of London manufact-urers and the representatievs of 18 unions was held yesterday, with promising results. Many other meetings of work people are being held throughout the country.

## **ASSERTS GERMA**

Special Star Cable,

TURIN, Feb. 11.—Matthias Erz-berger, member of the German ar-mistico commission, declared in an inter Welmar that Germany would not renew the armistice if the new provisions are "too severe," according to despatches received here

today. mistice are too severe, we will not sign them and will thus remain in a state of neither peace nor war," Erz-herger is quoted as saying.

War The Supreme War Council in Paris is new discussing recommendations made by Marshal Foch for more drastle military conditions, probably including occupation of other strategic points, to insure Germany carrying out certain terms of the present armistics which she is lieged to have evaded. The armistice is scheduled to be renewed at reves, February 17. Council The Supreme

### BOLSHEVIKI IN NORTH RUSSIA RAISING ARM ALLIES TO WITHDI

Associated Powers to Announce Principle of Non-intervention in Few Days, Report Says-Ice-breakers to Free Passage for Troops

LONDON, Feb. 10. The local Russian Government of the Archangel district has called to the colors all men of the classes from 1878 to 1892, according to a despatch from Archangel today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The associated Powers are expected within a few days formally to proclaim the principle of non-intervention in Russia, either militarily or politically, it was learned from a re able source today.

It is possible to state further that in this connection they w carry out their intention to withdraw as rapidly as possible th

troops now on Russian territory.

This is the outcome of the Anglo-American representation

made to France ten days ago.

Advices from northern Russia indicate it will be impossible t get boats to Archangel for several weeks, as that port is tightl frozen in. The Allies do not desire to withdraw their forces from Murmansk while their troops are still on the Archangel front, a that would leave the latter exposed to an attack from the wes The British, however, are understood to be mobilizing a larg fleet of ice-crushers, and operations in the meantime-even loca offensive movements-will be designed solely to expedite evacu

### SEEK CESSATION OF RUSSIAN FIGHTING

Before the joint conference convenes at Prinikipos Island, it is belleved that an understanding may be reached by the Soviet Government and the associated powers regarding a cessation of hostilities, since this would be acceptable under present conditions to both sides.

An ironic incident occurred while the proposition to declare a policy of non-intervention was being worked non-intervention was being wo out Sergius Sazanoff, once

Czar's Premier, received America correspondents at the Russian Em bassy here. He explained the hop of the anti-Bolshevik jerty he represents to obtain a volunteer army from the present Alley forces in France for the purpose of occupying Kiefi Odessa, Alexandrieff and similar strategy related to the purpose of occupying the control of the purpose of occupying Kiefi Odessa, Alexandrieff and similar trategy related and similar trategy related and similar trategy. Odessa, Aiexandrieff and simila strategic points, and acting as guardians during the process of forming an anti-Soviet Government in their rear. Sazanoff said 150,000 troops would be sufficient. would be sufficient.

BOLSHEVISM PASSING Airs. Wynne, who was engages of the front during the need stages of war, states in the region of permanetly disabled in the remediate assistance in the remediate assistance in the remediate consistence in the remediate of the r the re-training and re-establishment out permanetly disabled soldiers, but without definite plans as to her movements, pending conference with the United States, for Wynne, who was engaged on the United States, the Tablan front during the later stages of war, states the need comes on a special mission in aid of nbaence of elghteen months. Bhe States aboard the Carmania, after an in Europe" is returning to the United Wynne, "the most decorated woman HALIFAX, N S., Feb 10, - Mrs H.

Mained to pure beauty of photographic to lifere is possibly nothing to sellect there is possibly nothing a sunset signalling against a sunset sky. The blg tighted is the blustacket in the foreground in the longer of the blustacket in the sellections. benial.

een shown betore.

The exhibition is not without parboes Wounded men, biloded or lame, each one from the pictures, a reninder of the cost at which the ninder of the seas has been main-testined. r the

Probably the most interesting of the pictures sie those score or and which show sea warfare en anown before.

In a closer tang than it has ever the anown before.

The exhibition is not without particular and which is not without particular and a control or a control of the property of AIH.

CTURES IAKEN THOM THE

## STEPS TODAY INTERESTING

on a society for its second reading, duction can be as well ansured by a and it is probable that it will be pre- system of authorized inspection by Conference are expected today. The through products of inquairy, and druft of the plan for a society of nations will be before the commission rared for action by a plenary sassion Inanimity continues to prevail that po of the conference late in the week, the commission's report will adopted.

nlhough hearing the claims of Belgian riew that their country should be irotected until on the same footing us Germany, is expected to refer this clegates in support of the French The Supreme War Council,

which is about to be organized, is proper advantage expected to consider French and Idel prevent the latter gian proposals that Essen and chiner world's markets. German Industrial towns should be The Supreme Economic Council,

pointed a committee of eight mem. Paid on goods dealined for the countasts of studying these questions. The try likelf. Neither may they levy on council, therefore, has bostponed for Belgian delegates protested against tions to be imposed upon Germany.

Dorts to pass through their territory ports to pass through their territory In view of the complexity and principle that no country may charge diversity of the problems raised by duties on goods passing through its the armistice, says a Havas report, ports or over its milways or water-the Supreme. War Council has ap. | ways other, than the freight rates. so as to be better prepared as to exempt of duty, thus helping the means for insuring their executiob, prosperity of Germany. They claimed The committee is composed also that such measures should be Lord Robert Cecil and Major N. G. taken as would make parligation of Thwaites, for England, Norman the Scheldt River free for Belgium. COMMITTEE FIXING ARMISTICE TERMS United States; Dr. Silvio Crespi and Schengal Cavellero, for Italy, and Etlenne Clementer, and General de Foutte for France. It held its first meeting last night at six o'clock, p General de Goutte, who had been summoned by telephone from Lille, could not arrive in time, however, and the day. When a draft of the conditions had been prepared it will be submit-ted on Wednesday to the Supreme committee meeting will continue to-Davis, and General United States; Dr. S General Cavellero,

ways and railways of the Peace Con-War Council for definite approval. U. S. BACKED ENGLAND.

PARIS, Peo. 11.—Interesting deve-question which bears on the ability lopments in the work of the Peace of Germany to pay heavy independition pression of Germany's munition pro-Cornun Industries to continue with la the American view that the sap-This would perm safety to the Allles.

notter to attended that the Supreme Way by each losses should be relimbursed snow excent that the Supreme Way by each indentitien from Germany Counses will be relieved entirely of willing registralist time. The Sular class question, which is regarded as prehin Secrecular class question, which is regarded as prehing some connecting between an economic, rather than a military the division of raw moterful between The Prenen and Belgian plea that they sould be perfultted to recour tion of their industrial plants through the stoppage of German Industrion where, which is shared by the Bribsh, that such lesses should be reimbursed by eash inderiniller from Germany willing a reasonable line. The Suproper advantage over Germany, and prevent the latter from gaining the World's markets. Once divested of Octuber Industrial towns should be its decoromic features, arrangements occupied to prevent the manufacture for an extension of the milliary arms of munitions and times. This is a stice can be quickly completed. rehabilitated is met by the American countries so us to insure exchange between trance and Belgium of a their energious louses by the destruct

The Czecho-Slovaks and Poles in-Italy, and the con having ports of their own, the former on the Adriatic and the proposed to give them, respectively, at Prieste and Danzig, the same privileges that Greece granted to Serbia The Czecho-Slovaka and Poles con-sider this proposition an insufficient M. Coromilas at Salonika, where Serbia has part of the port and enjoys territorial rights. guarantee, and definite decision was latter on the Baltic. postponed.

RHINE AND DANUBE.

The commission on ports, water- lion of the Rhine and Damube should land, supported by America, propose Switzerland, Germany, France and complete libes, of transit, to ame relation to Germany, France and complete libes, of transit, to ame relation to Germany, France and any proposition of the principle follows, in the conditions to face and the Danible holds the lands of the principle follows the lands of the follows the principle follows the lands of the follows the principle follows the lands of the follows the principle follows the he free to all countries bordering on them or through which those rivers The committed agreed that naviga. ference met yesterday. Dr. Silvic Crespi, of Italy, in the chair, England, supported by America, propos-

Will Not Be Finished Before Wilson Departs According to Latest Outlook-Balfour Says Peace Treaty Not Waiting on League Establishment.

PARIS, Feb. 11 -- As a result of today's meeting of the Peace Conference Commission on the Society of Nations, doubts were expressed for the first time that the project for the organization of the Society would be completed before President Wilson's departure for the United States.

Questions have arisen within the Commission which are of such a nature that they may prolong the discussions, and this has given rise to serious apprehension that the perfected draft of the plan will not be completed by Feb. 16, which is the date provisionally set for the President's departure.

The session of the Commission today was a protracted one, which lasted until 3:35 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood that among other subjects considered was the project for an international military force, urged by Leon Bourgeois, of the French delegation. M. Bourgeois's contention, it is said, was that such a force should be instituted, and also that it should be stationed in France, as France was the strategic centre of Europe, and the nation most immediately threatened.

special Star Cable by United Press.

ishment of the League of Nations, in as much as it is not the League's business to determine the terms of peace, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, declared in an interview with British and American correspondents, PARIS, Feb. 11.-The peace settlement need not wait for the estab-

Asked specifically if he thought it would be concluded by April 1, he replied Mr. Balfour said that no one could tell exactly when peace will be signed. that he believed that date was rather over-sangulne.

eration should not be at the expense of France and Belgium, but that "It In reply to a question as to how Germany can pay indemnities if she is not allowed to recuperate her industries, he said that Germany's recupis to nobody's interest that Germany should become a derelict nation."

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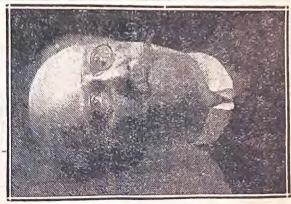
### SWEDISH AVIATOR AND PLANE IN WHICH HE INTENDS TO MAKE CROSS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.



Sweden may be the "dark horse" in the race of nations of the world to make the first trans-Atlantifight in an airplane. Capt. Hugo Sundstedt, a Swedish aviator, is in full readiness to make the trial, with powerful seaplane having a 100-ft. wing spread, and propelled by two six-cylindered Liberty motors, capable of developing 400 horse power. The flight carries with it \$110,000 in prizes. The captain is shown in his machine, at Bayonne, where he is daily making trial spins for the "Big Trip."

SERMANY'S NEW RULERS

Frederick Ebert, President to th New German Republic.



Or. Philip Scheidmann, the New German Republic.

### PROSPECTS FOR MEETING OF 4 BUSSIAN FACTIONS WITH ALLIED DELEGATES

Ukraine, Crimea and Bolsheviki Have Accepted Invitation, Denekine Likely to Do So-Bel gium's Claims Before Peace Council—Ger many Needs More Restraining

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 12.-Prospects are brightening for the assembling of least four of the Russian factions at the conference to be held on the Prince

Word has come from the Ukraine that the Government of that forme part of Russia will participate in the conferences, and it is reported that the Indecision of the Government of General Denekins has given way to a desir to join the conference. The Government of the Crimea already has accepted the invitation, as has the Russian Bolshevik Government.

It is beginning to appear that a sufficient number of other factions will be in evidence to meet the Bolsheviki and the Allied representatives to assure the success of the conference plan. The success of the conference, however, is believed to depend upon the willingness of the Moscow Soviet to give certain guarantees, such as the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Bolsheviki forces from the provinces which they have invaded. It is by no means certain that the Soviet Government will agree to any such guar-

It is believed that a special commission will be appointed to study Bergian claims, as has been done in the consideration of other territorial problems, says a Havas report.

In addition to Marshal Foch, Marshal Petain and Field-Marshal Haig, General Pershing and General Diez are present at today's session of the Supreme War Council to deal with the terms for the renewal of the

### BEFORE COUNCIL BELGIAN CLAIMS

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 12.-The Supreme Council gave its attention yesterday to Belgium, hearing MM. Hymans, Vandenheuvel and Vandervelde on Belgian claims for an international readjustment and for changes in the treaty of 1839, delimiting the frontiers of Belgium and providing that it be perpetually neutral State. It was this treaty which was declared to be a "scrap of paper" when Belgium was invaded.

The modifications which are now asked are, first, freedom of commerce through the Lower Scheldt, leading from Antwerp to the sea, either by the internationalization of the river or the acquisition by Belgium of its left bank; second, the cession of the province of Southern Limburg in Holland, for defensive purposes; third, the amalgamation of the Ducky of Lavagembers, preferably by second of Luxemburg, preferably by assent

of Luxemburg, preferably by assertion of the people.

While some of these questions affect neutral and friendly powers not represented at the Conference, yet Belgium maintains that the world adjustment now being effected should provide a rectification of the old treaty.

The new terms for the armistice with Germany were under discussion last night at a protracted session

The whole subject has been referred to a special armistice committee composed of military and civilian members from each of the great Powers.

The reparation commission of the Peace Conference has before it, ac-Peace Conference has before it, according to The Temps, three propositions as a basis for the settlement of claims against Germany. It is said the French propose to assess against Germany all damages to property, national and individual, from the war, in addition to her outlay for military purposes.

The British plan, proposed by Pramier Hughes, of Australia, differs from the French only that he gives no preference to any class of claims.

no preference to any class of claims.
The American plan opposes any demands, excepting losses to pillage and devastation by German armies,

it is said.
Total claims under the first two
plans are estimated at a thousand

billion francs.

The krench are said to have accepted the British plan as a basis of discussion, but the whole subject is still open.

Delegates, representing ninety-six associations having a membership of 10,065,000 have met here in order to organize a national French Longress.
The congress will sit from Feb. 27
to March 1 to draft French claims
to be presented to the Peace Confer-

OU strength and Jo a large trial against large there would German Jo contemplating another matter ( together, with occupying Jo 2 strength only warily, in Allies DO YOU RECOGNIZE. another WM. HOHENZOLLI

their teeth,

aerop

The cables report that the ex-Kaiser is growing a beard instead of his military moustache. A Star artist has painted these whiskers on a photograph of the War-Lord (?) to show what he is going to look like.

armistice.

WILSON IS DELAYING HIS DEPARTURE

WILSON IS DELAYII
Special Star Cable by United Presa.
PARIS, Feb. 12—Delay in completion of the League of Nations' constitution may necessitate Preisident Wilson's return to France immediately after adjournment of Congress, was learned today. He is so anxus to carry back with him a finbed draft of the constitution that departure has been postponed in Friday to Sunday or Monday, with well would in him reaching

America about February 25. If the constitution is not submitted to the full Cence Conference before his departure, however, he will start back March 5 or 6.

Unless full agreement is reached by the leasue committee tomorrow, submission of the constitution to the plenary session this week is out of the question. The President, too, has been sleeted to read the draft to the full conference,

New Armistice Terms Will Aid in Stabilizing Internal Conditions, it is Reported, But Will Render Germany More Impotent Militarily. Blockade to Be Modified

By

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British delegates at the Peace Concaused, it was announced in the House of Commons

the method by which payment should be made, and the means of Bonar Law added. enforcing the payment, Mr.

> IVE Will-

ALLIES

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Whether a general session of the Peace Conference will be held this week is of this morning conclusion

The trades unions have taken a firm stand, and have announced that they will not tolerate unsanctioned strikes.

The newspaper

timates that the latter

be taken over.

tion wil

50,000

stationed in France, as a guarantee against future aggression by any na-Previous to the introduction of this CONtion, in the belief that France stitutes the strategic centre

, nd ecc Europe. The

The propeen to opto have French. are said

army and navy is said to have been suasi, The proposal for a big international

cremenceau at 8 o'clock this morning, and will bogin drafting the armistics provisions which that rinde an impressive speech at yearerday's sitting of the Council, show that the necessity of taking all denirable precautions against Germany. the same viewpoint, affirming that all the Allies were agreed on that point and that divergencies which evopoed up during previous discus-Supreme War It is reported that M. Clemenceau At the afternoon sitting President Wilson is declared to have adopted sions bore solely on the most sulfable methods of obtaining the necessory. Council will probably examine guarantees. Tternoon. to suspend it at any time in the event terof Germany's failure to carry out in
fine to not been executed.

It is said the terms will provide Wy
files against the Poles and maintain in
their forces within fixed imits, an
During the brief perice of the resion will definitely draft the conditions of an armistice which will last gu PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Supreme Hava Council has decided, says a Hava report, that the armistice with Germany will be renewed on February 17, for a very brief period with the Allies reserving the right

TERMS

ARMISTICE

Associated Press.

President Wilson, according to the report, is understood to have declared In conversation that a resumption of

hostilities was a grave eventuance.

which he would agree only on the healuteRy essential cosiderative. Supreme War Council is reported to have approved in a rough form yesterday afternoon have in view it is said, the demobilization of the Gerinaries. These conditions, which the the signature of the peace prelim-

son's opinion, the non-execution of terms of the armistice by Germany ture as to justify the resumption of war, and it is said that he would not hesitate in that case to order the The report states that, in Mr. Wilarms take army American

again.

who leaves for interview Premier

alizes that a refusal to execute the terms of the armistice now means the enemy will refuse to carry out the terms of peace later. Therefore, now with the clauses of a just peace, will not hesitate to attack.' Mr. W son, like other Allied statesmen, PARIS, Feb. 13-Lord Robert Cecil, pecial Star Cable by United Press. notice in the event the enemy shows Special Star Cable by United Press.
PARIS, Feb. 13—The Matin forecasted to-day that the armistice will
be prolonged indefinitely. tilities will be commenced on short BE that hosprolonged indefinitely;

The President recently stated that

INTERNATIONAL FORCE

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The question of proposed by the French. It is undertional military and naval police force the establishment of a hugo interna-Ing threshed out at today's meeting of the League committee. The prounder the League of Nations is beposal is understood submitted

plan, a tentative agreement has been reached that no such force was to be formed, and that the League's decisions would be enforced by more

Associated Press.

ference have been definitely instructed to claim an indemnity which will include the cost of the war as well as the damage actually Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the Commons, in reply

A commission is now considering the amount to be claimed,

still doubtful tcday.

GERMANY.

HE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is Uncertain whether the final program of a League of Nations will be ready for presentation at a plenary session of the Conference on Saturday. At any rate, President Wilson expects to leave Paris by Monday at the latest.

It is believed that a compromise has been reached between the divergent French and United States views in the matter of an international force. THE ARMISTICE. The new German State will ask for recognition from the Allies as the de facto Government of Germany at the next session of the Armistice Conference.

WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Owing to German abuses of the Red Cross during the great war, German delegates may not be per-mitted to take part in the forth-coming international congress.

A state of slege has been pro-claimed in Hamburg until citizens have delivered all arms and muni-tions of war.

Karl Radek, former Bolshevist Ambassador, and belleved to be the instigator of Spartacan troubles, who has been sought by the police, has been arrested.

Paderewski, president of the new Polish Republic, is alarmed over the present prospect.

Premier Lloyd-George announces that further military intervention in Russia by the Allies is out of the question.

American reinforcements after a thirty-mile march have reached the sorely-tried British and loyal Russian troops in the Archanged area, and the Bolshevist forces have retired.

Bolshevists and Pol fighting around Posen. Poles are still

GREAT BRITAIN.

are presented to the Germans at Treves. It is reported that they embrace what will ultimately be an important part of the artiful that the League's deci-be enforced by more omic pressure a

The new terms will not be made public, however, until they

man army and the disarmament of the enemy under the supervision of

man army and the

These terms, it is understood, will be communicated to Germany so that the National Assembly at Weimar will have time to deliberate upon them until the provisional armistice

Marshal Foch, expires.

Treves today, will

REOPENED BY

HOSTILITIES MAY

drawn. beyond which German troops the new armistice forms the German Poland.

"These resolutions are the logical Islons: that the Allies will assume development of the principles Prescontrol of the metallurgic establishment of the principles Prescontrol of the metallurgic establishment of the relations of the ments in Westphalla and the Ruhr agreed to transmit the request for an valley, and all war materials which armistice to the Allies," said the Ma-canot be diverted to domestic use will t a dead-line will be which German troops den to move towards tions, and that

We will not re-open hostilities for would yield 2,000 additional any futile reason, but if we are shown cannon, 10,000 field guns, 50,00 that Germany has refused to conform chine guns, and 200 alrylanes.

delegates American

### SOCIETY OF NATIONS SCHEME NEAR COMPLETION

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The commission on the Society of Nations resumed its sessions at 10:30 o'clock this morning with a full attendance of the members to receive the report of the drafting committee. It is hoped to reach a final adjustment at today's sitting. If this hope is realized, it may be possible to submit the plan to a plenary session of the Peace Conference tomorrow.

It is the general impression that the drafting computtee was charged with

drafting committee was charged with the extremely important and delicate the extremely important and delicate task of reconciling what were sup-sorted to be strongly divergent views by the French and American members of the commission respecting the maintenance of an international army of enforce the principles of the So-

o enforce the principles of the So-lety of Nations.

In fact, the drafting committee was ingaged largely in clarifying some of he language in the draft plan not connected with the international irmy project sponsored by Leon Sourgeois, one of the French repre-sentatives on the commission onea society of Nations. This project is still before the special commission as afinished business, and must be afinished business, and must be

Again considered when that body assembles tomorrow morning.

It is the opinion of individual members that it will not be as serious an obstacle to the completion of the great project as it was feared it might be. M. Bourgeois was given ample time at yesterday's session to explain his views, and it is not helieved he will care to add any further arguments when the commission re-assembles tomorrow, in view of the fact that zealous friends of the project have, in the meantime pointed out to him in personal interviews that they regard as an imminent danger such a radical amendment at this late date.

Lord Robert Cecil, of Great Britain, a member of the commission, summed up the situation last night when he said the work was going ahead well and that the commission had completed nearly all its work. He believed it would be able to finish its discussion of the subject by the end of the present week.

The Letfish Republic, in accepting the invitation of the Peace Conference to attend a confences at Princes' Island, states that as a proviso' to its acceptance the Russian Soviet Government must withdraw its forces from Letvia and cease all offensive military measures.



Following Reading of League Draft President Scheduled to Speak - Also Orlando and had been accomplished by the conference. He was to be followed

by Premier Orlando, Premier Clemenceau and other leading figures

of the conference.

The conference will not be asked for the present to adopt

the covenant, which will remain open for further consideration.

DISCUSS DETAILS

PRESIDENT WILL

PARIS, Feb. 14.—After reading the draft of the League of Nations covenant at the plenary session of the Peace Conference this afternoon, President Wilson was scheduled to speak on what

By Associated Press.

Clemenceau

### A PEOPLE'S PEACE MUST BE

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The inter-Allied ments. The resolution declares that working to open and women must be resolution proposed by Mrs. Juliet made to feel they are a part of the Barrett Rublee, of the United States, and seconded by Mrs. Mil G. Fawcett, of England, declaring that the complex of nations. A delegation of women called on the prece should be a people speece, Barres and Henry White yesterday which it cannot be, it women are not where promised support in secucionalitied and that the longue of and were promised support in secucionalities only, but a governal all chould consider the international lance between the peoples of the complision will invite a complete in the declared that the league The commission will invite a complete from the suffrage congress to peoples so represent work with it in fixing details.

be anything in the nature of a vote at the last stage, the probable course being that those States which care to do so will give their adhesion to It is not expected that there will in the peace conference itself, even

the project through notification to

The plan for the creation of the league's particulars with members engue of Nations which President of the Senate and House committees ilson will take with him to the or foreign affairs. The desire is that the peace settlement are reached and the combined treatles presented for public opinion in the United States many be in condition to express itself definitely when the final stages of action. The Society of Nations project and the treaty of peace to be framed, will act the treaty of peace to be framed, will act the peace freaty will require adjustment or settlement under the in provimens of the league's project, so at that they will have to be submitted by to the Senate as a whole or in company. Lengue of Nations which President Wilson will take with him to the United States, will not be in condition to permit action by the United Senate, until the treaty of

States

President Wilson, therefore, during before his return to France, will devote himself to a discussion of the few days session in Washington bination.

the secretary. As soon as a sufficient number has done so, the Society of Nations will come into being and begin to function. The floral donations and the large attendance at the funeral of Mr. Andrew A Allan yearserday were a touching tribute to the memory of the deceased who was greatly loved by a large circle for his many amiable qualities. Rarely is there seen able qualities. Rarely is there seen such a large attendance of a representative character at the funeral of a private citizen, and the universal feeling was one of deep regret for the loss of a warm friend and depo.



The League wll consist of a Body of Delegates embracing all nations who sign the original contractal. Most of its powers will be delegated to an Executive Council consisting of delegates from Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and Japan and four other representatives to be chosen.

Members are pledged to promote international co-operation and secure international peace. Members are pledged to arbitration of all disputes, open diplomacy, clarification of international law and strict respect for treaties.

There will be no International Police Force.

The will of the League will be enforced by first severance of diplomatic relations; next economic blockade, and lastly recommendation that force be used.

The right to declare war remains with the nations affected.

British Dominions have status of independent nations.

New states (Germany) will be admitted to the League by a two-thirds majority of the mem-No State will be admitted unless it can guarantee its intention to observe international obligations.

Each member has one vote and not more than three representatives.

League is to have regular meetings, permanent headquarters, and permanent court of international justice.

League will control national armaments, and opposes private manufacture of arms and

munitions. Members agree to keep all military, naval and munition cards on the table.

If there is threat of international rupture the matter may be su mitted to the Executive

Council. The nations pledge themselves not to resort to war until the mare an unpute has been submitted to arbitration of the Council and not then until three months after the award.

### PRESIDENT WILSON PRESENTED THE PLAN TODAY.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The first world constitution was made public this afternoon, when President Wilson read the draft of the League of Nations organization before the general Peace Congress.

While not containing a provision for any sort of international police force, the constitution includes stringent measures designed to prevent future wars. In case any nation makes war without first submitting the questions at issue to arbitration, there are the following possible courses open to the League:

The severance of diplomatic relations between members of the League and the recalcitrant Power.

An economic blockade of the nation refusing arbitration.

The severance of diplomatic relations between members of the League and the recalcitrant Power.

An economic blockade of the nation refusing arbitration.

A recommendation by the executive council for the use of force.

The constitution includes a preamble and twenty-six articles, having been increased from the original twenty-two articles during yesterday's session of the League Committee.

The last articles are devoted to purely Parliamentary matters, the others covering

organization of the League. The use of force, however, will leave to each Power freedom of action under its constitution to make the necessary declarations

The international police force or general staff urged by the French and put to a vote yesterday afternoon after a stirring speech by Senator Bourgeois, was overwhelmingly defeated. Only the French and Czecho Slovaks voted in favor of it. With this feature eliminated, the constitution was adopted unanimously.

### OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FULL TEXT OF THE COVENANT

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—At the plenary session of the preliminary Peace Con-ference this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, at the Qual d'Orsay, President Wilson, as chairman of the commission on the League of Nations read and explained the following report:

THE PREAMBLE.

In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable returns between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual role of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings. of organized peoples with one another, the powers signatory to this convenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations:

ARTICLE I.

The action of the fight contracting parties under the terms of a convenient shall be effected through the instrumentality of meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting purties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council, and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occusion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the sent of the league or at such other wides of delegates shall be held at the sent of the league or at such other wides as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one your, but may have not more than three representatives.

contracting parties. Each of the infigure representatives.

ARTICLE III.

The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America. In British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together the States of America. In British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together the States of America in British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together the With representatives of four other States, members of the league. The with representatives of the states shall be made by the body of delegates on selection of these four States shall be members of the other States believed the prediction of these representatives of the cancel shall be held from time to time as occasion may frequire and at least once a year at whetever-place may be decided on, or frequire and at least once a year at whetever-place may be decided on, or frequire and at least once a year at whetever-place may be decided on, or frequire and at least once a year at whetever-place may be decided on, or frequire and at least once a year at whetever-place of the world may frequire and at least once a year at whetever-place of the world may the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may held the sent to any power to attend a meeting of the league of the states of the contraction of the league of the world may for the states of the states of the place of the world may be decided on the states of the states of the other state

privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra territoriality.

ARTICLE VII.

Admission to the league of States not signatories to the covenant and not mand in the protocol hereto as States to be invited to adhere to the covenant requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

No State shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effec-No State shall be admitted to the league unless it is asie to state shall be admitted to the league unless it is international obligative guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed the principles as may be prescribed to the prin by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

### ARTICLE VIII.

The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the low-set point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common fituities and crystage that the safety and the enforcement by common fituities and crystage that the safety and the enforcement by common fituities and crystage that the safety of the safety countries and crystage that the safety of the safety countries are the safety of the safety countries. The safety countries when the safety countries are the safety countries and the safety countries are the safety countries.

despited shall not be exceeded without the permission of the council.

The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture enterprise of munitions and implement of wer lends itself to get the standard of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the countries which are not able to write of the countries which are not able to regard below the solves the munitions and implements detailed in no way to conceal other the condition of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the condition of the con

ARTICLE

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ARTICLE IX.

A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on execution of the provisions of article eight and on utilitary and navaluations generally.

ADTICLE V

The high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve as mainteneating parties undertake to respect and preserve as mindependence of all States members of the league. In case of any such integrity and existing position, and the contraction of the league of th

ARTICLE XI.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to high contracting parties reserve the right to take any nations.

The property of the contracting parties and effectual to safeguard the peace of an high contracting parties of draw the attention of the body of delicates or of the execution cancil to any circumstances affecting international peace or the property of the contracting parties of the declared to disturb international peace or the property of the pr

ARTICLE

3.5 the Che

### LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN

(Centinued from Page 1.)

ARTICLE XV.

should arise between Blates members of the league any dispute 1 to injurie, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the claim gattle above that they will refer the matter to the execution to the herertaine reason who will under all necessary at the technical transfer and the second to the arcestaire reason who will under all necessary at the parties of the arcestaire reason who will under all necessary at the parties agree to end with the parties agree to communicate to the arcestaire agree of the all the transfer and compared to the arcestaire agree of the arcestaire and the executive could may for the other than the arcestaire and the executive could may for the dispute.

recording of the expectation to the settlement of the dispute of the published indicating the nating of the dispute solution ment, it either with such explanation as may be appropriate bas not been extitled, a teptor by the cumoid shall be pub-forth, with all necessary facts and explanations, the recom-table of the published and a proper for the settlement of the

### ARTICLE XVI.

### ARTICLE XVII.

### ARTICLE XVIII.

### ARTICLE XIX.

### ARTICLE XXI.

omong other tidne, spec of the regions devastated d

### ARTICLE XXII.

or parties agree to place under bureaus already established by a lien consent. Furthermore they a blue constituted in future shall be

### ARTICLE XXIII.

ARTICLE XXIV.

thirst of the body of delegates from time to time to catten by States members of the league of traites and of international conditions of which endancer the peace of the world.

The high contracting parties revenilly more that the present convenint is accepted as abrogalling all obligations into see which are broomstant with the terms thereof, and softenint energies that they will not be eather enter the Power's themstory better as many the Power's themstory better as many enterties and the Power's themstory better as many enterties and the power's themstory better as many enterties and the power of the power than the power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

obligations.

ARTICLE XXVI.

"Amendment to this coverant will take effect when ratified by the
States whose retresentatives common the executive counsel and by threefourths of the States whose representatives composed the body of dela-

### SIR WILFRID LAURIER DIED AT OTTAWA 2.50 THIS AFTERNOON

Veteran Liberal Passed Away at His Home After Only Twenty-four Hours Illness -- Stricken Yesterday as He Was Preparing to Go to C hurch

### Ottawa, Feb. 17---Sir Wilfrid Laurier Died at 2.50 P.M.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—His Excellency the Governor-General visited Sir Wilfrid Laurier's home this morning but did not go to the bed chamber.

At noon Sir Thos. White, Acting-Premier, also paid a brief visit. At 12.40 Sir Wilfrid was unconscious and his pulse and heart action were markedly weaker.

### Lady Laurier Collapsing Under Strain Of Anguish

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottava, February 17 -- All morning rigitors of the and went at the big old res dence on Labriar avenue, where ing his last Egit.

Ote bolles year including the Hon. Otoples Mucphy, Sentter Helevart, Mr. J. F. Co. Sarview, the trem Radolphe. Lernette were present. . Mis Roberts Level were present. Mr. Roberts of had particle of the warm hospitality of had particle of the warm hospitality of had mind me and went with fear diamed eyes.

It is an ago since Hir Wilfrid and Lody Laurier celebrated their golden werted as To-day, while the old chief to sincing. Lady Laurier is in a condition of practical collapse and very helples indeed.

his place. For forty-five years in Parliament during fifteen of which he was fremier of Canada, another will have to rise to take his place. Who that other will be no man yet knows, and what profound effect his passing will have on Canadian politics is something upon which there is wide scope for the lacture. conjecture.

### The Choice Death

Speaking on the death of Sir John A. MacDonald, in the House of Command on June 8, 1891. Sir Wilfrid Laurius and In his death on he stand to have been singularly happy. Twenty years ago I was told by one who at that time was a close personal and political friend of Sir John A. MacDonald that in the intimacy of his domestic circle he was fond of repeating that his end would be as the end of Lord Chatham, that he would be carried away from the floor of be indeed.

For several pears and the partial second of the strong old heart is beating and Lady Laurier is herself badly in deed has not spoken the o'clock. Countless telephone addressed personally to Sir Wilfrid, aome to Lady Laurier, all expicesing hope for his recovery. But there is no hope.

Farliament is easiled for Thursday next, but Sir Wilfrid will not be in him and remain."

### **Enemy Equipment** Surrendered

London, February 18 .-(British Wireless Service) -On behalf of the Government, it has been an-nounced in the House of Commons, in answer to a question, that the following equipment of German armies had been surren-dered to the British up to February 9:

Heavy guns, 2,500; field guns, 2,500; machine-guns, 25,000; trench mortars, 3,000; airplanes, 1,700; locomotives, 4,065; motor trucks, 1,220.

Up to February 14 the Germans had surrendered to the British 126.826 freight cars.

### WORLD NEWS TODAY

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

Five shots were fired by a would-be assassin at Preniler Clemenceau, as he was on his way to a confer-ence with Mr. Balfour and Col. House, this morning. The assassin was arrested and the wounds are raio to be slight.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE,

Trouble over the delimitation of the boundary between Jugo-Slavia and Italy has again cropped up. As a compromise the Italians agree to refer their Austrian and Bulgarian claims to a commission, while reserving the question of the Dalmation claims. Italy refuses the suggestion that Prelident Wilson arbitrate in the matter.

Serious fighting has again taken place between the Bolshevists and the Esthonians on the Pskov-Narva front. The Bolshevists, angered at recent reverses, have brought up large reinforcements and are gain-ing the upper hand.

CENTRAL POWERS.

ENTRAL POWERS.

The returns of the elections for the National Assembly of Austria show the Socialists to have 70 members, the Christian Socialists 63 members, and others factions 75, including one Czech and one German.

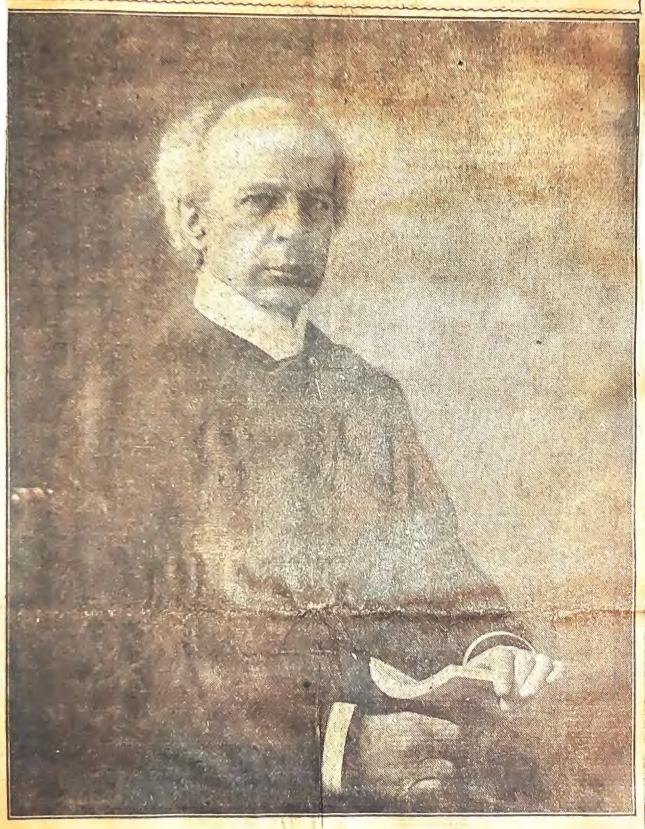
Mathias Erzberger made a long defence in the Constituent Assembly at Weimar, in which he declared that Hindenburg and Prince Max of Baden had demanded the armistice as an alternative to complete surrender. He was loudly cheered.

A peasants' Union formed in Germany attacked the Socialists at a mass meeting at Berlin and expressed Royalist views.

pressed Royalist views.

AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION FAVORED

### The Fallen Chieftain



THE LATE SIR WILFRID LAURIER

This picture shows the great Canadian as he appeared in his later years. It is one of the best that has ever appeared in any newspaper.

### Last Hours Of The Great Chieftain

(Special to The Herald.)

Ottawa, Feb. 17 -Sir Wilfrid Laurier is sinking very rapidly and all hope of his recovery had been abandoned. His enz is only a matter of hours at most.

In the course of last night the last rites of the charon were administered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by Father Lejeune of the Secred Heart Church, and thereafter the aged statesman lingered between consciousness and sciousness: at eight this morning his physician had practically given up hope his recovery. Dr. Kalin declared hat he had been stricken by a hemorrtage of the brain caused by overstrain nd intimated that the end was not far

Lucien Gignere, his secretary, and Miss Contu, private secretary to Lady Laurier, have also been present and visitors have been calling at the residence during the night and morning.

On Saturday the old chieftain had a fainting spell, from which, however, he recovered. On Sunday, while drussing for church he had another and lay down

### Strong until End.

Reluctant to admit to himself the seriousness of his condition he strove to rise when the dinner gong rang. was apparently at that moment that the effusion of blood fleoded the brain and paralysis struck him. He lost coneclousness and it was realized that his case was critical. However, he recovered again and toward midnight was conscious and apparently improv-A second stoke and a more serious one came about 12 and hope of his recovery was then abandoned. Occasional flickers of consciousness marked his condition thereafter, in the course of which he conversed fitfully with those around.

Sir Wilfrid has for some time past complained of feeling faint in the mornings though otherwise he appeared hale and hearty and in good spirits. He has been making his plans for the session and held frequent small caucuses of his followers. It was very seldom that he did not spend the afternoon at his office in the Meuseum attending to his correspondence. In fact he has seldom had a better winter than this and his sudden illness has

come with great surprise.

### Who Will Succeed?

for another election came there would be a new leader but on none had the mantle been actually placed even in the event of his recovery it is quite improbable that he will this ression again lead the opposition and some one else will have to perform duties.

Who that will be is problematical and will depend on the will of Caucus after the session meets. The name of after the session meets. The name of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and Hon. Minister in Sir Wilfrid's cabinet has been mentioned as has also that of Hon. W. L. MacKenie King, and Hon. William Martin, Premier of Saskatche-For either of the two latter a seat would have to be found.

For Mr. King, one of the Ontario vacant seats might be thrown open. For Mr. Martin, the Constituency of Assinibola might be found.

The retirement of Sir Wilfrid has in any case been long predicted. It was almost a foregoue conclusion just prior to the formation of Union Government. At the conclusion of a conference at which there were present, Hon. F. B. Carvell, E. N. MacDonald, F. F. Pardee, Hon. J. A. Calder and others it was announced that his retirement had been decided upon and that Mr. Carrell would take over the leadership. The change, however, did not mater-lalize. Sir Wilfrid remained leader and Mr. Carvell went into Union Government.

It is stated that Premier Martin, is feven now on his way to the East and there are indications that the question of new leadership was to be one of the first topics of opposition caucus discussion at the coming session.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding, while giving certain support to Union last session was not really elected on the Union ticket and at times voted against the Government last session. He is over seventy years of age. Hon. MacKenzie King is a young man with his fu-ture ahead of him. He was a straight Laurier candidate at the last election, but was defeated. There has been talk of running him in Glengarry or North Ontario, in the event of a bye-election being decided upon.

Subsequent to his defeat in 1911 on the reciprocity issue, Sir Wilfrid Laur-ler announced a willingness to retire from the leadership of the Opposition. But it was the unanimous desire of the Liberal party that he should remain at the helm. Although his health had not been robust, he continued in har-uess to the last. But a few hours before he was stricken, Sir Wilfrid was at his office in the museum, preparing

portant matters were under discussion. he was inclined to leave the Opposition leadership in other hands at the even-ing sittings. It was over the conscription issue that Sir Wilfrid had the first real difference with his followers.

There were those in his party who fell that the military needs of the day could be met only by compulsory military service. Sir Wilfrid could not accept that views He held to the volunsystem, although declaring his readiness to call a plebiselte on conscription should be be returned to power. In the summer of 1917, Sir Robert Rorden invited Sir Wilfrid to Join with him in forming a Union Government with a view to putting compulsory military service into effect. Sir Wilfrid declined to accept the office. On this, Sir Robert opened negotiations with leading members of both parties, including a number of ex-provincial ministers now in the Cabinet.

### The Final Break.

So strong was the personality be-tween Sir Wilfrid and his followers that it was not till some weeks later that the severance came with the resulting formation of the present Union Government. In the general election of 1917, Sir Wilfrid was again defeated. In the general election Owing to indifferent health, he did not in the early days of the campaign take a very prominent part in the way of public speeches. He made only three speeches in eastern Canada. The first was in his old riding of Quebec East, which he had resented continuously in the House for forty years. He next spoke in Ottawa, then in Arnprior. couple of weeks or so before election day, Sir Wilfrid was induced to make a trip in the west, with no original intention of going further than Winnipeg, Sir Wilfrid left in zero weather. In the west Sir Wilfrid yielded to the solicitations of his friends and began a strenuous campagn, which lead him through to the Coast, undoubtedly taxing his strength.

When the new Parliament opened in March, 1918, Sir Wilfrld had the unusual experience of facing treasury benches on which were seated some of the old stalwarts of his party, while rank and file of the Government Included many Liberale.

It is generally conceded that in his last session. Sir Wilfrid led that Op-position with restraint and with no desire to unduly embarrass those who had differed from him.

ME DUSSIA.

The Ukrainlans are again attack-ing the Poles seeking to gain pos-session of Lemberg. They have met with some success.

The Lithuanians of the United States are asking Congress for permission to recruit 30,000 non-American citizens for service in Lithuania.

The question of his successor had for the parliamentary session. Despite been but tentatively discussed. It had advancing years, Sir Wilfrid was selbern fairly generally realized that he-dom absent from the House when Special to The Star.

LONDON, Peb. 19.—A Paris destach asserts that the position of the Union of Austria with Germany of that such a move is permissible under the principle of self determination.

It is forecasted that the union may it is forecasted that the union may will avoice peace it is strand, be that the whole question of usuling that it is whole question of usuling will avoice be parallely would be in a parallely artitude is favorable to the English attitude is favorable to the union, however, on the ground medicine and would weaken Prussia. Great Britain and United Peace Pact May Be Ready by Middle of April, it is States for But France FEARS STRENGTH Against the Idea

East Confederation Peace Conference Receives ants Executive Coun-BALKAN DEMANDS Official Notification of Her Refusal

### The Dead Chieftain

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no enemies. Opponents he had in plenty, as every man who undertakes the duties and responsibilities must have, but of enemies—none. Without distinction of race or religion, party or creed, Canadians will to-day agree that Canada is better because for the last half century the noble, unselfish, devoted personality of Sir Wilfrid had been consecrated to the public service of the country. Never throughout his long career, never through all the strife of parties and the clash of opposing policies has any one ever been able to point an accusing finger at him—to say that thoughts of personal gain or aggrandizement or selfish purpose had any place in formulating his line of action. More, perhaps, than any other man this generation has known, his whole thought and energy were devoted to the good of his country. Since Confederation no man has appeared in this country who has exercised such a profound influence in shaping the character of the nation and the direction of its energies as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and yet through all the hurly-burly of political strife, through all the struggles and controversies in which he bulked so large, his life was unstained even so much as by a bitter or ungenerous expression.

Looking back over the record of his life, we venture to think that one profound consolation to him in these later days must have been the thought that from the very commencement of his public career he worked to promote harmony and understanding between the two dominant races in Canada. It is an easy thing for the politician to gain a spurious support by appealing to race prejudice. Sir Wilfrid Laurier not only never appealed to such prejudice, but felt the utmost contempt and scorn for those who did. Nothing aroused him to righteous anger more quickly than the spectacle of any man, whether in his party or not, seeking to ride to power on the waves of racial prejudice. At times it has looked as though his work in cementing the brotherhood of the two races might be wrecked, but above all the storms of controversy and strife, the harmony he sought remains as a tangible thing, endangered, at times, but always appealing more and more strongly to the best instincts and wisest heads of the people.

With the passing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a great figure makes its exit from the world's stage. He had a commanding presence, for alike in mien, in vision and in ability he was one of Nature's moblemen. In any country he would have been an outstanding figure, and would have rallied to himself a great following. Not only his inherent greatness, but his picturesqueness, appealed to the people. When, like Henry of Navarre, he called upon the people to "follow my white plumes," it was impossible to be indifferent to the appeal of so gallant a cavalier, who combined age with youthful daring and activity, and old-world picturesqueness with twentieth century aspirations and methods. He goes to his reward with an assured place for all time in the love and respect of the Canadian people.

raids. Feb. 19.—Te Italian delecation to the Peace Conference, according to an official note has incorred the secretary of the Conference that it cannot accept the proposal for the arbitration of Italian and Jugo-Slav claims in Dalmatia, when the Jugo-Slav claims for deriving treatries dealing with litter evert, declaring treatries dealing with litter deriving treatries dealing with litter deriving treatries dealing with litter deriving the Jugo-Slav shows adopted the Jugo-Slav shows adopted the Jugo-Slav shows adopted the Jugo-Slav shows adopted the Jugo-Slav shows the Jugo-Slav sho

# REQUIESCAT IN PACE

Canada mourns the passing of one of her most distinguished sons.

### ALL DOMINION UNITES IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO DEAD LIBERAL LEADER

Opening of Parliament Will Be in Atmosphere of Grief and Regret for Loss of Distinguished National Figure State Funeral on Saturday Morning Will Be Most Important Event

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.-Members of Parliament are arriving in Otlawa today in an atmosphere of solemnity. The death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier creates an impressive sense of loss and political friends and supporters alike unite in tribute to the departed. Any man who has been forty-six years in Parliament, occupying in its proceedings a place of such conspicuous prominence, causes, when he passes out, an inevitable sense of void

The Government is perfecting arrangements for the State funeral on Saturday, and it will be a most imposing event. The State will pay its fullest homage to the memory of the distinguished dead, Hundreds of messages-cables, telegrams and letters carrying sympathy, are being received at the Laurier household. Lady Laurier is the particular object of condolence. She is in advanced years, broken in health, and suffering from defective eyesight. The life of the aged couple has been one of the greatest felicity. On Sunday afternoon, after the first slight stroke of the fatal malady, Sir Wilfrid pressed her hand and said: "C'est fini." (It is

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR STATE FUNERAL

Arrangement sare practically com- | Sir Wilfrid Laurier the outstanding plete for the State funeral on Satur-day. The date is later than would have been the case otherwise, because have been the case otherwise, because the Parliament Buildings have to be used for the lying-in-state, and Par-liament is summoned for Thursday. After the opening formalities, both Houses will adjourn till Monday. The body of Sir Wilfrid, on Thurs-day afternoon, after the opening, will

be removed from his late residence on Laurier avenue to the chamber of the Senate, where it will lie in state till Saturday morning.

till Saturday morning.

The cortege will proceed at 10:20 from Parliament Buildings to the Church of the Sacred Heart, which Sir Wilfrid attended, and which is within a few blocks of his home. A solemn mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the departed statesman will be chanted at eleven o'clock. Owing to the anticipated crush and the limited accommodation, admission to the church will be only admission to the church will be only

by ticket.

The burin will take place at Notre
Tame Cemetery, in this city. Sir
Wifrid left no directions on the subject, and an she intends to live in
Ottawa, it was the desire of Lady
Laurier that her husband's remains
be laid at rest liefe.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier the outstanding figure has been removed from the public life of Canada. Uniting loyal British sentiment with the chivalry of his race, an aristocrat who know how to be democratic, a master of picturesque eloquence which had matured thought behind it, a louder who won his way to the hearts of men by genuine kingness, he goes to his grave mourned by this whole to his grave mourned by this whole Dominion.

"With a splendid equanimity, both in triumph and in defeat, he kept the courage of his convictions and his unshaled belief in the future of his unshaken belief in the future of the land he loved so well. Rich in serzice, keen in intellect, upright in character, the impartial historian, whether accepting all his views or not, must accord him a high place in the national Valhalla.

"It is fitting that his resolute spirit should have been spared the trial of lingering illness, and that the splendid old warrior, still girt for buttle, should fare forth into the uncouded light of God."

wilfrid left no directions on the subject, and as she fatends to live in Ottava, it was the desire of Lady Laurier that her husband's remains be laid at rost here.

PASTOR'S NOTABLE TRIBUTE.

A notable tribute to Sir Wilfrid Sir Wilfrid Laurier to he held at Ottawa, former, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He said:

"Political friends and foes will alike agree that in the passing of remain for the functal."

### **ALLIED FORCE IN** RUSSIA ABLE TO HOLD BOLSHFVIKI

American Commander Declares Entente Army Can Handle Foe

### TROOPS ARE WELL

Report to the War Department Says Situation Bright

Special to The Montreal Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The Allied command "Is capable of taking care of fiseif against the whole Bolshevik army." In North Russia, Tolonel George E. Stewart, American commander, today cabled the War Department.

"The alarmist reports of conditions of troops in northern Russia as published in press dispatches the end of December are not warranted by facts," he said. "Troops have been well taken care of in every way and my officers resent these reports, fearing that a slur is cast on the regiment and its wonderful record. The health of the command is excellent, sick and wounded are well taken care of."

Col. Stewart pointed out that mail

Col. Stewart pointed out that mail cannot go out of the icebound region except irregularly and suggested that cable inquiries regarding individuals are clogging the meagre lines and in-terfering with official business.

### WORLD NEWS TODAY

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

The French premier passed an excellent night and his condition is entirely satisfactory. There is no fever. An X-ray examination has been made.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Owing to the condition of Premier Clemenceau there will be no session of the Supreme Council today. The committees continue to sit. New armistice terms will be ready in about a week's time. They are said to include demobilization down to 25 divisions, removal of all armed forces from Western front and dismantling of border forts, supervision of munition making, abolition of conscription and delivery of all submarines. submarines.

submarines.
There is no change in the Jugo-Slav and Italian dispute.
Permission to employ troops to suppress disorder in the neutral zone east of Cologne has been granted to the German Government bp to the Gern General Foch.

CENTRAL POWERS.

ENTRAL POWERS.

The strike of store employes in Berlin is settled, but there are more or less violent risings in Rotterop. Westphalia; in the Ruhr Valley mining district, at Dusseldorf and at Eberfeld, The Spartacans are the instigators of the disturbances. An official contradiction has been issued by the French Government in conjunction with the Allied Powers denying certain statements made by Scheldemann and Erzberger and charging them with direct faisification of documents and fraud.

of a permanen Provincial Government sources in New Brunswick that seven out on the provincial parties favor the selection of Premier Martin as helf the mantle of Laurier. Quebec is pet to be heard from in that regard. An

AUSTRIAN ELECTION SURPRISE. London Times Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by Montreal Star

VIENNA, Feb. 20—The surprise in the Australian elections has been the Social Democrate success in Vienna, where they captured 32 of 48 seats. They also have done unexpectedly vell in the country. The next mayor I Vienna, probably will be a Social emocrat.

### LLOYD GEORGE POSTPONES HIS TRIP TO PARIS

Will Attend Labor Conference on February 27

MEETING WITH MINERS

Refuses Immediate Reply to Demands But Offers Royal Commission

Associated Press Cable.

London, February 20. - Premier Lloyd George has postponed his vist to Paris owing to pressure of business here, especially in connection with the labor unrest. He desires to attend the labor conference which he Government has called for Februiry 27. Hence it is unlikely he will start for Paris until the 28th.

An official statement issued the press bureau says:

"Premier Lloyd George told the niners' executive at today's conferince that the Government was preared Immediately to appoint a Royal

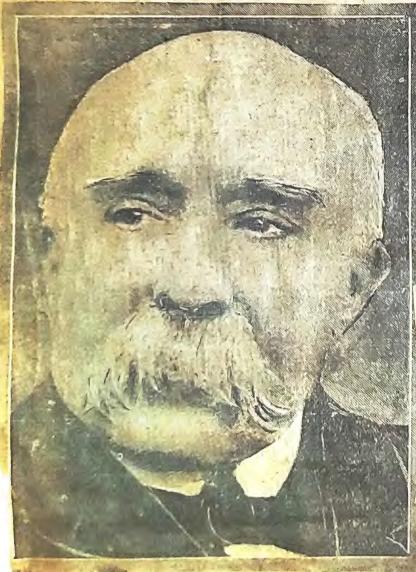
"Robert Smillie (leader of the minrs) said that they must press for an nmediate reply to their demands for In increase of thirty per cent in rages and a reduction in hours.

"The Prime Minister replied that ie was unable to give this concesdon without inquiry. He promised thorough investigation.

"Mr. Smillle said that the execu ive would consider the matter, but avould be unable to come to a fina decision without assembling a con ference of delegates."

The result of the ballot of the miners will not be known until nex week, but the balloting appears to be going strongly in favor of

### "TIGER" CLEMENCEAU



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ged French Premier Showed Typical Courage, Assailants Back With His. Unassisted Leaping at and Grappling Walking and Later House

by United

a state Py believe the at Jo Chemenceau was fired Embassy not physicians did 19.—The French Premier serious, that the p saying that F es stated that nd would be pecial Star Cable by LONDON, Feb. physical powers. Wes wound ment today mier's men.

Pro

9 immediately taken Was The Premier the shooting.

EM O

his

George today sent the following Press. message to Premier Clemenceau: United Press Special Star Cable by LONDON, Feb.

your splen-health and and to your attempt. I for France to Soon thanks be restored efforts dastardly serious, and, valued did energy and physique, you will will continue your great and value not injuries are trust that your

great physical powers, the NOTHING 19.—Georges into the house unassisted. Star Cable by United was "The arrested. by a 2 entered slightly wounded Were "It's nothing," IT'S His assailants PARES, as the Premi 10 The Special will be repre Oby an officia

lieve the ast to him a Russi. The Charilish hair, a One of the particularly in ant, states the little fee first shot fold and sno his shop, and coots will be happening, on many a sassinated Chiens may the closed saliant, Moult outs, 2008. The manant assailant, who difficulty in givy Mission before the poets of concine was beater he first wind the crowd According to sat, the would emptied his widows of the were smashed here were smashed here.

Were smashed h
When the firs Chief Firmier Clemences on acknow to open the dodionation of while he was shathlen that he was shortles re to go on foot he fire of where shortly than street sitting up in ar and laughing w LECTUR

be as Clemenceau was seating himself in his limousine, Cottin and a escond unidentified man suddenly sprang forward and fired eight shots from a pistol. Six of these hit the front of the car.

Two bullets penetrated the glass door, one striking the Premier in the the side of the right arm, near the shoulder, inflicting a flesh wound.

### WOUNDED PREMIER WALKED INTO HOUSE UNASSISTED

A crowd of sathered and shoulder. Several bullets entered the clothing of the two drivers; but they were not wounded.

The policeman. Cottin was mauled and the policeman was mauled and the policeman was the wounded.

The physicians will conduct a more thorough examination of the Premier's wound this afternoon, it was announced.

bedy mailied, and the ponceman was all the work ded.

M. Clemenceau, refusing offers of a telephone all was sent to Colonel House, announcing that the French Premier's wound would prevent him from the organism which lieshad at the Crillin Hotel this monoling, with the British Foreign Servetary. Mr. Balfour and Col. House.

M. Hubert Clemenceau, the Premier's brother and secretary, told the United Press that the wound was not serious at present, and that the only danger would be from possible infection.

The first foreign officials to call at the Premier's residence to inquire about his condition were Premier Venizelos of Greece and Ambassado.

The following official statement regarding the attempted usersination of the Premier was lesued to-

day:

A proper Clemencial was in his religible in the Boulevard de Lessit, when a man fired seven shots et bim. The Premier was struck in the shoulder.

thorough examination of the Premier's wound this afternoon, it was announced.

President Pointare, members of the Cabinet, foreign diblomate, and Marshal Forth, and hurried to the Premier's residence, reminded in a room near the one is which M. Clemenceau was rosting.

MAY BECOME DANGEROUS.

Professors Luabri, Gossett and Cuissler examined the wound in Premier Clemenceau's shoulder and pade a disposit;

Ascording to the diagnosis the Premier was struck in the posterior part of the right shoulder blade. The bullet penetrated without a viscoral lesion. The doctors reported general and local conditions as perfect.

Unofficial reports say it is teared in the wound is more dangerous than at first announced, especially between the bullet, according to the most.

The bullet, according to the most in the reliable news obtainable, entered the e Premier's left shoulder and has been - located in the region of the right -

### VERITABLE FUSILLADE GREETED THE

Five shots were fired by the would-be assassins, and it was at first reported that the Premier had been wounded in the head. If developed later, however, that the wounds were in M. Clemenceau's back and shoulder and that he is not dangerously hurt.

ously hurt.

The attempt took place at 8.55 o'clock this morning, as the Premier was leaving his house in the Rue Franklin to go to the War Office.

The second of the two criminals was an ordinary-looking man, dressed as a workman.

ed as a workman.

The policeman, Goursat, who was The policeman, Goursat, who was wounded in the right eye, although not seriously, by one of the shots, told a press representative that Premier Clemenceau rushed up to the would-be assassin and grappled with him.

An enormous crowd which observed a respectful quiet gathered near M. Clemenceau's residence after the oc-

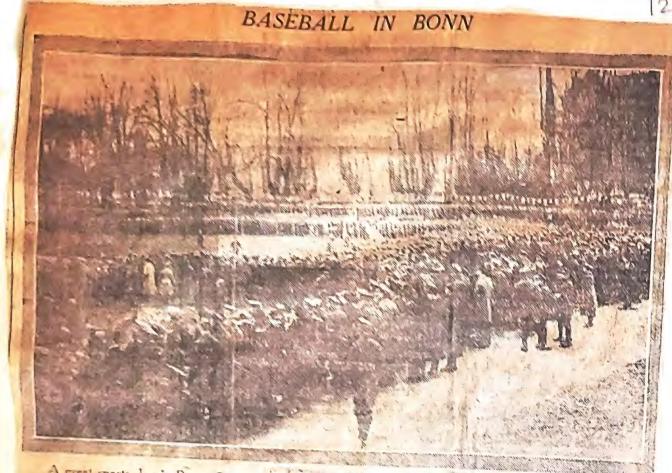
Within half on hour President Poincare arrived. He was quickly followed by various members of the Cabinet, high officials of the Government and representatives of the army and navy, as well as of the diplomatic corps.

BOLSHEVIK OUTRAGE?

It was learned at the City Hall that the assailant of Premier Clemenceau was a man named Emile Cottin, twenty-five years old, and born at Creil. The man said his home aris.

The police, however, do not bewas in the Montrouse quarter

A Coressed their nany event.



A great sports day in Bonn, Germany, between the Canadians and Americans, when an abundance of militivened the proceedings Picture shows the immense crowd that witnessed the games,

Major Sir Andrew Machail on Cypsy II., photographed as he rested for a moment on a street in Cologne.

The attempt to murder M. Clemenceau, the Premier of France, is another added to a long list of proofs that, to some diseased brains, the fact of a man being in a place of authority is sufficient to mark him for destruction. Clemenceau is an advanced Radical, and has been feared by some of the few Conservatives left in France. The poople could be in no danger from the application of his theories. He suf-

of 900,000 men for service during 1919, and to pay double the old allowance of 1s 1d a day. The force will be about twice the strength of the active army before 1914, and though the likelihood of its being chough the likelihood of its being called on to do any fighting decreases with each week, it is not wrise to take risks. These will be reduced it the enemy sees a strong wall armed force where it can be used to advantage in case of need.

n..: dat\_

Great Britain is to retain an army

# DISORDERS ARE SPREADING THROUGH GERMANY

way from Elberteld to Spa, Government troops arrived at Elberteld and defeated the revolutionaries, lelling seventeen and wounding thirty-eight. Spartacans occupied Bayreuth and Diforced the Burgomaster to realign. Government forces are being on the centrated south of Lappe and east of After Spartacans had cut the rall-

out at Munich on Wednesday night according to the Frankfort Zeltung. Demobilized Bayarian bluefackets attacked the Diet house and occupied the felegraph office and police headquarters, but were eventually dis-The Government has announced that It has taken the necessary measures to protect the Diet and punish the persons responsible for broke reactionary insurrection quarters, but were eventual, lodged by government troops, Government

appeal to capitalists in the German National Assembly on Tuesday for money to pay for foodstuffs to be bought from the Entente Powers, a number of persons have placed all As a result of Mathias Erzeberger's number of persons have placed all their foreign securities at the disthe uprising.

the present German Government is WARSAW, Feb. 21.—The Germans overthrown, according to The Frank- are reported not to be observing the furter Zeitung. The strikers now to- provisions of the armistice agreement. BERNE, Feb. 21.—The Communist "unpuyeu persons, coal miners in the Ruhr district have BAD FAITH CHARGED. Special Star Cable by United Press. resolved not to resume work until tal

clashed at Nuremburg. Three were chiled and several wounded. At Hanover, a group of youths in uniform pillaged the offices of the tribunal, Spartacane and Government troops then invaded the town hall and threw the food cards out of the windows.

# PRINCE JOACHIM DEPORTED.

Special Star Cable. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21.—Prince. Joachim and his wife, arrested in Bayaria, have been deported to Prussia, according to a Munich despatch today.

The general strike and attendant Despatches yesterday reported that disorders in Germany are increasing, Prince Joachim, youngest son of the it was indicated in dispatches re-former Kaiser, had been arrested for celved here today. spiracies.

# RIOTERS STORMED DIET,

led. One bourgeois member who had declared that a large number of the unemployed were chronic idlers, was badily beaten and with difficulty produced from painful injury.

The rloters came from a part of an assemblage of some 2,000 of the un-By The Associated Press,
BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The Brunswick
Diet was stormed by unemployed
persons during one of the sessions
this week, and the chairman and
several deputies were roughly hand-

employed, who had gathered in front of the building during a demonstra-

Oldenburg, who was dethroned when the revolution broke out has, accord-ing to the Vorwaerts, presented a fin-ancial claim to the Oldenburg Diet He demands a yearly allowance of 150,000 marks for the Grand Ducal family over a period of fifty years, and the claim states that the present Grand Duke Friedrich August, of financial situation of the Grand Duke tion,

to a Welmar despatch to The General The Vorwaerts claims that the Anzelger of Frankfort.

COAL MINERS ARE IDLE.

The Corrections of Frankfort of Several million marks and that at best, he is entitled to the same fally stipend that is being paid other un-

that skirmishes have occurred at scattered points.
The morale of the Germans is declared to be low, as is evidenced by the reported sale of a battery of aras to fighting in Posen and it is said

tillery to a Polish Catholic priest, the price being 6,000 marks.
Colonel Haller, Polish Chief of Staff, announces in a bulletin that the Gallclan frontler. Attacks by Ukrainian troops have been repulsed in that region. In Lithuania, bands of Bolsheviki have been routed and eighty prisoners taken. there is military activity all along

Clemenceau Suffered Slight Hemorrhage Yes terday, But Has Improved Since-American Surgeon Says Recovery Quite Possible, Bu Complications May Develop

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The X-ray examination of Premier Cle bullet had lodged on top of the Premier's right lung and that the menceau's wound, it is said on good authority, showed that ung had been touched by it.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The bullet which wounded Premier Cle menceau penetrated his lungs, it was revealed by the official statement issued shortly after noon today. The official statement

"The hemorrage which occurred at one o'clock yesterday demonstrated that the bullet penetrated the lungs. An X-ray ex-"The general condition is satisfactory. Temperature 98.4 amination disclosed the precise location of the bullet. pulse 72.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-A hemorrhage of the lung, such as "Gosset, Tuffier, Laubry, Combe," The nourishment is normal. (Signed)

described in the official statement of Premier Clemenceau's condition today, indicates a serious, though not necessarily fatal wound, "It is of course difficult to determine from the meagne in. formation received the exact nature of the wound and the possible The greatest danger lies in possible infection, which might result results," said Dr. Peck, "but such wounds are not always fatel Dr. Charles H. Peck, the well-known surgeon, said to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Peace Conference at Paris has decided to adjourn as a result of the attack upon Premier Clemen. ceau, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Paris this morn-There will be no session of the conferees today, the message

# Weekly News of the Lodges



DR. F. S. PATCH.

A sincere friend of the War Vetean's Association.

#### Oddfellows Will Flect Officers For Ensuing Term

The Excelsior Lodge, on Tuesday evening next, wil hold an important meeting to discuss questions of vital interest to the members. The social committee are preparing a programme for the winter lev it hefore the brothren

# WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION SISTERS OF MERCY HAVE DONE WELL

St. Patrick's T.A. and M.B. Society Annual Meeting

On Tuesday evening last the officers and members of the St. Patrick's T. A. & M. B. Society and their friends, resumed their regular monthly socials, which had been interrupted by the Spanish 'flu for the past two months, and a very sociable evening was spent, every one present having, to all appearances, enjoyed the programme, which consisted of a game of progressive euchre, followed by light refreshments served by Bros. E. J. Carroll and R. Dolan, after which songs, recitations and comic readings were given

by members of the Society. The annual meeting of the Society was held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the present staff of officers were unanimously re-elected for another year. The Secretary's report of the transactions of the Society for the year just passed was read, which showed that the Society in its own quiet way had accomplished a vast amount of good. A high tribute was paid to the sisters of the society for the great personal sacrifice made by them during the epidemic of Spanish 'flu, in administering to the comforts of those who had been stricken with the dreaded plague. God had evidently rewarded their good work, inasmuch as only one member of the Society had been called to render an account of her stewardship, at the heavenly tribunal, through the effect of the 'flu.

The Society had lost four members during the year, by the messenger of death, and had in the same period taken

in fifteen new members. A considerable amount of money had been spent on charitable work.



7 I" Dysper I had consta well a -goir pound saw s did n told 1 In The soon and 1 comp take now ous."

# RECORD OF EACH

#### 257 BATTALIONS RAISED; 44 NOW WITH THE CO

Others Were Absorbed or Disbanded and Used to Re Those in Field --- Some Became Railway and F Troops

The Department of Militia and Defence authorizes the publicatic following record of all the Infantry Battalions raised in Canada for adian Expeditionary Force which subsequently crossed the sea. With ception of the first seventeen, which were attested at Valcartier, where each corps was recruited; it also shows what became of each

Battalion.	Recruited from	Location or Disposition.	Reserve Bat	talion in I
P.P.C L.I. R.C.R. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 23rd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th.	All Districts.  Valcartier  ""  ""  London, Ont Toronto, Ont St. Johns, P. Q. Quebec, P. Q. Montreal, P. Q. Nova Scotia. New Brunswick Winnipeg, Man Saskatchewan British Columbia.  Alberta Saskatchewan London, Ont. Guelph, Ont.  West Ontario. Hamilton, Ont Ontario.	Disbanded France Disbanded France Disbanded Absorbed France Disbanded France Absorbed France  Absorbed France  Absorbed France  Absorbed France  Alsorbed France  Absorbed France	15th	Witley. Seaford. Witley. Bramshc t Shorn Seaford. Bramsho
	*	Uno noo	Bp.	Seaford.

# TR WILFRID LAURIER LYINS IN STATE IN COMMONS'



The body was taken to the Parliament buildings yesterday, after the House had adjourned. The photo-lominion Police officer is seen on guard.

Peasant Politician Met Fate by Bullet Fired by Count Arcovalley and the Murderer Was Fatally Wounded-German Situation More Precarious

mation today reported that a plot to restore the Monarchy had Special Star Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—A Geneva despatch received by Uniorbeen discovered in Berlin. It was said that "high personalities" were implicated.

LONDON, Feb. 21.-Kurt Eisner, the blind Premier of Savaria, has been shot and killed.

The Premier was killed this morning, according to a Munich despatch received in Amsterdam, by Lieut. Count Arcovalley.

The Count was wounded severely by a guard and is reported to be dying.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

Industrial material taken from France and Belgjum must be returned BASLE, Feb. 21,—The German National Assembly has decided according to a dispatch from Weimar today.

drew until this morning, leaving a guard to maintain order. (Elberfeld is feld, according to dispatches received here today. The fighting continued until noon yesterday, when, in agreement with the Allies, the troops withhave re-captured from the Spartacans all the public buildings in Elber-German Government troops, operating with Marshal Foch's permission within the neutral zone, east of the Rhine.)

fon reserve in the Erartacans were reported to have seized all the c

#### ENSORSHIP HAS HAMPERED PEACE SAYS DR. DILL

Thinks Misunderstanding on National Ideals are Enhanced by it

#### BIG FRENCH TAX

Writer Says Capital Must Pay Ten Billion Dollars Impost

Special Star Cable. Copyright 1919 in Canada and the U. S., by London Daily Telegraph and Public-Ledger Company. By E. Dillon. PARIS, Feb. 21. — The press now

treats of the Franco-American divergence of views on the resettlement of Europe, proclaiming the existence of the two contrary currents which

announced long ago.

The Echo de Paris declares that the continuous applause given President Wilson having been interpreted as acquiescence in his opinions, produced a misunderstanding intensified by the censorship over telegrams from Washington to Paris respecting American ideas, this censorship being reinforced by two American experts. This journal itself suffered from this suppression of information in which American experts played a part. is unfortunate that the brotherhood of nations must be conceived in secrecy and shielded by a censorship maintained by force.

From the outset Americans and

Continental Europeans, not being agreed upon fundamentals, lacked the basis for fruitful co-operation. Even yet, they are hardly beginning to understand each other. How far under such conditions the world can be reorganized according to a rounded out plan acceptable to both is, as I lave maintained from the beginning

problematical.

Unwilling to disturb the apparent narmony I abstalned from cabling various creditable reports that showed light upon the situation and even noderate expressions of opinion on the conference which I sent to Lonlon have often been withheld from publication, so anxlous are the leaders to contribute by silence to the success of labors which can thrive only the full light of day.

to noted splanade Avenue.

Guards Association

Free Will Offering. r Crescent St.)-8 P.M. CHURCH

#### WORLD NEWS TODAY

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU.

The French Premier's condition continues satisfactory. This afternoon he is receiving visitors for the discussion of State affairs. He expects to resume work at the Conference on Monday.

FRANCE.

Raids have been made on the homes of the members of the Communist society, to which the worldbe assassin Cotin belonged, and much literature has been selzed. One man alleged to be the centre of Belshavist, propaganda has been of Bolshevist propaganda has been

Senator Humbert Is to be charged senator Humbert Is to be charged with attempting to corrupt officials. The Senate of France has appointed a committee to enquire into the conduct of the war.

Klev, the capital of the Ukraine, is again in Bolshevist hands. French troops are advancing towards Kley from Odessa.

There has been a renewal of hostilities between the Poles and the Ukrainians and between the Lithuanians and the Bolshevists. In the latter fighting the Lithuanians seem to be gaining the upper hand.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Violent outbreaks are reported from Munich, where Bavarian exsallors stormed the Diet, telegraph offices and police headquarters. Prince Joachim, the sixth son of the ex-Emperor, who is believed to have been implicated, has been sent back to Prussia under escort. Rioting is also taking place in the Brunswick Duchy, where the Diet was stormed.

Diet was stormed.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE,

The Committee on Labor Legisla-The Committee on Labor Legislation, under the chairmanship of Mr. Gompers, and the committee on Reparation, which is fixing the limits of Germany's resources and ability to pay, are both continuing their sittings today.

## CLEWENGFAIIS OUT OF DANGER

French Premier Will Receive Colleagues on Business Today

#### BOLSHEVIST PLOT

French Police Have Unearthed Traces of Extensive Organization

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—An official statement issued at nine o'clock this morning by Premier Clemenceau's physicians reads:

"Temperature 36.7, (centigrade), (about 98 Fahrenheit); pulse 72. Gen-TJEIDUDINA JO IEVIVON TOH B aut, Laubry, Luffier, Combe, Gos-: LHDINO sett."

### SERIOUS LOSSES OF BOLSHEVISIS ALARM LEADERS

Military Reverses Reported to Have Shaken Confidence of Lenine

#### SIBERIANS GAIN

General Denekine Successful-Northern Situation Less Bright

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by The Montreal Star. CONSTANZA, Rumania, (via Constantinople), Feb. 21.—The Eleventh Bolshevist army has been put out of action completely by General Denkerine, who is reported to have advanced from Kizlyar to Bryanskoe, on the Caspian sea.

A. Bolshevist force is acting against General Petlura's army, which is fighting for the independence of the Ukraine. The Bolshevists have captured Milkhailovka and Cologne, south of Ekaterinoslav, fifty miles north of the Sea of Azov. This force is not yet in contact with the volunteer army.

In the Donetz basin, a detachment.

the volunteer army.
In the Donetz basin, a detachment of the volunteer army compelled the Bolshevists to retire on Manullovka, southeast of Bachmut.
East of the Nishna-Rostoff railway the Bolshevists claim an advance of twenty miles on an eighty mile front against the Don Cossacks under General Krasnoff. A battle is taking place at Katchalinskaya, northeast of place at Katchalinskaya, northeast of

Tzaritsin.
On the Western front, in Siberia, the Siberian army is advancing down the Siberian army is advancing down the Siberian railway and has reached a point fifty-eight miles west of Perm. Farther south the line runs from the Kama river, nineteen miles north of Ossa, to a point thirty-eight miles southwest of Krasnov-Finsk in straightening the Krasnov-Finsk. In straightening this line they have captured many prison-ers, four heavy guns, many machine guns, rifles and much war material. The advance continues northeast of Birsk.

The Bolshevists appealed to the Siberian regiments to surrender, but the Siberians responded with an attack in which they annihilated the Third Battalion of a Soviet regiment, killing the commander and 150 men, and themselves sustained only seven casualties,

In the neighborhood of Ufa the Bolshevists have advanced to the east. The positions held by anti-Bolshevist troops south of Orenburg have been evacuated, thus giving the Bolshevists full control of the Task-kend railway, which they expect to open to traffic within a week.

# CONCILIATORY SPIRIT MAKING GREAT CHANGE WITH BRITISH COLLIERS

Miners Showing Tendency to Delay Threatened Strike in March Until Further Efforts are Made to Reach Settlement

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspur Street, London, Feb. 22.—Britain is gradually, even painfully, feeling to way towards what is nothing less than a peaceful revolution of industry. Mr. Lloyd George is the reconciling genius. Those present at his heart-to-heart talk with the bellicose miners' leaders this week tell me that it was most impressive to watch the development of the spirit of accommodation and commomense as Mr. Lloyd George, in the quietest, though most convincing manner, went for me point to point to allay the miners' suspicious and to how the me the fixed determination of the Government, with its sage condition majority, to aid them in raising the general standard of living of the working classes.

Mr. Bonur Law frankly told the House of Commons this seek, is a so many words, that he knew of no other way of maining the condition or of keeping labor from persons extremes.

#### PRE DICTION THAT STRIKE WILL NOT COME OFF

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WORLD AND BRITIS THE SUBMARINE

mans were boasting of the huge undersea cruisers with which they proposed to globalize the following the largest destroy cruisers in a surface contest. The secret of these boats was their great size, at face they used steam as their propelling power, carrying two funnels like an altritish. "K." class submarine steaming on the surface. This is the largest class and is and is the funnels like an analysis.

EROUCHT DOWN



remarkant Start College D.

# SUPPORT LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO UTMOST PRESIDENT'S POL

ollowing Tremendous Ovation at Boston, Mr. Wilson Declares U.S. is Vital Factor in League -Europe Trusts Her Disinterested Advice

MECHANICS' HALL, Boston, Feb. 24.—President Wilson nis first speech here today on landing from France invited the ics of the League of Nations plan to "test the sentiment of erica."

His speech gives reasons for American support of his prothin. Its preparation followed a long conference aboard the hov haringe Washington last night and this morning with Secretary annulty.

The President did not attempt to go into details of the League ely showing why he regards it necessary and believes will be it ... nate effect.

# **NEW FACTS UPON**

London Times-Public Ledger Cable.
Copyright by The Montreal Star.
LONDON, Pob. 22.—A complete record of the forces engaged in the battle of Jutland shows 24 British dreadnoughts, 10 attached cruisers, 8 battle-cruisers, 12 light cruisers, 8 battle-cruisers, 12 light cruisers, 8 vessels of the first and second cruiser squadrons, 6 vessels of the light cruiser squadron, and 78 destroyers.
The German force included 21 battleships, 16 cruisers and 77 destroyers.

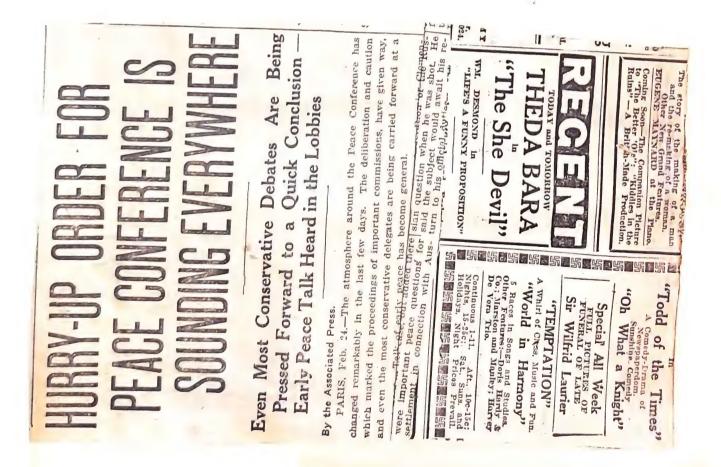
battleships, 16 cruisors and 77 dentroyers.

It is clearly established that of the vessels which actually came into action the preponderance of force lay

action the preponderance of force lay with the enemy.

The fate of the surrendered German warships now at Scapa Flow depends on the decision of the Paris Conference, but it is suggested they should be taken out in the Atlantic and sunk in deep water. It is more than possible this course will be followed.

The Germans had removed most fittings of value before the surrender. What is left would be salved before the ships were sunk. It is certain it will not pay to break the ships up, and, under the circumstances, it is thought to sink them would be the best solution of the problem.



#### HUNS TO BE GIVEN PEACE TREATY TERMS COMPLETE

Special Star Cable by United Press.
PARIS. Feb. 24. — No past of the
peace treaty is to be submitted to
Germany until the entire treaty is
completed and roudy for presentain reaching this important
agreement unanimously on Saturday
evening the Supreme Council reevenue, the Supreme Council reversed the position previously taken, whereby the military section of the final treaty was to be laid down for the German's to sign in advance of the other sections.

America kept a free mind on the question and was willing to be gulded by the wishes of France, although our delegates saw one advantage to be gained by completing the military text first for that course would have

text first, for that course would have permitted the demobilization of a large part of the Allied armies.

This new attitude grows out of Clemenceau's request that the treaty be withheld until it is agreed upon in its entirety and no part should be considered by the Germans before the others. Therefore, when the military and naval advisers of the supreme war council have finished their work, it will be fitted in with the reports of the committees on reparation, boundaries and economic paration, boundaries and economic relations, and the contemplated in-strument will be drawn up ready for the German plenipotentiaries to sign.

It is hoped this result may be accomplished within ten days after President Wilson returns to Paris, but that is rather an optimistic view, the reason being that the fault in the plan lies in the fact that Germany will not be asked to disarm before she knows precisely what treatment would be accorded her by the other provisions of the document.

The military measures, as eutlined in press dispatches, are harsh, and if they were to go before the tie-man people without such compression as may be round in other phases of the treaty, the nation might decline compliance, and then it would require a long and continued use of force to execute the treaty terms.

With their attitude defined to-ward peace with Germany, the Su-preme Council passed a series of resolutions to make possible the speeding up process. This method ealts for settlement with Germany first, to be followed in turn by peace with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and

One advantage to be gained from the simultaneous submission of the full treaty to Germany will be that she will be permitted to resume economic relations with the world, the blockade being lifted immediately upon the treaty being accepted.

That will prove advantageous, not enly to the beaten country, but to her creditors as well.

The work of the reparation con-

The work of the reparation committee, upon which rests Germany's payments to creditor nations, has been expedited through the action of the Supreme Council in instructaction of the Supreme Council in instructing the committee to proceed with their own calculations on German resources, instead of continuing discussion as to how the resources should be divided. Inforcommittee settling the Greek boundaries will recommend to the Supreme Council not to allow that phase of the Greek claim whereby Bulgaria would be shut out from the Aegean coastline. Aegean coastline.

#### STATUS OF QUESTIONS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: Constitution completed and laid before the delegates for consideration, discussion to begin about end of

ARMISTICE: Renewed indefinitely on Sunday, February 16. More stringent terms have made Germany militarily impotent.

MILITARISM: Military and naval armaments to be limited under the League of Nations, which also provides for settlement of if ternational disputes by arbitration.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS: Originally intended for the protector of Neutrals in war-time, is eliminated under the League of , which abolishes neutrality as defined in the past,

N uton PARTION: In hands of a Special Committee, which is RI eady to present its preliminary report,

Tr ly BI SPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR: Progress made by Special Co a littee which is investigating individuals responsible, laws bro. TI and punishment.

NATIONAL BOUNDARIES: Being determined by Supreme War Council, assisted by several Special Committees.

COLONIES: Territories and islands previously held by enemy countries to be placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

LABOR: Special International Labor Committee investigating economic and social problems is already at work. Establishment of a permanent Eureau of Labor provided for under League of Nations

WOMEN: Special Committees to be established for advising delegates on question affecting women and children.

RUSSIA: Allied Russian policy undertermined, further than British and American troops are to be withdrawn.

GERMANY: Constitution adopted for new German State and Provisional Government established with Ebert first President and Scheidemann first Chancellor.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Empire divided into separate republics of Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia,

#### To Probe Own Plundering

Basie, Feb. 20. - The National As-German sembly in session at Weimar has adopted a bill calling for investigation of the plundering of the industrial plants in France and Belgium, according to a report received here.

#### German Army of 175,000 Men

Copenhagen, February 20.—The Berlin Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says it learns the German Ministry of Defence has drafted a bill providing for a standing army of from 150,000 to 175,000 men. The army will be formed on the voluntary basis.

#### WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sean O'Cealligh, who has served several prison terms for his Sinn Fein activities, has arrived in Paris as delegate from the Irish "republic."

The Labor Legislative Committee is considering what penalties should be enforced in case of non-compilance of its nation-members with its regulations, after approval.

The proposal to sink the hulls of the captured German war vessels is meeting with strong opposition from France and Italy.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Fighting continues at Mannhelm, where the rebelilon is organized by a Communist group. At Oberhausen rioters have seized the banks. Wattenscheid is in a state of siege, while the situation at Munich is unchanged. No Socialist newspapers will be permitted to be published in Bavaria for ten days. Spartacans are preventing the holding of municipal elections at Dusseidorf. Herr Scheld is named president of the Bavarian Republic in succession to Karl Eisner. Segits succeeds Auer.

New national colors of black, recand gold, have been adopted by Germany, consciption is being aboilished and a National Guard will take the place of the present army

take the place of the present army

RUSSIA.

A bilizzard at Omsk has disorgan

A blizzard at Omsk has disorgan ized the railways, killed scores of persons and accentuated the difficulties of the food situation.

Wounded and invalided soldies—800 British and 500 Czecho-Slova—are leavings Viadivostock for homeoffs.

Switzerland has broken off rel-tions with the Bolshevikist govern ment.

A strike of slaughter house in ployes has begun at Paris. FRANCE.

#### GERMANS AGREF TO THREE HEAV PHASES OF TERMS

Deliver All U-Boats and Accept Economic and Financial Clauses.

#### ALLIES FIRM

No Propaganda Allowed -German Colonies Under Mandataries -

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright by Montreal Star.

PARIS, Feb. 25 .- The German delegates at the Treves Conference appear to have been convinced that submarine warfare as they have practised it, does not pay, and intimated their desire to settle the submarine question once and for all by handing over within a fixed time all submarines afloat, which number forty-five. These are to proceed to

Miss Levie of Quebec, is the gue of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Mahon:
Queen Mary Apartment.
Capt. MacTier is a partent in the Royal Y toria de Ilim esent pue 'stendius'
toria ed Ilim esent pue stendius
corisina eques sues sues and core

Lady Shaughnessy will entertain dinner prior to the University Se tlement Ball, on Monday evening. Mrs. R. Garlepy, Souvenir svend and daughter, Mrs. Valter C. Co fin, have returned from New York.

Mrs. J. E. Jamleson of Lennoz ville, Que., is the great of Mr. 2r Mrs. A. W. Quinn of Westmount.

qua night. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph as entertaining at dinner prior to ti University Settlement Ball on Mor

Allas Louise Landry, who has been spending some time in Montreal wit her grandparents, Sir Alexander and Lady Lacoste, has returned Jones. Alta, is the guest of her parents, D. Alta, is the guest of her parents, D. Alta, is the guest of her parents, D. Alta, West. West.

Mrs. Graham Gordon, her son and Mrs. Graham Gordon, her son and Miss. Graham Gordon, her today for Jacks where they will spend a few weeks prior to leaving for England and France.

Alrs. Roswell C. Flaher, The Sher Ar a dance, in honor of her daughte and conf. Miss Elizabeth, Fisher and conf. Phillp Fisher, D.S.G.

Capt. Phillp Fisher, D.S.G.

ing in New 1 and Mr. Robinson, of H.M.S. Miobe, are the guests of Mrs. G. H. Gerrard, of Clarke avenue, Westmount. Miss Marjorie Gerrard who has been visitaing in Mew York is returning home on Thursday.

# PEACE CONFERENCE NAVALLAWS WILLI BE CHECK ON W

Places Responsibility Upon Individual Nations for Violations of Neutrality, Especially Regarding Munitions Shipments-Virtual Control of the Seas

Special Star Cable by Fred. S. Ferguson, of the United Press. right, 1919, by the United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Revolutionary changes in international naval laws which, fitting in with the rules of the League of Nations, would make war virtually impossible, are now under discussion. Regulations under which munitions are shipped from neutrals to warring countries would be completely overturned.

The United Press is able to state today that the principal points fave ored by the peace delegates regarding munitions shipments in the future

nudue restriction upon change of oc- Edward, ran down a mountal undue restriction upon change of oc-PORTERVILLE, Reb. 25.—Frank Hoss Memorial, of the Royal V Salen, a rancher of the Ducor section south of here, and his brother Lion south of here, and his brother Hillesman used then fill small small the profile small then fill small small

#### SHOT HIM WITH BIRD SHOT.

was troubled with fits, and went to Allas Alary Guy for treatment She told him to break an ogg in a hand-tortief and carry it in his pocket for two wooks. If that falled to hall the fits, she said, ho was to wrap the fits, she said, ho was to wrap himself in red silk and sit on a himself in red silk and sit on a himself in red silk and sit on a was not corred to him, he said, but that Allas Guy told him, he said, but that Allas Guy told him, he said, but the some brought sult to recover his SALEAL, Mass., Feb., 25—George H. Gauthler testified in court that he mas troubled with file, and went to Mass. Gunthler

#### ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE,

framework of the door. at night he took some meat for the cat, heread cat, at the door the cat, heread of taking the meat tour his band ran made a peculiar noise, and ran him and the souliery, where he tound his wife hanging from the found his wife hand for and for and for and the souliery, where he tound his wife hanging from the found his wife hand for the door. LONDON, Feb. 25.—A story of a cat's wearing of a tragedy was told at an inquest at Rotherhithe on Anh Johnson, aged disty when he went home band said that when he went home at the profit at the story angular to the story and the story and the story and the story and the story are story are story and story are story are story as a story are story are story are story as a story are story are

THE CAT'S WARNING.

#### ODD'ILEWS

stockings, grap.

of earnings and employment without better adjustment when they appear, be, Means of ensuring to the work industry.

4. The cetablishment of regular methods of negotlarlon for lesues aritishng between employers and work people, with a view both to the prevention of differences and to their better adjustment wings they appear

principles governing the conditions of principles governing the conditions of fixing, paying and readjusting of fixing, paying and readjusting of work people a share in the increased prosperity of the industry.

2. Means for securing to work peon2. Means for securing to work peon2. Means for securing to and or2. Means of the conditions under
3. The sectionent of the general
3. The sectionent of the general

of the findings:

1. Better utilization of the practical itnowledge and experience of the practical work people.

The following is a brief summary ment.

a greater share in the consideration of matters affecting their employond the pasts aims are sought: The core of the core of

#### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.

progress and well-being of each trace from the point of view of all parties engaged in it, consistent with the general interest of the community. ing together the representatives in said employers' union. The object is to undertake the confinuous consideration of matters affecting the didenation of matters affecting the trict conneils, thu motions councils, principle along similar lines, bringing together the representatives in pleated skirt, tan jaced shoes, white trades union and employers' union. The object is a facelings, grey corded tweed coats

#### THIRD DIVISION TO START FOR CANADA ON SATURDAY NEXT

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Canada's Third Division will start homewards on Saturday next. The initial shipload will embark at Liverpool on the Adriatic. Advices to this effect have been received at the Militia Department. There are about twenty-two thousand men in the division and the fact that it is the first to come home is because it was in England when demobilization was ordered. The other divisions will come in turn. With the arrival of the Third Division the departmental scheme of sending the men direct to dispersal areas in each division will become operative. Each man will be sent to the area nearest to which his home is located,

# ALLIES ARE PUZZLED EX-GERMAN EMPEROR

Both Execution and Exile Suggested-Former Would Make Him a Martyr in German Eyes-Latter Would Place Him on Level of Napoleon - Germany's Future Foreign Policy

Speci tar Cable.

Libon, Feb. 26.—What to do with the former Kalser is still a ques the intention expressed by Premier Clemenceau and others, at the outset of the Peace Conference, to bring the German War Lord to justle so numerous are the difficulties that it is possible the committee in chai of this phase of the peace settlement may make no attempt to find Wilhe responsible for causing the war, and may simply confine itself to reporti that in certain specific and authenticated cases the former German En peror was responsible, after the war started, by giving his approval—th breaking the laws of civilization by being an accessory after the fact.

Both execution and exile have been suggested as fitting punishment for Wilhelm. There is a strong demand in Britain, France and Belgium for th former expression of justice, while the more moderate elements favor the second suggestion. There is always the possibility that the execution of the Kaiser would tend to martyrize him in the eyes of the German people, both in Germany and abroad. On the other hand, to send him, say, to St. Helena, would be putting him on the same level as Napoleon.

While the committee is far from completing its task of pinning responcibility for was crimes on individuals, those Germans who are likely to be brought before an Allied bar of justice are: The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, von Hindenburg, von Fnikenhayn, von Molike, von Tirpitz, von Bissing, ormer Covernor of Belginm, and the various submarine communders who polated all the rules of humanity by sinking passenger vessels.

#### KING MAY ATTEND

#### His Majesty Likely To Visit Peace Conference

Special Cable to the New York Times and Montreal Gazette (Copyright). London, February 20.-King George is likely to attend a session of the Peace Conference before it closes Peace Conference before it closes according to the Evening Standard. It says: "This is only in the fitness of things. The heads of France and the United States, Poincare and Wilson, have taken an active part in the proceedings, and the British Empire should also be represented by the monarch who personifies all the British race and the peoples under British protection."

#### WORLD NEWS TODAY

#### CENTRAL POWERS.

ENTRAL POWERS.

President Ebert has proposed that the Soviets should form a branch of the National Assembly, not to override the Reichstag but to Initiate and deal with industrial legislation in general.

There have been fresh outbreaks in Mannheim and throughout Baden. Spartacans are planning an imposing anti-government demonstration in Saxony today in connection with the opening of the newly elected Diet. They are seeking to force a Soviet government on the new State. Seventy-mix Communists have been arrested for taking part in a revolutionary movement in Budapest.

danest.

Revolutionary outbreaks have oc-curred at Plauen and Pirna.

#### FRANCE.

The French Senate has given the Government a unanimous vote of confidence.

The strike of slaughter house em-ployes in Paris is ended.

#### RUSSIA.

Greek troops attacked the Bol-shevists along the Dneister River, north of Odessa, and met with some

The Czecho-Slovaks are evacuate ing the Teschen mining district, according to the terms fixing the boundary line between their new republic and Poland by the Allies

on February 3.

Libau and Windau, in Courland, which were recently captured by the Bolsheviki, have been retaken by the Esthonians.

Japanese and Bolsheviki clashed in the Amur province, the former losing twenty men killed. SPAIN.

Industrial disturbances, which threaten to spread, have broken out in Barcelona. Industrial which

#### LAFOLLETTE'S DEFENCE

#### Sole Aim Was To Preser Pure Democracy

Washington, February 20.—Sena, Lafollette, of Wisconsin, vigorous defended his loyalty in the course a long address tonight in the Sense on what he pictured as causes popular unrest in the United State The Senator declared he would longer permit aspersions on his loy ty and declared that his sole aim w to preserve pure democracy in t

#### PEACE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES BUSY

Special Star Cable by United Press.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Preparation of the preliminary peace settlement with Germany continued today. The work at present is largely in the bands of the various committees handling such details as reparation and responsibility for the war, but Marshal Foch has personally conferred with the Supreme War Council on matters affecting Germany's military status after the pact is signed. signed.

The committees individually report rapid headway. All members of the committee on reparation have been asked to submit figures representing their ideas of the damages which should be collected, om Germany, together with the method of collec-

The committee on responsibility for the war is understood to have reached the point where the degree of calpability of various individuals is being discussed. Territorial questions are progressing rapidly toward adjustment. An open door policy regarding. Moreover, was classified. garding Morocco was clearly estab-lished when the question was first presented to the big five.

#### O PAY AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 26. — The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has decided, according to a Havas report, to telegraph to Vienna asking that to telegraph to Vienna asking that coupons of the Austro-Hungarian debt falling due on March 1, be paid. This action followed a report before

The telegram to be sent to vietal will specify that payments made of the coupons will not affect the apportionment of the Austro-Hungar ian debt among the different State which formed the Dual Monarchy, is is reported.

#### LABOR COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The Peace Conference commission on international labor legislation, a e result of the speeding up program it has been following, expects in complete the constitution for an in-ternational labor bureau by Friday The conclusions reached by the com-

The conclusions reached by the commission will then be ready for presentation to the next plenary session of the Peace Conference.

Some knotty problems have been encountered by the commission, and there have been numerous conflicting views to harmonize, but these differences have been overcome, and the British proposals, as a whole, have been accepted. There still remain some matters more or less extraneous to the constitution for settlement, such as the question of immigration, but these will be taken up migration, but these will be taken up later. There is a general feeling of satisfaction apparent among the labor leaders at the progress made by

the council by Signor Crespl, of Italy, on behalaf of the Inter-Allied financial commission, who pointed out that there are funds in Austro-Hungarian banks to make the payment but expressed a fear that such payment might create a kirtl of precedent which could later be used against the different states of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The telegram to be sent to Viona will specify that payments made of

HOSTAGES

Soviet as the lower legislative branch of the Government, probably replacing the Bundeoral, probably replacing the Bundeoral, probably replacing the Bundeoral, probably replacing the replaced recognition of Government, has offered recognition to the Soviet, is the result, it is said. The Soviet Government in Munich mands that the Reichstag (National string and the resembly immediately anthorize the string the German Government milita. On the circle hand, Presented Prussian troops against Bav-dent Ebert is understood to favor

to the Sovier, is the result it is seld, or Ebert's belief that the Spartacan cancot be crushed, and that they must be recognized, else the country will; be overwhelmed with disorder. The new re aria.

The congress of workmen's, sol-Sover and peasants' councils there of delay, and peasants' councils there of sembly become a provisional national sembly become a provisional national council. A deputation, representing the council. A deputation, representing the fight of a Soviet republic, opening of diplomatic relations with the fust-sian Bolsheviki Government and annulment of all state debts.

The German Government is remained of council to be divided as to what steps ported to be divided as to what steps would be taken to suppress the remained of the divided as to what steps of the fusion of force, while of the divided as the remained of force, while of the divided as the remained of force with the fusion of force.

Governor, Herr Neske, be taken to suppress ton, Some members employment of force.

ommander

has threatened to execute prominent THREATEN arta. sends Prussian citizens if the the commission. M. Ramsay, R.N., and his wife, Lady Patricia KINKA KITA KARA ROYAL WEDDING TODAY N KANZAYA Princess Patricia of Connaug A STATE OF THE STA Z' Alexander Ramkay, nee

## Princess Patricia Was Married To-Day In Westminster Abbey



COMMANDER RAMSAY, R.N.

PRINCESS PATRICIA

London, Feb. 27. - Princess Patricia classic beauty of the ancient edifice. of Connaught and Commander Alexander R. M. Ramsay, R.N., were married Et Westminster Abbey at noon to-day. To ther social event since the outeak of the war has created such interest. Crowds assembled the day along the route over e Princess drove with her e Duke of Connaught, from Palace to Westminster Abat which throngs waited pabey a flent v wor a glimpse of the popular bride."

The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Westminster and other noted ecclesiastics in the presence of King George and Queen Mary, and a great assemblage of members of the Royal Family, distingushed officials of he British and Foreign Governments, and friends and visitors from abroad. The Prince of Wales made a special visit from the continent to attend the

In the fashionable audience in the reat nave of the Abbey, seats were ound for a number of the many friends of the Princess among the plain people and also representatives of charitable organizations in which she was inter-orded. The Abbey was not decorated, the Princess asking that no attempt be made to supplement with flowers the

The bride entered the Abbey by the west door, which is used only on occa-sions of importance. Her gown was of a white brocaded panne over silver lace, the outer gown being caught up with silver lovers' knots. She carried a bouquet presented by the "Princess bouquet presented by the "Princess Patricle's Canadian regiment" and tied with the regimental colors. The pro-cession was led by a choir singing "Praise, My Soul, the King of Heaven."

The gentlemen ushers, Colonel Sir Douglas Frederick Dawson, Sir Derek William Keppel, Viscount Sandhurst and Viscount Farquhar, followed, and then came Princess Patricia, with her father. They were followed by the Earl of MacDuff, son of the Duchess of Fife, the little nephew of the bride; and the Honourable Simon Ramsay, as pages, bearing the Princess' train.
Then came Lady Jean Ramsay with Princess Ingrid, of Sweden, Lady Ira Ramsay with Lady May Cambridge, Princess Maud with Princess Mary, and Lady Helena Cambridge with Lady Victoria Cambridge.

The bride was given away by her father. During the service the choir sang the Sixty-Seventh Psalm, the Hymn "O, Perfect Love," and the An-them, "Who is like unto thee, O Lord?"

After the ceremony the register was signed in the Chapel of Edward the Confessor. Then, as the bridal couple proceeded toward the door, the Mendelsson Wedding March was played. A procession of the Royal Family and

peers and peeresses followed, led by the Duke of Connaught and Queen Mary, King George and Queen Mother Alexandra, and former King Manuel of Portugal, and his wife, who was formerly Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern.

A guard of honor of the "Princess Pat's" regiment was stationed at the door sharing honors with seamen from H.M.S. George V.

Court mourning over the death of Prince John was waived for the oocasion and the elegant gowns of the ladies lent a festal air to the assem-blage. The wedding presents, which are still arriving, number nearly 700 and range from homely market bashets to priceless diamonds. Sincess Patricia presented Commander Ramsay with a bust of herself, while his gift to the bride was a Chinese lacquered cabinet.

#### AFTER THE CEREMONY.

It is estimated that 3,000 persons were in the Abbey for the ceremony The bride and groom drove back to the Duke of Connaught's rosidence in an open semi-state landau drawn b four horses and escorted by scarlet coated outriders. Princess Patrick was bareheaded but was wrapped in white furs. As the party drove along the chimes in nearly all the churches were pealing forth appropriate melo-dies. Only the weather marred the occasion, the day being gray and

# VANGUARD OF ARMY A LARGE SCALE FOR PLAN RECEPTION ON

City, Military and Public Bodies Unite to Give cess Pats When They Arrive Two Weeks Hence Proper Greeting to 42nd Highlanders and Prin-

is making plans to give the boys of the 3rd Canadian Division a wonderful greeting when they arrive in Country and will in all probability arrive on this side of the water with-Montreal. Some units of the 3rd Division sailed today from the Old the next week or ten days.

Ppres, the Somme. Vimy Ridge and Passachendaele. These two units, among the most famous in the Canadisn Expeditionary Force, will ar-The famous old Princess Patricia's by a long shot the greatest home coming that Montreal has seen since Canadian Light Infantry will be one the western units and other troop details of the division. It will be the beginning of the war and the citizens' reception committee is plan-ing a reception that will be in keepwith the importance of the of the units to come to Montreal, as well as the 42nd, which did such splendid work at the Third Battle of rive in Montreal intact, with their bands and their colors, as well as

A meeting was held at noon today n the office of E. R. Decary, chair-nan of the Administrative Commiscelebration. Representatives on the Board of Trade. Chambre Commerce, and other public bodion, at which plans were made for

Bands will be secured, the church le Commerce, and other publi

The citizens' reception organization, bunting on this occasion. The minute made this morning and the remaining details will be arranged during the next few days. It was the prime idea, when this reception organizabeen completed, but the start was tion was formed, that when large bodies of troops returned to Canada as units that something big would the city in gala attire and a reception befitting such an important return of troops will be given the men, be arranged for the reception of the men. The arrival of the units of the Third Division in Montreal will see

# MARCH IN STREET HIGHLANDERS TO

Third Division, will reach the city as complete in organization as 15 possible. They will be received at the station by a guard of honor, and a vast reception program will be carried out. This program will incuid a march through the city street in so far as the condition of the uter permit, and will wind up at Major-General E. W. Wilson stated to The Star this morning that the with dispersal station, Peel street racks, where their equipment wi turned in and their discharge p Montreal units returning

route of march, and keep them in good condition as possible from triumphal processes in the par clean the streets along the prop City Commissioners are arranging and cheques given them. General Wilson also stated th Bands will be rung and the merchants good condition as raili be asked to display their flags triumphal processional decorate their premises with the great return.

Throughout the Empire, While the Anarchists Have Begun a Counter-Revolt-Monarchist Soviet Propaganda is Making Rapid Headway Plot Rumored

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIM, Feb. 27.—Anarchists, charging the Spartacans are too conservative, have started a counter-revolt in Germany.

thrown the Spartacans and seized control of the city. Dasseldorf Roports from Dusseldorf state that anarchists have overhad only recently passed into the hands of the Spartacans. 42ND HIGHLANDERS
SAILING TODAY
LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Seventh Brislade, 3rd Canadian Division, sails from Liverpool for Canada tomorrow.
The 7th Brigade is composed of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, 12nd Royal Highlanders, of Montreal, and the 49th Battalion, of Edmonton.

# SPREADING SOVIET REVOLUTION

Meanwhile, the Spartacan Soviet revolution has spread to all parts of the country. New uprisings, strikes and rious were acported in Sazony, Bavaria, the Rhineland and the Ruhr district.

several additional detours, as the crew learned that stations ahead had been captured by the Spartacans.

The miners and todustrial workers in the Halle region. Saxony, have the land to be peralyzed, Berlin on Tuesday night, started by way of Lairzic, but was forced to make Weimar, the present seat of the German Government, has been cut off A special Government train, which left Weimar for from Berlin. No information could be obtained today as to what is transpiring in Weimar.

Last

CAMPAIGN

# RIOTS AT MUNICH. BATTLE AT HAMRORN LATEST FROM HUNS

Fight in Hamborn for Possessi on of the City Leads to Capture of 116 Spartacans-Bulgar Bands Pillage and Maltreat Greeks and Murder Former Soldiers Returning from the War

Copenhagen, Feb. 28.—Rioting broke out anew in Munich yesterday, according to the correspondent there of the Politiken. Three thousand Spartacan soldiers marched to the parliament buildings in an effort to force the Diet to proclaim a Soviet republic in Bavaria.

German Government troops yesterday occupied the town of Hamborn, in the Ruhr industrial region, after a fight in which a number of Spartacans were killed. The government troops captured 116 prisoners. The town hall and the stores in Leipzig, Saxony, have been closed as a result of a strike by the Bourgeoise, according to a despatch from Berlin.

#### BULGAR BANDS PILLAGE AND MURDER GREEKS

Scientification of BulgarIn Property and torturing Greeks
The Bulgarians are led by Ortsaroff and Stassoff. Two Greeks named Bocas and Papolexandrou were killed when they returned to their homes at the Mixivo, after an absence of seving the state of the Bulgarians are led by Ortsaroff and Stassoff. Two Greeks named Bocas and Papolexandrou were killed when they returned to their homes at the Mixivo, after an absence of seving the state of the Bulgarians are led by Ortsaroff and Stassoff. Two Greeks named Bocas and Papolexandrou were killed when they returned to their homes at wad here eral months.

WORLD NEWS TODA

A new Armenian State, to include Arartt. Turkleh Armenia, and a part of Caucasian Armenia, will shortly be recognized by the Conference, Under the League of Nations a mandatary will be named as quardian of the rew State, the task probably failing to the United States.

The International Labor Legistation Committee has come to an agreement on 14 of its 20 points. Labor disputes, which affect external trade considerably, will be settled by an international bureau which will have power to enforce its rulings.

The Conference is today hearing the Greek territorial claims.

North and South China which have been at war for more than two years, each sent a delegate to the Conference. These delegates are deadlocked, each supporting the action of their respective governments.

CENTRAL POWERS.

CENTRAL POWERS.

CENTRAL POWERS.

The situation at Munich is alarmingly grave. The Spartacans control the railways and public utilities; they have selzed the banks and the government printing presses and at the latter are making year quantities of paper money for circuis.

Seventeen prominent Hungarians have been arrested at Budapost for revolutionary activities.

Madgeburg is abut off from the world on account of a rallway strike and in many towns and cities the Spartacans are gaining attentity. At Leipzig the professional and business men have doclared a strike as a protest egainst the strike of RUSSIA. All hope of holding a conference of the different Russian factions at Prince's Islands has been abandoned as the Botshevikists have refused to comply with the stipulations laid down by the Allies.

### LABOR CRISIS IS AVERTED BUT NO YET OVERCOM

All Depends on Confider of Labor in the Industri Parliament

MUCH GOOD DON

Premier's Action Has Pav Way for Clearing the Troubled Atmosphere

Special Star Cable by United Pre LONDON, Feb "%-The the prevails in official circles today the the creation of an industrial part ment, containing representatives capital and labor, together with a miners' decision to postpone to strike until March at his temporally averted the labor crisis Nobel however, is willing to predict the however, is willing to predict the labor crisis will be a beauty and the labor crisis will be the product the labor crisis will be the product the labor crisis will be the situation has been eased up my than temporarily.

than temporarily.

The final result of the move reach an understanding on industriation on the confidence shown by the labites in the new industrial Parliam and the ability of the union brake. to prevent unauthorized suckes more radical elements. The we ness of the situation it is non out, is that the parliament has real power and can only advise the acceptance of its recommendations

Joint representative committee employers and workers in the ord trade have been appointed

They will endeavor to reach agreement in regard to the works hours in the cotton industry point at

#### LABOR LEADERS' VICTORY.

LONDON, Feb. 28-Amilist star circumstances, circumstances, representatives of British labor and capital convened yesterday at the first British industrial parliament and voted to form a committee. committee representing both capit and labor to investigate the questions at the root of the ind.

convulsion in this country.

The parliament was com representatives of workers and 300 representatives capital Sub-committees are D formed to take up questions of was hours and housing, and on April 18 a joint committee will report to a second meeting of the parlament when it is hoped to form a permanent body which can handle industrial quantities in an affect to pre-

trial questions in an effort to pre-vent tying up the nation's industrial. It was a victory for the regular leaders of labor instead of the ex-tremists, but it was principally do to Arthur Handaronis couch and to Arthur Henderson's special

Premier Llerd George acco Premier Lieyd George accepted Henderson's plan in preference to the one offered by representatives of capital, but at the very end of the moeting the whole plan was almost wrecked by some of the labor representatives, who declared that the Premier, through rhetorical means was trying to ram something down, the throats of the workers without labor organizations being permitted to vote on them. There is still a chance that this disaffection may have serious results on the value of yesterday's decision.

The day's deliberations were marked by the frankest criticism of the Premier and the Government and by the reiteration from all the workers of their determination to attain the great objects for which organized labor is striving.

Never has the British worker more clearly indicated than he did yesterday that a peaceful revolution has already taken place in Great Brital and is creating for him a position is secilety which he makes the second of the control Premier, through rhetorical

and is creating for him a position i society which he means to achiev and maintain.

#### GREAT GOOD ACCOMPLISHED.

What was marked in the Government's attitude, as expressed by the Premier and the Labor Minister, was the recognition that the workers never would accept the old conditions. The most astute students of labor problems in this country expressed their belief that a great good had been done at a critical moment by the Premier's call for the industrial parliament, for it gave opportunity to labor to state its case and to remove the fiction that Bolshevism is behind the upward striving of the masses.

The results of today's big conference do not interfere with the presence What was marked in the Govern-

The results of today's big conference do not interfere with the prosent negotiations under way with the triple alliance or other organized bodies. Its decision is only the first attempt to investigate the great issues which lie at the bottom of the whole industrial trouble and to try to find a way out to stabalize the future. The women workers will have a conspiguous place in this porfuture. The women workers will have a conspicuous place in this por-

have a conspicuous place in this portentious scheme.

There was no attempt to make this first meeting of capital and labor a Donnybrook fair. In fact, there was an immediate decision of the whole meeting to give the matter a just hearing. Capital was listened to without recrimination. The pervading note of the employers' remarks had a good augury, especially when one speaker declared: "Labor will."

AMUSEMENTS AND MEETINGS.

#### GENERAL PAU of the French Army

will inspect the Returned Officers and Soldiers at the Grenadier Guards Armory at 4.00 p.m., Sunday, March 2nd.
All Officers and Men returned from Overseas, who have been discharged, also those who are still in uniform, will parade under Llut-Colonel L. R. LaFleche, D.S.O.

D.S.O.

They will fall in for parade at 3.15 p.m.

Markers will be placed for the different
Units, as follows:—

1—Officers.

nits, as follows,
1—Officers.
2—British and French Veterans.
3—Artillery, 2nd Mounted Troops.
4—Infantry Battalions—15th Battalion,
5—14th Battalion.
6—22nd Battalion.
7—24th Battalion.
8—42nd Battalion.
9—5th C. M. R.
10—87th Battalion.
11—Miscellaneous Units.

10—87th Battalion.
11—Miscellaneous Units.
12—R. A. F.
All ranks are entitled to wear their medals and decorations.
Men not in Uniform, and not in possession of War Badges will be allowed to fall in on production of Discharge Certificates.

A pressing invitation is extended to all returned Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men to be present at this inspection.

Captain W. W. Haldimand, Adjutant, District Depot No. 4, will supply any further information which may be required.

# SPARTACANS OUIT DUSSELDORF AND SURRENDER ARMS

Government Troops Are Restoring Order at Hamborn ---London Papers Declare Situation in Germany is Much More Critical Than it Was at the Time the Enemy Signed First Armistice

Copenhagen, March 1. - Muenster government troops entered Duesseldorf yesterday and occupied the railway stations and public buildings. Spartacan leaders escaped and the town is quiet, according to Berlin advices received here.

#### Surrender Their Guns

Basle, March 1.—Spartacan forces offered very feeble resistance to government troops when the latter took Hamborn on Thursday, and gave up two cannon, three thousand rifles and a quantity of munitions. At Essen the number of strikers is now estimated at 5,100. If the strike continues at Erfurt, there will be a strike by the Bourgeoisle as a protest against dis-Bourgeoisie as a protest against disorders.

#### Hun Conditions Worse

London, March 1.—Several of this morning's newspapers feature articles on the internal demoralization of Germany and the dangerous growth of Bolsheviki as a result of lack of food and the increase of unemployment, and express editorially deep concern at the problem thus created for the Allies.

Various reports concur in declaring that the situation is extremely urgent.

A Reuter's report describes the nois-

A Reuter's report describes the posi-tion of Germany as more precarious than it was last November.

"Discontent is growing, the people are hungry and dispirited, and the government is unable to improve material conditions," this report says.

"Far-sighted and well-informed men are pessimistic and apprehensive at ominous signs which show a tendency apprehensive at toward anarchy."

toward anarchy."

The Telegram, which printed two iong reports this week from a correspondent who is viewing the situation in Germany, prints another to-day corroborating the worst include of reports of hardships among the German people. The correspondent contends that if the Allies "do not act immediately there will be no Germany to negotiate with, because anarchy will take the place of the government."

The article declares that the Entente powers must send help at once by dispatching foodstuffs, even if that involves a considerable relaxation of the blockade.

The Daily News, in its The Dally News, in its editorial comment, refers to an unofficial report that the Allied economic council at Paris presented to the council of ten a categorical demand for an immediate raising of the blockade, it being said that the demand was based upon the reports of British officers who regently investigated conditions in Germany.

"There can be no two opinions regarding the wisdom of this recommendation," the newspaper says, "the only question is whether it comes too late."

#### Lithuanians Refuse An Armistice

Stockholm, March 1.-Lithuanian | Kovno. troops, closely pursuing Bolsheviki forces, have passed the line of Schaulen, Sjeduva, Vieves and Varena, which towns are in Lithuanian hands, ac-cording to advices received here from ed.

Lithuanian advance have reached Toakti, about thirteen miles east of Vilna. Owing to their defeat, the Bolsheviki have requested a suspension of hostilities, but the but

#### Troops Guarding Soviet Congress

Berlin, March 1.—Labor unions at are stationed about the building where Munich have placarded the city with the Soviet congress is meeting and appeals to workmen to maintain order and disregard any call for an armed demonstration, it being declared that radical measures are being urged only by a handful of extremists, according to dispatches received here.
Schools at Munich were closed and

the pupils were sent home because disorders were feared. Cordons of troops

the Soviet congress is meeting and streets near it are closed by armed

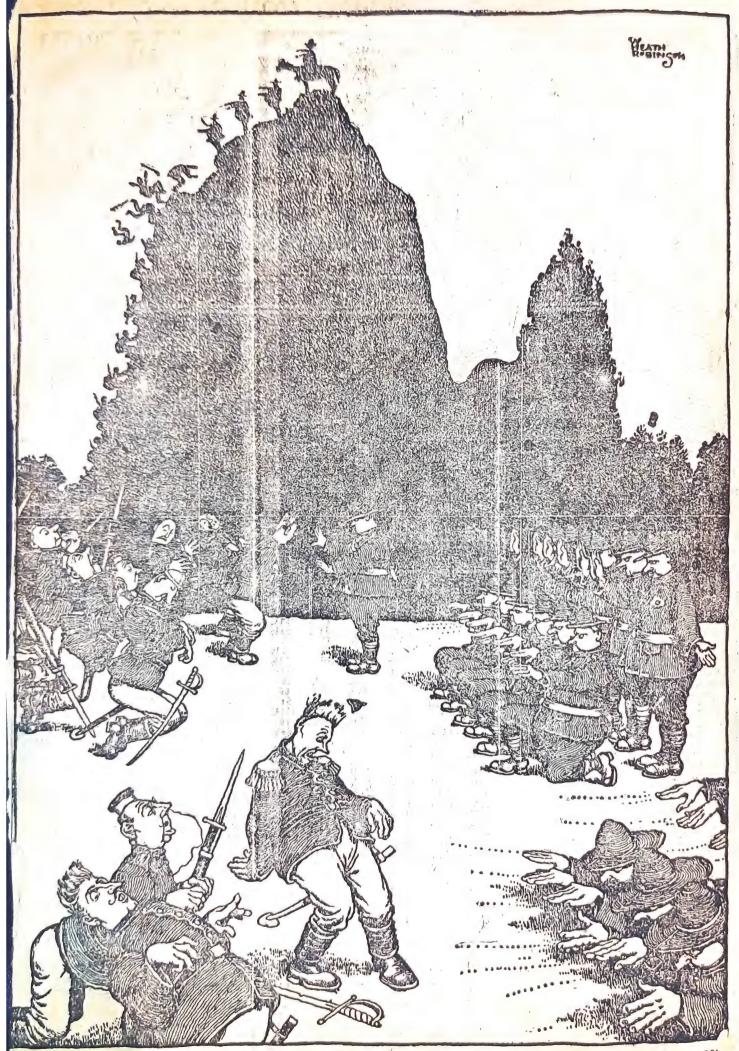
Although the government has offi-cially announced it is not worried by the strike situation at Halle and Leipzig and expects soon to see the end of the trouble, a member of the National Assembly said to-day that he "sees a black without" black future."



#### A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A BOLSHEVIST.

-By Webster





Allied troops crumpling up an enemy attack by means of hypnotic waves.—Copyright, 1918, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.



THEE AND ME

There was the Door to which I found no key; There was the veil through which I might not see; Some little talk awhile of Me and Thee. There was-and then no more of Me and Thee.-London Express.

#### THE PLEDGES OF THE LEAGUE **OF NATIONS**

The following specific promises will be made by those nations . which become members of the League as at present proposed:

To limit armaments as directed by the Council. To permit the Council to limit the manufacture of war material and determine the destination of all such material exported.

To submit every international dispute, not otherwise settled, to erbitration, and to accept the decision.

To become a joint guarantor of the independence and territorial integrity of all other members of the League.

To become responsible when so directed as a mandatary of the Lugue for the preservation of order and perhaps for the entire government of such countries as the Council may determine are in nced of control.

To participate in the organization of an International Bureau

To become a joint guarantor for the "freedom of transit and of Labor. equitable treatment of the commerce of all states, members of the

To transfer to the League all International bureaus, such as the League." Portal Union, the Institute of Agriculture and the like, and to participate in no others except through the League,

To register all new treaties with the League secretary and not

to accept unregistered treaties as binding.

To recognize that membership in the League abrogates all existing treaties inconsistent with its provisions, and hereafter to make no treaties that are thus inconsistent.

To recognize any violation of the agreement to arbitrate as an act of war against all other members, and to participate in whatever warlike measures may be necessary.

To assist by force, if necessary, in preventing war between

nations who are not members of the League,

To contribute to the cost of the secretariat and headquarters on the same basis as the nations contribution to the Universal Posial Union.

Ukrania ns Discuss Armistice

S.B.C.

d Socialists mem against the bate sever contrary to Socialists, a strong an to Lemberg met Pet-Julian peasant leader, discussed the armis-Poles and the Ukrain-favorably impressed fon. An inter-Allied the has gone to Posen a ferman delegation at b situation. between the commission will meet meet Bromberg

## PEACE FORECAST SHOWS THE ENEM NO LONGER PER

Terms Said to Include Razing of Heligoland by Germany

#### GIVE UP FLEETS

To Open Dardanelles and Destroy Foe's Eastern Navies

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. by G. S. Adams. Copyright by The Montreal Star.

PARIS, March 1-The work of terms of drafting the preliminary terms of peace through the armistice conditions is making rapid prigress.

When President Wilson returns he will find the terms settled. Indeed the whole matter might through within a fortnight. be put

There still are one or two points of importance to be settled even in the military and naval terms and it is clear that the fixing of Germany's eastern frontiers is a matter which cannot easily be accomplished in the absence of any definite information or any definite policy with regard to Germany. This point has become Germany. This point has become clear in the discussions on the future of Poland and in arranging for the despatch og General Hallers' Polish divisions from France to Poland.

appreciated and that their comrades have not died in vain-that we

grateful

whom they fought are

warm their hearts and thrill them with the knowledge that they are

the dead they left in those far-away fields, let us give them a welcome

that shall be in some way worthy of them—a welcome which will

our safety and the welfare of the world; for the blood they shed and

O, Montreal, remember! For their victories' sake; for the glory which they have brought to Canada; for the sacrifice they made for

LEST WE FORGE.

separation of the souviens.—I remember—that is Montreal's civic motto.

"Je me souviens.—I remember—that is Montreal's civic motto.

If we live up to that motto, the next couple of weeks will see this of the present ablaze with such an enthusiasm of pride and welcome as it has no proposed to the source of the first section of Canada's glorious army approached to the principal section of the finest that ever fought for the Union of the season of the finest that ever fought for the Union and the season of the finest that ever fought for the Union of the season of the finest that ever fought for the Union of the season of the finest that ever fought for the Union of the season of the finest that ever fought for the Union of the season of the season of the finest that shall sing through the history of British and the season of the s

arms, was largely organized and recruited here-the Princess Pat-

organized over the river in the townships, but includes in

ricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Another, the Fifth C.

The haval terms have been agreed upon with one important exception: The French Ministry of Marine reserves acceptance of the principle that war vessels surrended by Germany are to be destroyed.

The argument of the French is that during the war their fleet has suffered

during the war their fleet has suffered losses which, owing to the army requirements of France, her workshops and yards have been unable to make

good. good.

It is certain that on this point some agreement will be reached which will recognize the special position of France in the matter and at the same time prevent the Allies naval triumphs from increasing the burden of naval armaments by distributing among them German ships, the upkeep which in money and men would keep which in money and men would be a heavy addition to the naval es-timates of all countries, and perpe-tuate, instead of diminishing the na-val armaments of the world.

#### NAVIES TO DISAPPEAR.

Bearing in mind this very important French reservation it is possible to indicate the general scope of the naval terms of the preliminary peace. These naval terms are practically the same for Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria and provide for the complete disarmament of the enemy.

All German submarines, submarines.

and Bulgaria and provide for the enemy.

All German submarines, submarine salvage vessels, docks for submarines and Kiel tubular dock are to be surrendered, destroyed, or broken up within a fortnight.

Similar construction now building is to be destroyed within three months after the signature of the preliminary peace. Material deprived from the breaking up may be used, but only for peace purposes.

The internment of German war vessels in Allied harbors is to be converted into selzer and such ships shall be broken up or destroyed as soon as possible.

The Germans are to be called upon to hand over in good state, to proceed

The Germans are to be called upon to hand over in good state, to proceed under their own steam, with their guns and torpedoes the battleships Oldenburg, Buringen, Osnifriesland, Helgoland, Posen, Westfalen, Rhadnland and Nassau, the light Silvir Pillau, Grandenze, Posen, Westfalen, Strassau, the Strassau, the

#### TO DESTROY HELIGOLAND.

1918. The Forty-Second and Fifth C.M.R have been overseas since 1915, and have a record no less glorious. To the Forty-Second—

Black Watch-fell the honor of seizing, the very morn-

ing the armistice was signed, the City of Mons, from which the old Forty-Second, the Black Watch of Scottish tradition, marched out as the rearguard of that famous retreat in 1914.

the first Canadian regiment to be sent to France and were in action in December, 1914. They were among those who fired the last shot at Mons at five minutes before eleven o'clock on November 11th,

The Pats have been fighting for over four years.

ranks many Montreal men.

Was

of Ypres, on Vimy Ridge, at Passchendale, through the terrible battle

of Mons, at Courcelette, at Amiens, Arras, Cambrai,—the hammer-blows that smashed the Hun lines—these boys of ours were in the

They have made a name that shall live forevermore.

Now they are coming home.

of them—coming home with the laurels of victory upon their battle-helmets and names upon their regimental colors, the sound of which will stir the blood of Britons for generations. In the bloody angle

After all these years, the boys are coming home-all that is left

The warships under construction

the Canadian

The warships under construction are to be broken up.

The Heligoland fortifactions and harbor are to be destroyed by the Germans at there own expense and the fate of the island itself is to be decided by the Conference.

All fortifications defending the access to the Baltic are to be raid and

All fortifications defending the access to the Baltic are to be razed and the Kiel Canal is to be open at all times to the war vessels and merchant-ships of all nations.

The German cable system, comprising fourteen cables both European trans Atlantic and Asiatic are to be returned to their respective owners. The wireless station at Nauen, Hanever and Berlin are not to be used for any but commercial purposes.

over and Berlin are not to be used for any but commercial purposes.

This clause is aimed not only at the military use of wireless during the peace negotiations but also intend to put a stop to the enemy's political propaganda. Permission to use the stations for military and political purposes will only be given when the nillitary conditions of the peace reaty have been carried out.

Meanwhile the Allies will determine he wave length by the German stalons and will supervise their use of he stations. The same conditions vill be applied to the Austrian wiresess stations at Vienna, Budapest and Poln.

Austrian fleet of thirteen battleships, two cruisers, one hundred light cruisers, nineteen torpedo boat destroyers, fifty-one torpedo boats, thirty-three submarines built nd building, and the Danube moni-

will be handed over to the Allies, BDANELLES.

#### Jould Make General Sir Arthur Currie Governor of Malta

Canadian Associated Press. LONDON, March 1.— The Evening News suggests that General Sir Arthur Currie should receive the of Maira, Governorship shortly to be made vacant through the retirement of Lord Methuen. "Up to the present," says the News, "however great the services of the colonial general have been, he has been rigidly excluded from any military position outside of his own Dominion. The time has come to break down this state of things."

# ANADIANS ARE N ACCORD AS TO NEED OF LEAGUE alize what to has done. He comes up before the maristant and signs

sult from All the Talk aries Busy in Paris-Something Vital Will Re- We've been r. Doherty's Plan Being Discussed—Reaction- It. But usually he doesn't.

nding catastrophe. There is bound be some shrull cacking. le motherly hen is a rather heartever and make the omelette, And on the aprone, roll up their

d Gen Smuts, each of whom has laced before the public a neat litresident Wilson and many others. nuts, Hon. C J. Doberty, M. Bour-In other words, various statesmen, r Instance, Lord Pobert Cecil, Gen. You the commission which has d their ideas in pamphlet form. say nothing of various societies, SOME BELIEVE IN WAR. sittled comfortably to their nexts one of the Beigian delegates. ased manner and pub-

various societies will not be left

forever the world's palate and prove peace a most delectable dish

make the omelette the eggs have Already the first caches are to be broken, which to any respect- be heard. Disappointment is beginare of small account. loy, should not have been allowed to follow its natural develoy under her care. Probably there will be fert that her sole egg, her pride and hen has been beard to lament the ning to voice fiself. At least one others, but their mouraful burt orles

truton and functions of the there always will be wars," he says of the life and his ways did not tague has set to work. The Brit with a contemptuous shrug. "You attampt half what he accomplished, be members are lard lobert Ceel can't prevent them any more than But the war is over, and he is as and beliefs. All others offi- falling in love. Gad, we'll be up to ally connected with the conference our ears in another in ten years." Nations. Some of them clucked hid-bound cynical reactionary, who Idealism you can prevent the sun rising each here at the Peace of sentimental America.

broaks up the turniture, sets fire to the house and then fights all the politice. splendid, if he will keep

recisi to The Star by a Staff Corporations, to revert to the meta- what a fool we've made of ourself, respondent plac, the eggs will be braken and and what damage, we've caused and place. The eggs have all thrown into the pan. Out of this militering wive wrought, we are value. Feb. 5.—The eggs have all thrown into the pan. Out of this militering wive wrought, we are national. Now the hems have to will come the League of Nations going to age the please. I only the late it is to be boped will please bope well be able to keep it; he concludes, a bit pessimistically. OUI Senses began. And now that we've come to more or less serious since history to speak, and realized come on moral drunks

# THE FOND ENTHUSIAST.

tism prematerly as another preporterous tism prematerly as a speciment of the stable, and did his different as he saw and impossible expression of the stable, and the lights. And many Here one gets every view of the Hy to the Red Cross and war nounts, proposal. There is the hardened made appeals on behalf of conscienit according to his lights. lly to the Red Cross and War Loans five is a Liberal who before the war Fabian at thirty, and towards fortytism prematurely as a special con-Reperanto. During the war he en-deavored to enlist, subscribed heavas the hope of peace, and understood to his friends, looked on the Kalser een a Socialist at twenty-four, a man who was an anarchist at eighttions objectors, brought on rheuma-Then there is the enthusiast, the And many

"You've known a man to go out ternational boundaries will disapis very doubtful that any plan and get blutto, absolutely blind, pear, the set of living will descend
us accepted in its entrety, you understand. He drinks binned with an unpresedented rapidity; day. You can't stop them any more some semi-official capacity and altain you can stop silly young assets solutely bubbling over with delight our ears in another in ten years." There will be no more wor. It is not there in the eartil, play-it- eary it we only set our minds and ture man who goes on after this our hearts to that end. Minkind ture man who goes so after this our hearts to that end. Minkind its senser

sentative, and Long C. Christie, legal adviser.

to labor will be happy a unit capital will Join the full for the milicular in about the indication and so he roll in the state of a bore. unity and suthified, should except Frendent Wilson. I and following between but there is any found at record tow Leanus of Nations possesses to a story to the second towards and the constitution had mentioned to the second towards and the second towards are second to the second towards and the second towards and the second towards and the second towards and the second towards are second to the second towards and the second towards a

e speak the mind of the fivest who are to be regulated in mind of the fivest who are to be actually doing the work, making the has decisiona and solving, the problems, and the standard they believe our do not have to the two that he causality of the broad at the plan of a Leagne of Nations to present as went were campet be stated. No one such that the plan of a Leagne of Nations to greater the plan of a Leagne of Nations to greater the plan of a Leagne of Nations to present the campet the stated. No one such that the plan of a Leagne of Nations to present the plan of a Leagne of Nations to present the plan of a Leagne of Nations to present the plan of a Leagne of Nations to present the plan of the plan of

CANADIAN DELEGATES AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

pared. Before this is in print, it is appossible for the constitution results that the first proposals will League.

# MR. DOHERTY'S PLAN.

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Sitting (left to right), Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir Robert Borden, the Trade A. L. Sifton and the Hon, C. J. Doherty; standing (left to right), J. W. Dafoe, official publicity repressible After representation the various selections where this problem, the diat it might be arranged on the various it might be arranged on the the case that it might be arranged on the treathern's no countries where population larges the stream that the majority of such count. of this type the product that it problem, the broad basis is representation. For this type, the broad basis is representation. For this type, the stream to the would rule the would rule the would rule the would be deathful being that the Law of Nations. Yet India is not trained in the leaves of Nations. Yet India is not trained in the old school of the province and the various of the treath, the second of the province that the country with the province of th

ELASTICITY NEEDED. The general feeling is that the

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Deletty is rather vague on the county is rather of difficulties— drawing the its the greatest difficulties— drawing the its on which representation a common puts of the county is the county of the

British Correspondent in Paris Declares Economic Council Has Notified the Council of Ten One or Other Must be Done at Once

Special iWireless to Montreal Star and New York Evening World. Copyright.

LONDON, March 1.—A Paris despatch from A. A. Whyte,

correspondent of the London Daily News, says:

"The new Economic Council has presented to the Council of Ten a categorical opinion that the Allies must either make peace at once or else consent to raise the blockade of enemy countries. This virtual ultimatum is based upon reports made by fourteen British officers which reveals the seriousness of the situation in Central Europe.

"I can add the statement that there are 250 deaths from tarvation daily in Bucharest alone, and as far as blockade puroses, practically the entire area from mthe Rhine to the Black Sea cnemy country, the magnitude of the impending disaster can

ardly be measured."

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#### FRANCE INSISTS ON KEEPING FLEET

Special Star Cable by Willmott Lewis. Copyright.

PARIS, March 1.—The question of the disposition of the German Geet again has been raised by the widespread French protest against the British proposal to sink it as an object lesson in disarmament. American delegation has not taken sides but is expected to throw its weight in either scale when it appears wise and politic,

The British Admiral ,Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, arrived today, bringing, it sals of the British Admiralty which are said to favor

The question of Palestine involves study, contemplate and a profit to large to to la le bell Work ne accompissed failed by Just that ilmitation. But his best period was one of brilliance, when beauty of his color schemes, the vice of his brush work, the sureness of his drawing and the charm of his composition made his portraits things of beauty which it was always a plea-He painted with ease, often with remarkable swittness, in his closing years, his failing eyesight was somewhat of a drawback, and the work he accomplished failed by last that limitation. But his best period

Say, velvet or lace that you felt like atretching out your hand to make sure it was not real. MIREG. TO YOU AGE A METE COCHNICION, he was a mere tochnicion, he modelled with extraordinery fidelity and exace and his flesh-thris worre the envy of his associates. Moreover, he could give you so realistic a version of the texture of say, velvet or lace that you telt like

the more transference of features on the more transference of features on the soul of his malect. His portraits "talked" to yea. endeavored to accomplish more than meanl a great deal to him, but with

DESTION OF BOUNDARIES.

the United States. hat the mandate for the protectortic over Paleatine be given to the
lared to be the preference of Jews
the United States. The Zlenist wish is known to be

The Jews now number 100,000, or one salkly of the population, but by interaction and reciamation it is beneat the salk that the salk the s

of this character at possible an autonomous government out it a national home is made available under the government outlined. Zionist organizations will setille and develop the country, maiding nearble an autonomous government.

## ABSOLUTE IRISH INDEPENDENCE. SAY REPUBLICANS

Will Reject Any Other Proposals for Settle-

ment

#### SINN FEINERS RELAX

Latter Prepared to Accept Generous Scheme of Home Rule

special Star Cable.

DUBLIN, March 1. - The Irlan Republicans have decided definitely not to accept any proposals for the settlement of the Irish question even from the Peace Conference short of absolute independence.

Their demand is for recognition of the established Irish republished that is, of "Dall Elreanin," the Iris Parliament, as the actual govern

ment of Ireland.

The actual limit of concession twhich they are prepared to go, you correspondent learns, is to allow that after the principle of inde-

that after the principle of independence has been recognized, the Irish people themselves may decid whether they shall place the country under a monarchy, or continuas a republic.

This "concession" is not really serious contribution to the discussion of the situation, for its value as indicating a modification of the claim, is destroyed by insistent upon the recognition of the republication of the recognition of the republication of the recognition of the republication of the recognition of the republication. SINN FEINERS CONCEDE.

There are many in the Sinn Fe movement, even among those pledged to a republic idea, who will be prepared to accept a general scheme of a Dominion Home Rule. the suggestion of the Peace Confei ence.

CASE HOPELESSLY PREJU. DICED.

These men privately agree win outside critics, who say that the r publicans are trying the Peace Con ference delegates too much in d manding recognition of the fut Irish "parliament" as an existi government.

There is no nationalist of a shade of politics who is not keet anxious to make sccure that t claims of Ireland should be dicussed by the Peace Conference.

There are however comparations

There are, however, comparative ly few who share the optimism, this connection which is express by the republicanguer

By special armagement with the Edgar Beeman Co.

members of the Lodge and their triends 199JIS HOSHIDINIT

MUST MAKE PEACE

dent of the London Dally News, LONDON, March 1-A Paris despatch from A. A. Whyte, correspon-

presented to the Council of Ten a categorical opinion that the Allica must either make peace at once or else consent to raise the blockade "The new Economic Council has

spread French protest against the British proposal to sink it as an ob-ject lesson in disarmament. The again has been raised by the widehas not taken American 164020

situation in Central Europe.

"It can add the statement ribst streem eare 250 deaths from starvation daily in Bucharest alone, and as far as blockade purposes, practically the Black Sea, its enemy country, the magnitude of the impending distance in hardly be measured." made by fourteen British officers, which reveals the seriousness of the Special Wireless to Montreal Star of enemy countries. This virtual and New York Evening World, ultimatum is based upon reports AT ONCE OR RAISE BLOCKADE

Special Star Cable by William Lewis, sides but is expected to throw its Copyright.

Copyright.

Warch 1.—The question of Pears wise and politic.

The British Admiral, Sir Rosslyn The British Admiral (Str. British Admiral Wemyss, arrived today, bringing, it is believed the proposals of the British Admiralty which are said to BULish Admiralty which are favor such a disposition of warships rounded German content France.

Protection-Novel Scheme for France and Japan Insistent Upon Securing Fuller Payment of Indemnities to Allied Powers French Demand International Army Jo Measure

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 1.—Returning from the United States, President Wilson will find a movement under way to incorporate several important amend ments in the League of Nations constitution.

real fight for their acceptance, allowing the matter to rest after it is on ection for their special interests. Japan will be ready to present her view France and Japan particularly wish to obtain a greater measure of pro garding immigration, but indications today were that she will ecord.

believe it would greatly strengthen the League, However, it is learned will again put forward their plans for an internations from an authoritative source that she will not make acceptance a urmy, stating their case in the strongest possible terms, since they The French

The French point out that they want, above all, security of a certain definite degree which is not provided by the League. While new "balance tangible, they feel the present state of disorganization in Europe makes an "belance" that more of power" arrangements might for the moment seem tion of her ratification of the League. night be achieved precarious.

League's authority in Europe, but if she cannot secure such a provision in France believes an international army would help to maintain the instance, it would necessitate dependence in the east on Polania and Czecho-Slovalda-potentially strong States, but also potentially fallures pen debate, she will abide by the decision of the majority. For

#### WORLD NEWS TODAY

PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council will today take up deliberation of the Peace Terms. The Committee on Responsibility for the War is expected to report by Saturday. The Havas Agency is authority for the statement that the indemnity to be demanded from Germany has been fixed at \$120,000,000,000.

fixed at \$120,000,000.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Threats of a general strike were made at a meeting held in Dresden yesterday. In Berlin there are grave fears of a monarchist rising, and unrest is increasing.

A Free State of Bavaria has been proclaimed by the Soviets. Count Rantzau-Brockdorf, Foreign Minister, is urging the closer union of Germany and German-Austria.

Spotted fever is increasing in virulence throughout Girmany, especially in Berlin.

The Spartacans are distributing quantities of revolutionary it crature, are seizing transportion have control of Halle.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

General Kolchak, the head of the Omsk All-Russlan Government, making plans for holding an elec-tion for a Constituent Assembly. He has broken with General Sem-

After several days of quiet, war has again broken out between the Germans and the Poles.

Along the Narva River the Bolshevists have been firing on undefended farms, doing terrible damage. age.

CHINA.

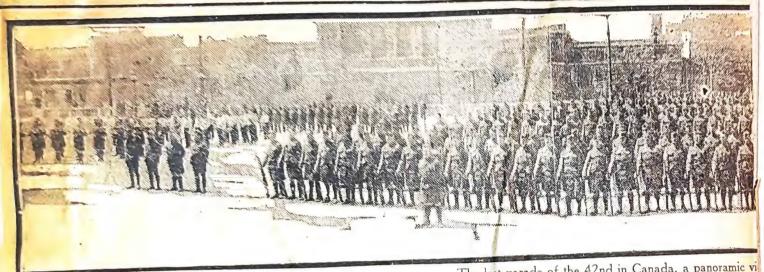
There is a serious hitch in the peace negotiations at Shanghal, between North and South China delegates, and rioting is expected at Pekin as a result. The dissolving of the conference, which is expected, is considered a triumph for Japanese influence.

FRANCE.

The French Government has protested that the money in settlement of the food supplies to be sent to Germany shall not be paid in German gold.

#### THEY COI HERE

DIVISION, WITH MONTREAL'S FAMOR THE THIRD



The last parade of the 42nd in Canada, a panoramic vi



The original officers of the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, taken in Canada before sailing for overs idge, M.C.; Capt. D. A. Kittermaster, transferred to artillery; Major W. Bovey, on staff; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., back now Major, back in Canada; Capt. A. A. Mackay, now Major, back in Canada. Second row: Major H. C. Walklin, D.S.O., po Major, back in Canada; Capt. A. A. Mackay, now Major, back in Canada. Second row: Major H. C. Walklin, D.S.O., pq. June, 1916, back in Canada; Capt. G. H. Blackader, died of wounds, 10th August, 1916. Third row: Lieut. F. C. A. Macklin, tj. H. Curry, killed October, 1915; Lieut. S. M. Bosworth, now Lt.-Colonel; Capt. H. Mathewson, back in Canada; Lieut. E. More, mentioned in despatches; Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, back in Canada. Back row; Lieut. W. A. Grafftey, M.C., now Captain, wounded Sq. Routledge, killed September, 1916, mentioned in despatches; Lieut. J. McNaughton, M.C., now Captain; Lieut. D. A. Bethune, not ber, 1916; Lieut. G. I. Drummond, did not go overseas; Lieut. P. H. Richardson, killed June, 1916; Lieut. E. C. Evans, now Captain, wounded April, 1917; Lieut. H. G. Birks, wounded June, 1916, back in Canada; Lieut P. N. McDougall, now

AND THE GLORIOUS



ew of the entire original battalion, taken on the Champ de M



cas four years ago. Front row, right to left: Lieut. S. J. in Canada; Major B. McLennan, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col., killing and or particed the Front row, right to left: Lieut. S. J. in the precision of a railroad common pattern. Truth to Engineers; Capt. K. G. Strachan, back in Canada; Lieut. J. C. Stewart, M. Cark with which Mrs. Laing inspires or the more of the months of the mont

#### COMMUNITY KITCHEN

Upon the proper functioning of the kitchen, the every individual family depend, and upon the health a vidual families, the stamina of the community depen

At the present time there are various reasons existing with this very important department imprope the well-to-do there is sometimes the careless or to Fine over-worked mother, worrying along as best she sufficient help. Among the less prosperous there al and many more, for here we find greater excuse for necessities for over-work, besides inability to obtain room and poorly-equipped kitchens are too often adde tions against which women with small incomes have

The problem, then, being a social one which affe ace, demands the attention, even of those, who do no sonally concerned.

In New York City, this need has been met for the fashionable establishment which delivers cooked dinne carried in highly decorated motors. But it remained lons to create the real Community Kitchen, both in ide of the Atlantic, which answers the need of the les iself to an almost endless variety of adaptation.

Community Kitchens have been started all overwhich women brought their fruit and vegetables and supervision, with modern canning apparatus. After the over, they still came with other work, for skilled assis that, in this way, in some places, the kitchens became lons and real community centres.

To establish a Community Kitchen, then, one mus able room with all modern appliances for cooking, bak tor laundry work, if possible. A trained and social-min always be in attendance.

It may confine itself to demonstrations, it may all ties for a stipulated payment; or it may cook nour working women may buy and carry home. But, bette bine all three functions, and while educating the wome proper conditions in which to do their work, and also mothers to buy properly cooked food at cost price.

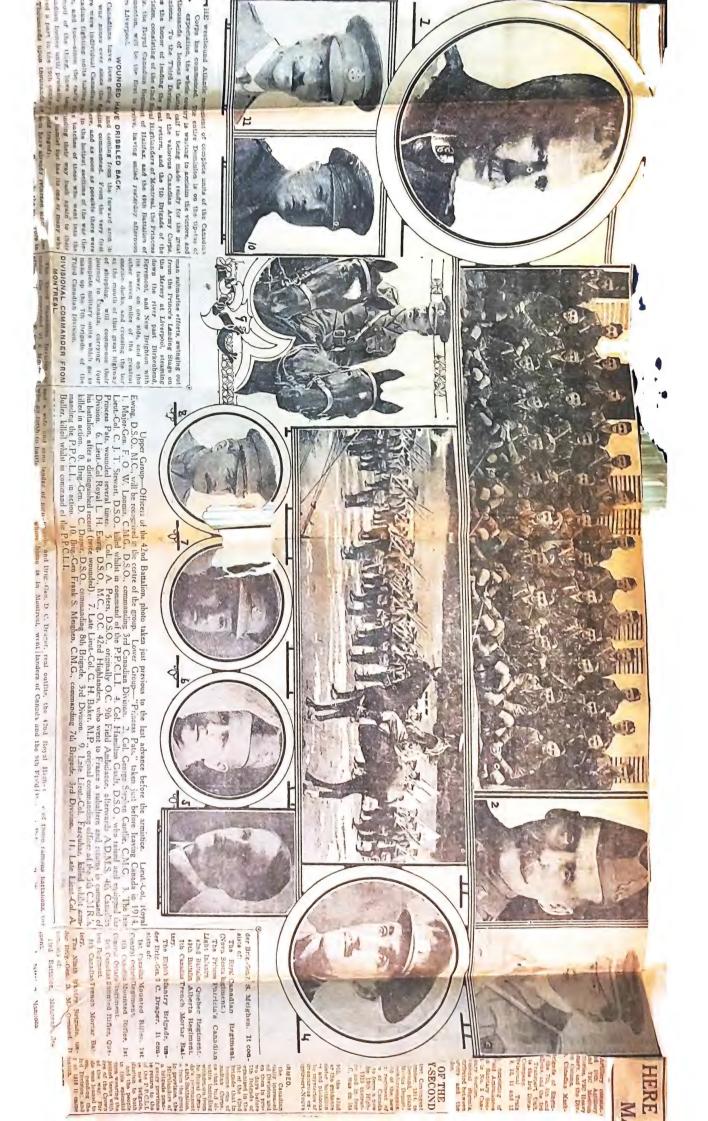
Such a kitchen the Montreal Housewives' League ? their answer to this problem, and to this endeavor it co-operation of the women of Montreal to furnish he ald financially, and to support morally.

ALICE BROCKWAY LATHAM, Vice-President Montreal 1

restaurant keepe restaurant keepe thought of a me soup, ends with and has roast god the sum of 25 such was the r boys who patro

No matter how hands, there is no who hesitates for share of scrubbil between meals, it ress style. Like t are always being teen is forever u bing, for every s leave the restaur order and cleanli A MENDING CO

Even more prac than the handy 1 by his best girl, by his best giri, incr, where button and patches inse ling of an eye, we the work with w or may not be tru ities or practical Two women are the little library nced ever suffer of out-at



#### MAP 7 1919

#### HERE THEY COME MARCHING HOME!

The Divisional Artillery consisting of the 9th and 10th Artillery
Brigades, X3C and Y3C Medium
Trench Mortar Batteries, V3C Heavy
Trench Mortar Battery, and the Divisional Ammunition Column.
No. 3 Battalion, Canadian Machine Gun Corps.
Headquarters

Ine Gun Corps.

Headquarters Brigade of Engineers, consisting of the 7th, 8th and 9th Engineer Battalions, and the 3rd Pontoon Bridging Transport Unit.

Associated with it is the 3rd Divisional Employment Company.

Headquarters Divisional Train consisting of Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Companies.

Companies.

Medical Services, consisting of Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Field Ambulances and No. 3 Canadian Sanitary Section. Also attached is No. 3 Canadian Mobile Veterinary Section.

Headquarters Divisional Signals, the four sections distributed between Divisional Headquarters and the three Infantry Brigades.

#### THE RAISING OF THE FORTY-SECOND

As soon as the First Contingent was despatched in October, 1914, to the aid of the Motherland, plans were matured by the Militia Department for substantial reinforcements.

On the very threshold of the new year—1915—the parent regiment of the Royal Highlanders of Canada had enough volunteers to form a new battalion to support the 13th Highlanders. In February, 1915 instructions came to mobilize and in four months the 42nd R.H.C. was on its way to England.

On October 9th, 1915, the 42nd landed in Franca Under the guidance

On October 9th, 1915, the 42nd landed in Franca Under the guidance of its now veteran sister battalion the 13th, its companies and platoons were introduced into the mysteries of war and had some adventurous experiences in the Ploegstreert-Neuve Eglise area,

#### THIRD DIVISION FORMED.

THIRD DIVISION FORMED.

During this period the Canadian forces had been materially increased by the arrival of the 2nd Division and a 3rd Division was even then in process of formation. Two days before Christmas, 1915, the 7th Brigade of the 3rd Division was organized in the field; and to the delight of the 42nd it found a place in a brigade that in after months was to become one of the finest in the Canadian Corps. Composed of battalions that had already proved their mettle including the famous P.P.C.L.I. withdrawn from the Imperial Forces, the Royal Canadian Regiment, Canada's permanent nfantry army and the 49th Battalion, a typical western force from the great plains and the Pacific province, the 12nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, rounded out a brigade practically representive of every province in the Dominion. The return to the Canadian Command of the P.P.C.L.I. to be included in the new brigade, cave particular satisfaction to both the Canadian Army and the people of the Dominion, as this splendid pattalion of fighting men wearing the maple leaf who had joined issue with the hard pressed forces of the Crown in the early stages of the war. For time the 7th Brigade was loaned to the Second Division, pending the completion of the 3rd Division; and in the carly spring of 1916 it came inder the new formation.

#### GLORIOUS STURY OF THIRD YPRES

The 42nd's first severe engagement was that of June 2-5 in the Ypres salient. The action will go down in history as the Third Battle of Ypres. Here for the second time the Canadian forces checked a most determined enemy movement which if carried forward to the intention of the carried forward to th

dian forces checked a most determined enemy movement which if carried forward to its intended goal might have reached Calads.

Once again a new division of Colonial troops held the Germans at the gate. The R. C. R. and the P. P. C. L. I. were in the front line, having on their right flank the 5th brigade, and on the left the 60th Light Intantry Brigade, Imperials, with the 42nd Battalion in the support trenches. Following the heaviest bombardment the Canadians had yet experienced the enemy succeeded in penetrating the line and by the evening was in possession of a considerable portion of the front and support systems.

It was then that two companies of the 42nd were sent into action to reinforce the hard pressed battallons of the 5th Brigade and the P. P. C. I. I. They rendered prompt and most valuable assistance, resulting in the recovery of a portion of the trenches which were held in the face of the heaviest concentration of rifle, machine gun, and artillery fire.

of the heaviest concentration of riffe, machine gun, and artillery fire.

The object for which they were sent forward was accomplished. They prevented a farther advance, relieved the pressure, and held the Germans within the sector attacked. The 7th Brigade had sustained heavy losses. Though overwholmed in numbers, with defences obliterated in the right sub sector, its survivors held the enemy for the three following days, stubbornly contesting every attempt to advance and repeatedly returning to the counterattack with spirit.

#### THE FIGHTING ON THE SOMME.

On September 10th the 3rd Canadlan Division, following a period of assiduous training in the latest methods to be adopted by infantry in open warfare, reached the Somme to take part in the bloody struggle then raging, and which was to prove one of the hardest fought battles of the war. The trenches assigned to the Division to be wrested from the enemy were the Fabeck Graben and gollern raben, both formidable by reason of their remarkabye defendent reason of their remarkabye defen-sive organization.

The troops, however, were well seasoned and trained to the heavy task that lay before them. Briefly the duty assigned to the 3rd Division was to attack simultaneously with the 2nd Division, which was advancing on Courcelette, to protect its flank and particularly, along the trenches mentioned, to hold and defeat the enemy. Well was the arduous undertaking carried out. The advance of the 7th Brigade into action was accredited the finest performance of brigade work that had taken place in the war up to that time and reflected the generalship and heroism which have added another inspiring chapter to the history of the Canadian Army.

#### THE FABECK GROBEN FIGHT.

The Fabeck Groben trench was attacked on September 15th. The right half of the objective was assualted by the P. P. C. L. L. while the 42nd engaged the left. Zero hour was at 0 p.m. At the whistle the attacking companies assembled behind Sugar Trench, the jumping off point, streamed out of their defences, captured their intermediate objective, Sunken Itoad, and then rushed on to their final, the Fabeck Graben. There was stern fighting in many quarters before the last of the defenders broke and ran. Steps were immediately taken to clear the trench, reverse the parapet and consolidate, in preparation for any counter attack. With the characteristic theroughness the men of the 42nd in this their initial assault carged and defeated the foe.

Sour hundred yards shead, faintly withined assainst the sky stood the sinister Zollern Redoubt, the next objective as assigned to the brigade for the following evening. Again the 42nd were to engage on the left, the right this time was being entrusted to the Royal Canadian Regiment. It so happened at the hour of attack that the enemy himself was massing in great force in the Zollern Trench.

to the Royal Canadian Regiment. It so happened at the hour of attack that the enemy himself was massing in great force in the Zollern Trench, for a similar mission, but it was not until the Canadians debouched that the Greycoats were seen plainly standing shoulder to shoulder in their defences ready for the onslaught.

A faulty and meagre barrage failed to reach the enemy in the trenches and to destroy a broad band of the vancing battallons were factorized fire of machine guranting fire of machine guranting fire of machine guranting bravery and devotion of the flinching bravery and devotion of the men to gain entrance to the trench was of the highest order, the attack was not successful.

The battallon's aw heavy in ghting from October 2nd to October 10th in supporting the attack of the 7th Brigade on Regina Trench in the 1 in Cefending the advanced linear inch it was detailed to hold. On October 1 20th the 3rd Division left the Son in and proceeded north.

AT VIMY RIDGE.

#### AT VIMY RIDGE.

Vimy Ridge was the field of the 42nd next major operation. The Canadian Corps had spent the winter and spring of 1917 aggressively defending this part of the British front, and at the same time, carefully preparing for the coup de main that was designed to wrest the heights from the Germans. A minor enterprise that brought considerable credit to the battalion and much discomfort to the battalion and much discomfort to the Hun, took place in the darkness of the early hours of March 23rd, when the Germans blew a large crater on the 42nd frontage in the La Folie sector.

Owing to the prompt action and gallantry of the Highlanders, who gallantry of the Highlanders, who rushed out and successfully occupied the highest point of the lip, the efforts of the enemy were completely frustrated. The Brigadier, in commending the action of the 42nd in Orders, said:

mending the action of the 42nd in Orders, said:
"The courage and devotion to duty of all ranks of this fine battalion has never been displayed to better advantage than in coping with the emergency created by the blowing unex pectedly of Longfellow Crater."

#### History of the Forty-Second Highlanders Is Most Wonderfu

ROM the Land of the Maple, Canada's latest High-land Regiment, the 42nd Battalion, went forth to battle 'gainst the modern foe of civilization and liberty. On the bloodstained soil of France its officers and men up held the traditions of the gallant highland units which Canada had already sent to the front, and which did so much to save the day at Langemarck. The picture in The Standard's Art Section this week shows the Battalion as it looked on the Champs de Mars, Montreal, on the occasion of the Royal inspection by H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.

This Battalion bears the same number as the Black Watch—Scotland's famous regiment of "Royal Highlanders" which has won glory and renown on many a battle-

field during the past two centuries.

#### A GLORIOUS RECORD.

It was at Fontenoy that the Black Watch first met the foreign foe, and their encounters with that foe were an emphatic earnest of their future honors. The fortune of war was not on their side; they were forced to retreat, covering the movement, however, in such perfect order that Lord Crawford waved his hat to them, with the wellremembered approval that they had achieved as great honor as if they had gained the actual victory.

#### GREATLY DISTINGUISHED ITSELF.

In America the regiment had greatly distinguished itself at Bushey Run, in the war of Pontiac's conspiracy under the famous Swiss fighter, Bouquet. After a battle of several days' duration (the most sustained ever fought by Indians on the American continent) the kilties, by a skillful stragetical movement, closed in upon their savage adversaries and literally mowed them down.

#### SUFFERED HEAVILY IN BLOOD.

At Ticonderoga (America), in 1753, the 42nd suffered heavily in blood, losing 25 officers, 19 sergeants and 603 rank and file in killed and wounded. In recognition of its bravery at this battle it received the title of Royal Highlanders. In this memorable engagement officers and mer literally hewed their way through the obstacles (the enemy was heavily entrenched) with the broad swords emy was heavily entrenched) with the broad swords They made strenuous efforts to carry the breastwor partly by mounting on each other's shoulders and partly by placing their feet in holes which they dug with the swords and bayonets in the face of the works, but fance General Abercrombie had to thrice repeat his order to retreat before the Highlanders would withdraw from the unequal contest.

#### SEVERE AND DIFFICULT WORK.

During the War of Independence they contributed their severest and most difficult work. In every field the Black Watch maintained their hardly earned reputation and many are the recorded deeds of individual course and readiness.

#### BATTLE OF ALEXANDRIA.

VICTORY AT VIMY.

A bitterly cold wind, snew, elect and rain was the dreary prospect that unbered in the morning of April 9th when in the early daylight the assaulting troops of the four Canadian divisions leaving their assembly trenches at 5.30 a.m., plunged forward across the honey-combed, upheaved, desolation and waste of No Man's Land on Vimy Ridge to Victory. On the frontage assigned to the 3rd Division the first objective was gained within less than half an hour rained within less than half an hour and scores of demoralized prisoners soon began to come in. By 8 a.m., following the second barrage, and entering the final trenches filled with stricken, gasping and choking men, they started to consolidate their hard won frontage. Thanks to the excell-ence of the Canadian gunners, their progress had been uninterrupted, and, though casualties were numerous, the Highlanders had every reason to be aroud of their splendid achievement.

A highly successful brigade raid

n which the battalion participated was pulled off on June 5th, The 42nd hare of the enterprise consisted of 6 prisoners, three machine guns, a trge number of the enemy accounted or in hand-to-hand fighting and nany dugouts destroyed. It was a surprise hammer blow from which he Hun took many weeks to recover.

Following the capture of Passchenlacle Ridge, which assumed four distinct phases before the morning of October 30th, when the 49th and P.P.C.I.I. with the 42nd in reserve were sent into the attack. The battalion took over the advance line of more or less irregular shell holes there being no trenches.

#### EXCEPTIONAL BRAVERY SHOWN.

On November 2nd, the Highlanders undertook an independent action for the purpose of capturing a pill box in the enemy's advanced line, including Graf House. An incident of exceptional bravery glorifies this action. Graf House was successfully stormed and captured by Lieut. M. T. Cohen, M.C., and a party of twenty-four men. With the greatest gallantry against vastly superior forces, they held on and defended the place, down at his post on the highest point of the ruins. The little garrison, fehting desperately to the final see of human endurance, was relack of ammunition and bombs.

Lance Corporal Taylor, himself,
wounded withdrew his p arty. This . lack splendid fight will be perpetuated in the history of the battalion and was commented upon in the highest terms by the G.O.C.

Numerous raids took place during the winter and spring of 1918 with the object of capturing prisoners or posts. The front was a very dif-ficult one, consisting of a line of outposts, scattered through the ruins of the city of Lens and involving patrol fighting of the most daring character. In all of these operations the battallen displayed brilliant in the battalion displayed brilliant in-litative and resourcefulness. On liey 1st the 42nd was relieved on this frontage, and concluded its longest tour, having spent fifty-seven days

in the line.

#### STIRRING STORY OF THE PRINCESS PATS

The Princess Patricia Regiment was founded by Major A. Hamilton Cault and assembled at Ottawa in August 1914. From there it proceeded to Levis where it was in Camp for several weeks. In September it went to England in the convoy wit.

the First Canadian Division and un-derwent most of its training at Win-chester. As it was composed very chester. As it was composed very largely of Officers and men who had largely of Officers and men who had previously been on active service or lad served in the regular army, it was chosen as one of the battalions in the 80th brigade of the 27th Dissision, which went to France in December 1914. It therefore, experienced the first winter of trench warfare when conditions were as bad as possible and facilities for the men's comfort very meagre as compared with subsequent years.

The chief engagements and actions in which the Regiment took part during the year 1915, were at St. Eloi in March, and in Polygon Wood on the Sth of May, where it was in the apex of the Ypres salient during the German attack. After that engagement it was moved South and spent June, July and part of August in the Armentieres area. In August the Division was moved South and took over trenches from the French on the Somme. The Battallon spent most of this period in trenches at Frise.

The 27th Division was removed in the middle of October and proceeded to Saloniki leaving the P.P.C.L.I in France. For a period of five weeks

the Battalion was at Flixecourt near

Amiens acting as Instructional Battalion for the Third British Army which was then arriving in France. After Cambrai it followed up the retreating Germans. On November 10th, No. 4 Company of the battalion fought its way into the outskirts of Mons and on the next day advanced. Mons, and on the next day advanced into the city together with the 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., with which it had been so very closely associated since been so very closely associated since the formation of the 7th Brigade. These battalions shared the honors of capturing the city of Mons, and t is a coincidence that the 42nd Im-perials were the last out of Mons and the 42nd Canadians were the first in. The regiment had the inifirst in. The regiment had the influe honor of being the only battalion to carry its colors into action. This bolor had been made and presented to the regiment by its Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. Princess Pafricia of Connaught. The color was always kept at battalion headquarters and during the period of over four years. during the period of over four years in France, has been through many strange experiences and has rested in many extraordinary places.

#### THREE C.O.S. KILLED IN ACTION

During the war casualties in offi-cers and men have been extremely heavy. Three commanding officers have been killed, Lt.-Col. Francis heavy. Three commanding have been killed, Lt.-Col. have been killed, Lt.-Col. Francis Farquhar, D.S.O., at St. Eloi in March, 1915; Lt.-Col. H. C. Buller, D.S.O., in Sanctuary Wood, on Jone 2nd, 1916, and Lt.-Col. C. J. T. Stewart, D.S.O., at Cambrai, on September 29th, 1918. The battallon has also been commanded at periods by Lt.-Col. now Brigadier-General R. T. been commanded at periods by Lt.-Col., now Brigadier-General R. T. Pelly, D.S.O., and Lt.-Col. A. Adamson, D.S.O. After the death of Lt.-Col. Stewart, the command devolved upon Captain G. W. Little, M.V.O., M.C., who carried the regiment through the rest of the Cambral action under very trying circumstances. tion under very trying circumstances, and brought it into Mons on Novemand brought it into Mons on November 11th. After the signing of the armistice, Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault, D.S.O., who had lost a leg in the Battle of Sanctuary Wood, assumed command of the battallon and is returning with it to Canada.

As already remarked the original members of the regiment were mostly old soldiers. During the winter of 1915 drafts of about 1,000 men were received from various bat-

tallons of the First and Second Division which were broken up for reliation which were broken up for reliatorement purposes. After May, 1915, the battalion was reinforced successively by six University Companies, amounting in all to about 1, 500 men. When the territorial reliatory may forces, the battalion was formed than forces, the battalion was formed dlan forces, the battalion was formed into the astern Ontario Regiment from which source subsequent re-inforcements were received.

#### ALL OFFICERS FROM RANKS

At the end of the war the battallon was almost entirely officered from the ranks, and from the University Companies. The number of offi-cers that passed through the batalton can be judged by the fact that Captain Little, who commanded the regiment at the time of the armistice joined as a subaltern in the 5th University Company.

#### SEVENTH BRIGADE FORMED.

At the end of November the battalion entrained for the north to form with the R. C. R., 42nd Batta, form with the R. C. R., 42nd Batta, llon, R.H.C., and 49th Bn. Edmonton Regiment, the 7th Canadlan Infantry Brigade, at Fletre, a few-miles west of Bailleul. This brigade acted for some months as Corps Troops and was finally inaugurated into the Third Canadlan Distance. Third Canadian Division, formed in France early in the year 1918.

The months of January and February and the beginning of March, were spent in the trenches in front of Bailleul and Kemmel. In the middle of March the battallon moved north into already familiar country—the Ypres salient.

Here again in the battle of Sanctuary Wood on June 2nd, 1916, the battalion was in the apex of the sallent and bore the brunt of the three days very heavy fighting.

During the balance of the summer the battalion remained in the Ypres sector. At the end of August It moved south and took its part in the fighting on the Somme being heavily engaged in the action of September 15 and and 16 in the attacks at Courcelette. The Pats in this action were on the left of the village

It went into action again on the 8th of October in the attack on Regina trench, but was not as heavily en-gaged as the rest of the brigade on this occasion.

From there the battalion moved with the Canadian corps into the Vimy Ridge area in which neighborhood it spent the winter in preparation for the attack in the spring. It took part in this very successful attack on April 9, and like the rest of the battallons of the division gained all its objectives at comparatively small cost.

#### LENS AND HILL 60.

During the summer of 1917 it was chiefly in the trenches on the Merricourt ,Lens and Hill 60 sector, and took part in the activity in June in connection with advancing the British line on the Avion Mericourt front. In August it was engaged in a subsidiary cotion was engaged in a subsidiary cotion. subsidiary action in connection with the Hill 60/show. In October it went into action at Passehendaele where it was very heavily engaged on the 30th. The battalion never fought under more difficult conditions than on this occasion and has never done anything better.
The winter of 1917-18 found it back

in the old Vimy Ridge area in treaches at Avion and Mericourt. At the beginning of May, after being in front of Vimy Ridge for a continuous period of 58 days, it was withdrawn for training and spent the next two months in the Village of St. Hilaire practising open warfare

The month of July saw the battalion in trench south of Arras in the ercatel Neuville Vitasse sector. From there it moved to the south of Am-iens at the beginning of August to take part in that magnificent drive. Here it was engaged from August 8-15, along the Amiens Roye road from Domart to Parvillers. HEAVY WORK AT ARRAS.

After this action it had the honor being inspected along with the est of the brigade by Premier Clem-

enceau, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the 4th British Army, From Henry Rawlinson, the 4th British the Army. From battalion withdrawn and went into action again on the 26th of August, in front of Arras. There it was very heavily engaged in the fighting of August 26-29, from Monchy le Preux to Jig Saw Wood. After a period of rest it again went into action in the Battle of Cambrel, where there is the action in the Battle of Cambral, where there was very bitter fighting in the neighborhood of Tilloy on September 28, 29 and 30.

No reference however brief to the history of the Regiment could possibly be complete without special mention of the extraordinary service of Major M. Tenbrocke, M.C., who joined the Battalion in the ranks in February 1915, was commissioned in February, 1915, was commissioned in March, 1916, and took part in practically every engagement throughout the whole war.

Last week the Battalion had the honor of being inspected in Eng-land by its Colonel-in-Chief for the

first time since leaving Canada.

In the latest battles of the war,
Amiens-Arras-Cambrai in AugustSeptember and October, the 3rd Di-

vision continued and completed its

vision continued and completed its colossal war work.

The story of those battles, in all of which the 3rd Division played a gallant part, is well and briefly summarized in a special order of General Currie, published just shortly before the armistice was declared. It reads as follows:

I wish to express to all thoops now flighting in the Canadian Corps my high appreciation of the splendid flighting qualities displayed by them in the successful battle of the last five

days,

The mission assigned to the Corps was the protection of the flank of the Third and Fourth Armies in their advance, and that mission has been carried out to the complete satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief.

Chief.

In your advance you overcame the very formidable obstacle of the Canal du Nord; you carried by assault the fortified Bourlon Wood, the Marconing Line, and seized the high ground extending along the Douai-Cambrai road. The towns of Oisy le Verger, Epiney, Haynecourt, Marquoin. Sains lez Marquoin. Sancourt, Bourlon, Fontaine Notre

Dame, Raillencourt, Sailly, St. Olle, Neuville St. Romy, and Tilloy are now ours, and your patrols have entered Cambrai Itself.

How arduous was the task assigned to you, and how valuable to the enemy was the ground that you captured, can be judged by the fact that whereas in the operation of the Pirst, Third and Fourth British Armies thirty-six enemy divisons, suppor ed by cleven independent machine gun units, have been met and defeated by the Canadian Corps. As you formed the flank you suffered entillade and frontal artillery fire all the way, and the hundreds of machine guns captured testify to

the violence of the opposition from that source. Every evidence confirms the fact that the enemy suffered enormous casualties. He fought stubbornly and well, and for that reason your victory is the more creditable.

You have taken in this battle over rou have taken in this battle over seven thousand prisoners and two hundred ield and heavy guns, thus bringing the total captures of the Canadlan Corps since the 8th August of this year to twenty-eight thousand prisoners, five hundred guns, over three thousand machine guns, and a large amount of stores guns, and a large amount of stores of all kinds.

of all kinds.

Even of greater importance than these captures stands the fact that you have wrested sixty nine towns and villages and over one hundred and seventy-five square miles of French soil from the defiling Hun.

In the short period of two months the Canadian Corps to which were attached the Thirty-second Division for the Battle of Amiens, the Fourth and Fifty-first Divisions for the Battle of Aras, and the Eleventh Division for this Battle of Cambrai —has encountered and defeated decisively forty-seven German Divi-

sions—that is nearly a quarter of the total erman forces on the Western front.

In the performance of these mighty achievements all the arms and branches of the Corps have bent their purposeful energy working one for all and all for one.

for all and all for one.

Th dash and magnificent bravery of our incomparable Infantry have at all times been devotedly seconded with great skill and daring by our machine-gunners, while the artillery lent them their powerful and never failing support. The initiative and resourcefulness displayed by the Engineers contributed materially to the depth and rapidity of our advances. The devotion of the Medical personnel has been, as always, worvances. The devotion of the Medical personnel has been, as always, worthy of every praise. The administrative services, working at all times under very great pressure and adverse conditions, survassed their usual efficiency. The Chaplain services by their continued devotion to the spiritual welfare of the troops and their utter disregard of personal risk have endeared themselves to the hearts of everyone. The incessant efforts of the Y. M. C. A. and their initiative in bringing comforts right up to the front line, in battle, are warmly appreciated by all.

The victories you have achieved

The victories you have achieved are the fruit of the iron discipline you accepted freely and of the high standard you have reached in the technical knowledge of your arms and the combined tactical employment of all your resources.

You must therefore with relentless ed, and guard with jealous pride your stern discipline.

Under the lasting protection of Divine Providence, united in a burn-ing desire for the victory of right

over might, unselfish in your aims,

over might, unselfish in your aims, you are and shall remain a mighty force admired by all, feared and respected by foes.

I am proud of your deeds and I want to record here my heartfelt thanks for your generous efforts and my unbounded confidence in your ability to fight victoriously and crush the enemy wherever and whenever you meet him.

## ROYAL CANADIANS 2 AND 42ND RETURN

Left Wire Pool Westerday and Were Given a Great Send-Off

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, March 3.—The demobillantion of the Canadian Corps actually began yesterday when the Royal Canadian Regiment and the 42nd Battalion, of the 3rd Division, left Liverpool on the Adraitic. These are Liverpool on the Adraltic. These are the first battallons to leave England as units. They were given an official farewell by Colonel Ritchie, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, himself born at Chatham, New Brunswick, and a demonstrative send-off by thousands of citizens who were allowed on the landing stage for the first time since the war began.

The Liverpool police band played on deck while the troops were embarking. As the ship pulled out into the Mersey at 6.30 and disappeared into the thick grey mist over-

to the Mersey at 6.30 and disappeared into the thick grey mist overhanging the river, the band played "O Canada," "The Maple Leaf" and other patriotic and popular airs, while the people on the deck cheered and waved flags. The troops cheered in return and shouted "Good-bye, Blighty!" Blighty!"

Blighty!"
Major.-Gen. Loomis, commanding
the 3rd Division, stood on the gangway and wished every officer and
man good luck, All ranks of Canadians on board number 1.686. In this
number there are 183 Royal NorthWest Mounted Police, returning at
the special request of the Dominion
Government. Government.

In addition, a party of 400 are being returned by the British War Office for discharge, many of whom are Canadians who have been fighting in the Imperial forces in different theatres of the war, and fifty Canadians who have been in the Navy. The 3rd Division battalions Navy. The 3rd Division pattanons came from Bramshott. Special trains brought them to Riverside station and British and American Red Cross

RECORD CANNOT BE B TEN.

RECORD CANNOT BE B

White Star officials luncheon on board before the luncheon on beard of luncheon on the luncheon of lun

here at once. Half of the Third Division must sail before there will be room for others in the camps here,

42nd Likely to Arrive Next Week-End-Parade May Be Monday

Be Monday

The steamship Adriatic, on which the first units of the 3rd Division will arrive in Halifax next Saturday, is a ship of 24,541 gross tonnage, and in pre-war days had a passenger capacity of about 3,000. The Adriatic is a seven-day boat, and it is not thought possible that she will do the trip in less time. Should she arrive before Saturday evening, it is almost certain that the 42nd parade of triumph will take place in Montreal about Monday noon.

Major-Gen. Wilson, C.M.G., stated this morning that he hoped the battalion would detrain at Place Viger and march from the station to Peel street barracks, where they will turn in their equipment and receive their

in their equipment and receive their discharge pay cheques.

#### TROOP MOVEMENTS

Essequibo, hospital transport, due Portland today with 4 officers and 64 other ranks for St. Anne de Bellevue military hospital.

Cassandra, due St. John tomorrow with 20 officers and 126 other ranks, this district

Megantic due Halifax tomorrow with 2 officers and 126 other ranks,

Adriatic, due Halifax Sunday with 26 officers and 391 other ranks for this district.

this district.

## 105,800 ELECTORS HAVE RIGHT TO REFERENDUM VOTE

The 42nd Battalion Due Here Probably Tuesday Afternoon.

The general impression at the City Hall to-day is that the 42nd Battalion will arrive in Montreal on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock instead as originally thought.

on Suggestion of French Were Instructed not to Ap Without Regard to Food Allies Terms Were Surrender

#### 427 FOR HERE ON THE SS. ADRIATIC

By Canadian Press.
OTTAWA, Marach 4—Official advice of the sailing of the first Canadian fighting units which formed part of the third division, have been received at the Militia Department. The steamship Adriatic, which carries these units, sailed from England on March 1, with a total of 1,611 all ranks on board. A Royal North West Mounted Police squadron, for Regina, the Royal Canadian Regiment, of Halifax, and the 42nd Battalion, Montreal, are the fighting units on board the steamer, fighting units on board the steamer, which will probably dock at Halifax The new system of en March 8.

returning men to their dispersal areas instead of to military districts, is now in force, and will be carried out with the men on the Adriatic. The classification of those on board is as follows:

		Other
Dispersal area,	Officers	Ranks.
Charlottetown		61
Hallfax	18	506
St. John		20
Monoton		16
Quebec		2
Montreal		391
Ottawa	2	26
Kingston		8
Toronto		144
Hamilton		19
London		
Port Arthur		3
Winnipeg		19
Brandon		2
Regina		167
Saskatoon		19
Medicine Hat		7

MAR 7 1919

#### City Will Be Blaze Of Color To Welcome The Highlanders Home

Forty Second Expected To Arrive Here On Wednesday-Line Of Route Of the Men Picked - Schools Will Be Closed and a Great Review Will Be Held Before the City Hall.

any other Montreal soldiers who may arrive with them on Wednesday afternoon next, will be given a big welcome, both by the civic authorities and also

by the public generally.

The method of reception now being planned will not be carried out only in this particular case, but it is the idea of all concerned, that similar welcomes will be given to all other units from he Montreal district when they come back from overseas,

At the conference held at the City Hall, between the Administrative Comnission and the Citizens' Reception committee, it was announced that the teamer "Adriatic" will arrive on Sunday morning at Hallfax, and that the returning soldiers will reach Place Viger station on Tuesday afternoon. This enabled the committee to adhere o the route of procession originally planned, Craig street and Gosford street to the City Hall, across the Champ de Mars, up St. Gabriel, along St. James street to Victoria Square, up Beaver Hall Hill to St. Catherine street, and along St. Catherine street to Peel street.

Mr. Fl. R. Decary, chairman of the Administrative Commission, stated that it was the intention to suspend traffic entirely on the streets mentioned during the time of the parade, so as to allow free movement for the soldiers and their friends, and also to give the public a proper opportunity of welcoming the soldiers. Particular at-

The Forty-Second Highlanders, and authorities to the condition of these streets, and they will be cleared of snow as far as possible.

The city will proclaim a school holiday so that all the children may have an opportunity of seeing the soldiers march along, and, so that the occasion remain in their memories, a fete for school children will be held on the Champ de Mars.

The salute from the Highlanders will be taken at the balustrade in front of the City Hall, and a section there will be reserved for the wives, mothers, and other immediate friends of the returning men. The public are asked to co-operate in the success of the welcome and the demonstration by keeping strictly to the pavements during the parade, and to refrain from breaking into the pavements. ing into the procession.

The civic authorities and the reception committee appeal to every citizen of Montreal to desorate houses and places of business with bunting and tiags, to blow all the sirens, horns and whistles, and to ring bells during the applyed of the soldiers. Employers are arrival of the soldiers. Employers are asked to give several hours holiday to their employees so that they may line the route of march, and to do everything else possible to honor the men who have suffered and fought for the "triumph of liberty and democracy."

"triumph of liberty and democracy."

Lieut.-Col. Cantlle reports that Major-General Wilson has arranged for one hundred soldiers to assist in handling the big crowd that will assemble in front of Place Viger Station. In addition to this a large number of veterans of the 42nd originals and wounded men already in Montreal, will join the returning soldiers as they detrain and take part with them in their triumphal march through the streets.

# MEMORIAL CARD FOR THE 42nd BATTALION MEMBER

1019 MAR 7

conyour return to Montreal the Give Suthon he invaluable service you have rendered nielcomesandsthe earnest assurance of their all the citizens, wish to extend

STREETS

The Administrative Commission held a meeting this morning at which the celebration of the returning 42nd Royal Highlanders was discussed

Royal Highlanders was discussed thoroughly.
Never before in the history of Montreal has an administrative board taken so much interest and being so keen as to the success of the big reception that is to be given to our returning soldiers next Tuesday, and if the citizens will put as much zeal in the demonstration as the city commissioners do, the 42nd boys and

zeal in the demonstration as the city commissioners do, the 42nd boys and the other battalions who will follow will get here a welcome of their lives.

A large gang of men will be put on the work of cleaning the Champ de Mars on Monday, so as to give this parade ground a real summer appearance. The streets on which the parade will pass will be cleaned during the night from Monday to Tuesday.

during the night from Monday to Tuesday.

Chief Clerk Bauset has been requested by the Administrative Commission to address invitations to prominent people of the city who will view the parade from the balustrade between the City Hall and the Court House.

1919

### ADRIATIC BRINGS 285 MEN OF 42

Battalion Famous Reach Montreal by the C.P.R.

Special to The Star by a Staff Correspondent.

CAMPBELLITON, N. B., March 7-En route to meet the first section of the returning Third Division at the seaboard, I learn that of the gallant 42nd, its total strength remaining, returning as a unit, is about 285 all

returning as a unit, is about 285 all ranks.

Latest reports state that the Adriatic will dock on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. She brings, in addition to the babtte-scarred remnant of the 42nd, the Royal Canadian Regiment (Nova Scotia), about 500 all ranks, and a detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, whose members have been in the cavalry on the western front. The Police unit will be about 150 strong. This is the sum total of the Adriatic's complement.

The Royal Canadian Regiment will be demobilized in Hallfax. The 42nd will travel by 'he Canadian National Railway as far as Cardona, and there the train will be switched to the (P. R. rails and taken into the ci

R. rails and taken into the ci

of Montreal.

#### 42nd WILL ARRIVE AT PLACE VIGER AT 2.30 TUESDAY

Highlanders Will Keep Open House for Three Days to Welcome Home Men-Salute on the Champ de Mars-Huge Stream Wall 1979t. Men All Along Route of March

The latest information regarding the probable hour of the 42nd reaching Montreal, is that the Battalion will reach Place Viger Station at 2.30 p.m. sharp Tuesday.

During the afternoons and evenings of the first three days following the homecoming of the 42nd Highlanders, the armouries on Bleury street will keep open house and celestreet will keep open house and cele-brate the occasion to the limit. The glad time will not be for those only who came with the unit, but all the old boys who "had their day a round or two before" and have come back during the past three years of the war, are asked to once again fall in and march to the pipes of their fam-ous mother battalion.

ous mother battalion.

Three hundred of these veterans, already back met Lieut.-Col. Cantlie in the Armories last evening, and discussed what part they would play in the coming festive reunion. Those who can, may join in the parade, wearing some distinguishing badge if they have no uniform, others, because of wounds, unable to

walk will be conveyed in motor cars. During the three days' reception program at the armories, all 42nd men in uniform with their relatives will be admitted without question, others and relatives of dead comrades may secure admission tickets by applying at the armories. Bleury street. street

#### NO MAYORAL ADDRESS.

There will be no address by the Mayor on the Champ de Mars, but salve will be given when passing the Hall. When the parade is list used at Peel Street Barracks,

The Decoration Committee under the chairmanship of F. W. Stewart, is making elaborate arrangements for street decorations to welcome home the boys who are left of the famous and are expected to arrive in the city on Tuesday. No stone is being left unturned by this energetic committee to encourage the public to enter heart and soul into the festivities, and to demonstrate to the

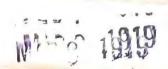
boys from the trenches that they have not only "kept the home fires burning" but that "our hearts were with them" all the time.

#### PREPARE HUGE STREAMERS.

It is understood that Sheriff Le-It is understood that Sheriff Lemieux has communicated with the Provincial Government for an appropriation to decorate the Court House, on the Champs de Mars side where the review of the troops will take place. Several members of the Committee are working on the route to be taken by the procession, inviting every merchant and householder ing every merchant and householder to display flags and bunting. Mr. Mackay is in charge of this particular work. The city of Montreal is preparing ten huge streamers to be erected across the streets at sections
The decoration committee is look-

ing to every firm along the route to make some display, even if those ir charge of inviting them do not cal personally.

When the boys leave the Place Viger Station they will be welcomed at the corner of St. Denis and Crais streets by a huge streamer "Home Sweet Home." At Gosford street near Champs de Mars "Welcome! Welcome!! Welcome!! "then across the corper of St. Deeps and Champs de Mars "Welcome!" the corner of St. James and St. Law-rence Streets "Our Hearts Were with You." When the boys reach Place D'Armes "Greetings to Our Heroes" will be read, and later on at St. James St. and Victoria Square "We Kept the Home Fires Burning." Passing the Home Fires Burning." Passing along towards Beaver Hall at Craig Street will be seen "We Honor our Defenders," and at the turn on Dorchester Street "Your Deeds Will Live." At Metcalfe street will be the streamer "You Stood on Guard for Us," and "The End of the Trail" is at the Peel St. Barracks. These greetings will be in English and French ings will be in English and French. The Committee also look to the owners of poles to see adorned with flags.



#### THE 42nd BATTALION

(By Roland Hill)

# Dail to the Forty=Becond!

REETINGS and Welcome to you, Forty-Second! In the grand procession heroes you hold a unique place in the hearts of all Montrealers, for the glory of y ments holds an extra thrill of pride for us in the thought that you are Canadians. I hearts we welcome you home again.

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# 42nd Battalion Won Many War Honor

One Victoria Cross, eight D.S.O.'s, thirty-two Military Crosses, twentyone Distinguished Conduct Medals, one hundred and twenty-two Military Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals and a number of foreign decorationssuch is the record of the officers and men of the 42nd Highlanders, gazetted up to the end of February. It is known that other distinctions are shortly to be announced, but this record is enough to justify a more than royal wel-

ough to justify a more than royal welcome from Montreal when the contingent under Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing arrives at the Place Viger on Tuesday. Lieut. C. G. Dinesen, who bears the Victoria Cross, is of Danish extraction and joined the 42nd as a private in June, 1917, with the Second Reinforcing Company. The Victoria Cross was awarded for exceptional bravery in an attack on strongly defended trenches where ten hours hand to hand fighting resulted in the capture of a nile of trenches. Five times he rushed orward alone and put machine guns it of action. Lieut. Dinesen got his ell-earned commission shortly before ell-earned commission shortly before e armistice.
The following is the record of the Montgomery.

other medals awarded to members o

other medals awarded to members of this regiment of Montrealers:
Distinguished Service Order (eight)—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlle, Major Bart. lett McLennan, Col. H. C. Walkem (transferred to 109th Ploneer Batt.); Major S. C. Norsworthy, Major E. R. Pease, Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing (with bar); Chaplain Major Kilpatrick, Major C. B. Topp.

Military, Cross (thirty-two): Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, Major Norsworthy, Lieut. J. R. Mathison, Major S. H. Mathewson (with bar); Capt. J. K. Beverldge (Quartermaster with incoming men); Lieut. C. S. Martin, Lieut. J. McNaughton, Major R. Willcook (with bar); Major C. B. Topp, Lieut. S. C. Gillingwater, Capt. W. Hale (Medical Officer), Capt. J. T. L. Shum (with bar); Capt. J. T. L. Shum (with bar); Capt. J. T. L. Shum (with bar); Capt. J. C. Stewart, Lieut. J. T. Downey, Lieut. M. T. Cohen, Capt. L. G. Black, Major E. B. Finley, Capt. L. C. Montgomery, Capt. R. F. Shudd, Lieut. D. B. McCaskill, Lieut. J. M. Morris (with bar); Capt. W. A. Graftey, Lieut. A. E. Andrews, Lieut. W. G. Scott, Lieut. J. D. McLeod, Capt. H. B. Trout, Lieut. J. A. P. Haydon, Lieut. W. J. M. Kavanagh, Lieut. W. H. Molson, Lieut. R. McIntyre, Lieut. J. B. T. Montgomery.

# **ADRIATIC TO DOCK**

Halifax Thronged Awaiting Arrival of the Fighting Units

Special to The Star by Staff Corres pondent.

HALIFAX, March 8.—The Adriativill dock tomorrow morning at Jo'clock, according to latest wirele advices from the big transpo Nova Scotia is in Halifax today waing the return of the R. C. R. Thotels are full and each train bring the scott of the second state of the s its quota of those who wish to partibute to the brave.

Gaunt skeletons, upon which toda will be erected signs of greeting the boys, span Barrington street ar the route of march is lined will bund and flags. Halifax, or rathe Noval Scotia in Halifax, will gree her boys in a manner becoming th

occasion.

Four representatives of the Kewa nis Club are in Halifax, and wi travel west with the troops supplyin them with comforts of various kinds them with comforts of various kind:
This is the opening number of a pro
gram of troop receptions which th
Kewanis Club has fixed upon.
Meanwhile thousands are her
awaiting the return of the men, in
ciuding friends of the 42nd from
Montreal Tomograpy monains the

Montreal. Tomorrow morning the pent up enthusiasm will be given full vent when the big Adriati swings ponderously into the dock,



All returned Officers and men of the Overseas Battalions, R.H.C. are requested to attend at the Armoury on Monday evening, 10th inst., at 8:30 o'clock, to receive final instructions.

Uniform may be worn on this occasion.

Badges and tickets for admission to Receptions at the Armory for members of the R.H.C. and their families will be issued at this parade.

GEO. S. CANTLIE, Lieut, Col.

Montreal, 7th March, 1919.

Angor Copse, Sanctuary Wook Hooge, were its real haptism of first At the Somme—netally Fabetek Gymben and Zollem Trench — the 42n was in some of the bloodlest fightin in the area. At Vimy Ridge it wo one of the jumping off units an reached its first objective in half a hour, the record for the Corps. Passchaendaele added more laurels a schaendaele added more laurels the battalor's record, some of the heaviest fighting on the left flank, in which the German final position were taken falling to the lot of the Highlanders. It was in the scrimmage at Hill 70 on the return of the Corps to Lens and when Amicu came last year, the 42nd held in least for a short time, broke through the left con the third day and completed the discomfuture of the Germans. If the discomfuture of the Germans. If the battle for the Hindenburg line at Drocourt-Queant it took a minor but important part and when Cambur was menaced by the Allies, the 42nd were the first to thrust themselves into the town, having a race with a British Highland regiment driving the Huns from house to house and chalking up each street as it was taken so the Imperials would not capture it gallant valcalier. second to none among the kilted bat tallons under the command of Lieut. of Mont General C

the the th AL IS going to show the course with the course of the cour rest of Canada ne to welcome felu 42nd Battallon. weather will be city's intentions. MONTREAL

Third Division on December

When the Seventh Brigade of the Third Division was formed in France on December 22, 1915, under Brigadier-General A. C. Macdonell, now the commander of the First Division, the 42nd Battalion had already been three months at the front, acting as

lackenzie will not waste his opporto Speaker, It is predicted that Mr. to that off is its ofw seedt of by. or the country are not lim-

an extra unit and taking an almost regular turn in the trenches. The battlion had been recruited and mobilized in Montreal in February, 1915, and during its five months training in Canada it developed a splendid reputation for efficiency and smartness. It had the tradition the 13th, another war infant of old 5th Royal Highland. The Captada, to follow and it lived up tty those traditions in all its work on the First Division as reserve front. After being attached to the First Division as reserve Ploegsteert-Neuve Eglise area it to fined the Seventh Brigade then about to take up its position on the South of the Ypros salient.

Arrival at Kemmel. an extra unit and taking an almost

#### Arrival at Kemmel.

On arrival in front of Kemmel the battallon was sent into the line as a working force and until January 20th it was repairing draining and building up sandbag defences at the same time patrolling long sections of trneches, being continually under the snipling fire from the enemy. On March 20th, after a short rest in which more training was undergone, the battallon moved into the line with the 49th, relieving the British 17th Brigade which had suffered heavily. It was here that the Canadians surprised the Germans by first using the Stokes mortar, the Germans believing that the bombs which On arrival in front of Kemmel the

# 42nd MEN WHO ARE MARIO19ON WAY HERE

The present strength of the 42nd Highlanders, as disembarked at Haliax vesterday and now en route to Montreal under Lieut.-Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., is as follows:

Lt. T. Andrews, Philadelphia; Lt. W. Baber, 1001 Lewis Bldg.; Lt. L. H. Biggar, W. H. Biggar, 738 Pine Ave. W.; Capt J. K. Beveridge, Mrs. J. K. Beveridge, Cambarlay Surrey Eng.: Biggar, W. H. Biggar, 738 Pine Ave. W.; Capt J. K. Beveridge, Mrs. J. K. Beveridge, Camberley, Surrey, Eng.; Sapt. L. G. Black, 21 Cote des Neiges Road; Lt. J. W. Cave, none; Capt. J. W. Christit, Woodstock, Ont.; Lt. Col. R. L. H. Ewing, 22 McTavish St.; Lt. H. M. Fierro, 419 Clark Ave., Westmount; Capt. E. B. Finley; Lt. I. J. Fletcher, 186 Wilson Ave.; Major W. A. Graftey, 616 Sydenham Ave., Westmount; Capt. W. Hale, Gananoque, Ont.; Capt. C. G. Heward, 84 St. Mark St.; Lt. P. Hutchison, 4331 Western Ave., Westmount; Lt. W. J. M. Kagangh, 276 Pine Ave. W.; Lt. A. Knox, 776 Durocher St., Outremont; Capt. T. B. M. Malone, 7th C. Inf. B., 255 Alpany Ave., Toronto; Major S. J. Mathewson, 112 St. Famille; Lt. W. M. Molson, 384 Sherbrooke St. W.; Major E. R. Pease, 718 Sherbrooke St., W.; Lt. C. M. Ramsay, New York; Lt. J. C. Stewart, none; Capt. C. G. B. Thompson, R.C.R., Cote des Neiges Road: Capt. H. M. Scott, 651 St. James 3t.; Sergts. A. P. Adam Fitchbay, P.Q.; D. Adamson, 195 Congregation St.; F. J. Bowman, 196 Fullum St.; C.Q.M.S. L. F. Carter, 1781 De La Roche St.; S.S. J. C. Cusick, 1242 Parthenais St.; Montreal; Sergts. J. J. Dolan, 838 Bloomfield Ave., Outremont; T. P. Dunmoodie, 241 First Ave., Maisonneuve; C.S.M. J. Ferguson, 743a Champord St., Montreal; C.S.M. C. F. Foster, Brantford; Sergt. W. Gallow, 515 afontaine St.; Sergts. R. Hannah, 7 Union Ave.,; J. V. Haslett, 19 Conde St.; J. Hugg, 389 Rivard St.; C.Q.M.S. D. J. Iaquest, 271 Delorimier St.; R.Q.M.S. J. Iaquest, 271 Delorimier St.; R.Q.M.S. J. Kennedy, none; B. Q.M.S. A. S. Mc-ray, 410 St. Antoine St.; Sergts. J. H. laquest, 271 Delorimier St.; R.Q.M.S. I. Kennedy, none; B. Q.M.S. A. S. Mc-Kay, 410 St. Antoine St.; Sergts. J. H. Tay, 410 St. Antoine St.; Sergts. J. H. Hazel, Brownsburg; G. H. McGruer, 34 Cerasse Viaur; F. McKeown, 803 Boursonniere St.; R.S.M. J. Page, 631 Evelyn Verdun; Sergts. A. C. Robertson, 692 St. Urbain St.; J. Rae, 61 Morian ve.; C. S. M. G. Smith, 694 Atwater ve.; Sergt. J. L. Stein, 1255 Marie nne St.; C. Q. M. S. H. Taylor, 205 fordon Ave., Verdun; Sergts. H. F. rafford, 308 Old Orchard; J. H. Will

Campbell, Charlestown, Mass.; J. Campbell, Kenogami, Que.; R. C. Campbell, Cambridge, Mass.; G. Carassi, Hudson, Mass.; M. Cerolini, Marquette St.; D. M. Carllè, 14 4th Ave., Maisonneuve; A. W. Casseldine, 668 Church Ave.; W. T. Carter, 38 Mercier, St.; J. Cartwright Carter, 38 Mercier St.; J. Cartwright, 202 Devilliers St.; F. M. Chapman, Covina, Calif.; J. L. Cheam, Knowlton, Que.; Chevair, 5 Charron St.; P. L. Chevair, 5 Charron St.; P. Chevair, 5 Chevair, 5 Charron St.; P. Chevair, 5 Chevair, Cripps, Brighton, Mass.; J. F. Cronir Worcester, Mass.; Corpl. G. S. Crons Rumford, Mass.; Ptes. J. H. Craiss, New New London, Conn.; J. Cuppele, 20 Rielle Ave., Verdun; R. Curtis, 91 Versailles St.

Ptes. T. Daust, 150 St. Lawrence Blvd. A. Dash, St. Catherine St.; R. A. Dalr. 2951 St. Dominique St.; Davies, 476 Blvd., Monteville; J. D. Davis, Morin Heights, Que.; J. E. Davies, Coaticooke Que.; L.-Cpl. A. C. Degruchy, 839 St. Urbain Street; Ptes. J. Dawson, Amsterdam, N. Y.; D. Doig, Hartford. Conn. Cpl. W. R. Dewthwaite, 1100 Joseph, Verdun; Ptes. W. Dorman, 70 1st Ave. Verdun: Ptes. W. Dorman, 70 1st Ave., Verdun: E. J. Eddloa. 110 Canning St.; T. A. Edwards, Ansonia, Conn.; A. R. C.

R. Ellington.

Ptes. G. F. Elliott; B. K. Embury. 70 Ross St., Verdun; J. A. Ethell, Mantor. R. I.

Ptes. E. Fairbairn, 1 Cypress St.; H. J. Farrow, Portland, Me.: L.-Cpl. H. J. Farrow, Portland, Me.: L.-Cpl. D. Ferris, Hamilton; Ptes. D. Ferguson, Chappaqua, N. Y.; W. Finnegan, Manchester, Conn.; W. Flannagan, Norwood Mass.; Cpl. D. W. Fleming, 180 Mansfield St.; M. Floody; J. Forrester, 798 Gertrude, Verdun; A. W. Ford, 127 Church Ave.; M. R. C. R. Frappier, 301 E. Fraser, Windsor Mills, Qua.; R. J. French, 61 Menair St.; W. Frost, 48 Moart Ave.; R. S. Frankland, 104 Bennett Ave.; W. G. Fusk.

Ptes, J. Gallagher, 1310 Fully.

#### MANY DECORATIONS BELONG TO MEMBERS OF 42nd BATTALION

One Victoria Cross, \$ D.S.O.'s, \$2 Military Crosses, 21 Distinguished Conduct Medals, 122 Military Medals, 6 Meritorious Service Medals and a number of foreign decorations such was the glorious record of officers and men of the 42nd Highlanders, gazetted up to the end of February. Other distinctions are shortly to be announced, but this record is magnificent enough to justify a more than royal welcome from Montreal when the contingent, under Lieut.-Col, R. L. H. Ewing, arrives at the Place Viger at 2.30 Tuesday after-

Lieut. C. G. Dinesen, who wears the Victoria Cross, is of Danish descent and joined the 42nd as a private in June, 1917, with the second

reinforcing company.

The following is the record of other members of this unit who pos-

The following is the record of other members of this unit who possess medals: D. S. O.'s—Lieut\_Col. Cantile, Major Bartlett McLennan, Col. H. C. Walkem (transferred to 109th Ploneer Battalion; Major S. C. Norsworthy, Major E. R. Pease, Lieut\_Col R. L. H. Ewing (with bar), Chaplains Major Kilpatrick and Major C. B. Topp.

Military Cross—Lieut\_Col. Herbert Molson, Major Norsworthy, Lieut. J. K. Mathison, Lt\_Col. Ewing, Major S. H. Mathison, Lt\_Col. Ewing, Major S. H. Mathewson (with bar), Capt. J. K. Beveridge (quartermaster with incoming men), Lieut. C. S. Martin (killed), Lieut. J. McNaughton, Major R. Willcock (with bar), Major C. B. Topp, Lieut. S. C. Gillingwater, Capt. W. Hale (medical officer), Capt. J. T. L. Shum (with bar), Capt. J. C. Downey, Lieut. M. T. Cohen (killed), Capt. L. G. Black, Major E. B. Finley, Capt. L. G. Black, Major E. B. Finley, Capt. L. C. Montgomery, Capt. E. F. Shudd, Lieut. D. B. McCaskill, Lieut. J. M. Morris (with bar), Captain W. A. Graftoy, Lieut. A. E. Andrews, Lieut. W. G. Scott, Lieut. J. D. McLeod, Captain F. Trout, Lieut, J. A. P. Haydon, V. J. M. Kavanagh, Lieut. W. on, Lieut. R. McIntyro and B. T. Montgomery.

on, Lleut R. McIntyre and B. T. Montgomery. n orders—Lieut-Col. Ewing

Chevaller, Legion (Crolx de Honor), Major Weyman (Russian, Order of Ste. Anne, second class); Batt. Sergt.-Major Page (Belgian

Order of Ste. Anne, second class);

Batt. Sergt.-Major Page (Belgian Croix de Guerre).

D. C. M.'s—Com. Sergt.-Major J. Jessop, Corp. W. Thompson, Sergt. O. B. Jones (with bar), Com. Sergt.-Major G. W. Kennedy, Sergt. C. A. Owston, Sergt. G. T. Riddell, Lieut, H. V. A. Bealer, Pte. C. L. Myles (also M.M.), Corp. E. Greaves, Battalion Sergt.-Major P. W. MacFaralane, Sergt. J. L. Davis, Lance-Corp. W. J. Taylor, Sergt. J. Bullook (Company Sergt.-Major P. Ackerley, Battalion Sgt.-Major J. Page, Corp. O. J. Franklin, Pte. K. A. Ritchie, Pte. W. J. Russell, Pte. C. Trowse, Sergt. J. Williamson, Sergt. R. M. Young. Young.

Military Medals—122, of which the following 11 have bars: Corp. L. Morrison, Sergt G. Smith (original Morrison, Sergt. G. Smith (original 42nd), Pte. A. Maynard, Lance-Corp. C. A. Myles, Sergt. W. Beswetherick, Pte. A. MacSwain, Corp. J. A. Vegel, Pte. F. R. R. Lambler, Com. Sergt. Major E. W. Hopkins, Sgt. G. Smith (original 73rd), Lance-Corp. M. R. Comba; Pte. J. Waldougall (also Russian Cross of St. George, fourth class).

Meritorious Service Medals—Corp. J. Grier, Corp. W. G. Gallow, Corp. G. F. Flack, Sergt. J. J. Hugg, Sgt. H. E. Trafford.

Veterans of the 42nd Battalion who are already in Montreal, most of whom have been released from service owing to wounds, will join their comrades and take part in the parade from Place Vigor Station. These veterans will be distinguished from the incoming men by not carrying arms. Automobiles are being provided for those who are still suffering from wounds, or who are otherwise physically unable to march in procession.

A rally of the veterans of the 42nd already in Montreal will be held at the armory on Monday evening to re-ceive instructions and rehearse for the narade

tallon on their right. talion on their right.

Then the Corpa moved northward to Arras where raiding was carried on extensively in wibch the 42nd participated. After Arras came Vimy Ridge on April 9th, 1917. The objective of the 42nd was to the right of Hill 145. The battalion reached this half an hour after jumping off although conditions were not favorable owing to the heavy sleet which was falling. In less than three hours they were able to report that they had their line well consolidate and more pirsoners had fallen to the kilted men from Montreal than they kilted men from Montreal than they the 42nd held on, suffering from an enfilading fire from Hill 145 but never flinching, until that evening the Fourth Division took the posi-tion that was bothering them.

At Passchaendaele.

In October, 1917, the 42nd Battal-ion found itself with its division at Passchaendaele. The Highlanders were one of the attacking units to the North East and after heavy fighting over the muddlest ground they had yet encountered, they were able to gain the main German trench just outside the shattered village. It was the objective that was needed for the phase of the attack and on their relief by men of the First Division the capture of the town which Imperial and Australians had at-tempted to take three times was

completed. The battalion had again suffered heavily in driving the Germans out of the pill-boxes which dotted the crest at Meetcheele, but the position gained gave the supporting battalions an ideal place from which to make the final assault on the coveted pile of ruins.

Back Before Lens.

In November the battalion was buck again before Lens and later, with the rest of the Corps, it faded into oblivion, that period when the Canadians underwent the open fighting training which was later to stand Canadians underwent the open fighting training which was later to stand them in such good stead. The day before the attack at Amiens on August 5th, 1918, the Highlanders were moved up to the support lines of the First Division which was to have the honor of jumping off. On the third day of the attack, when victory was so complete it needed vigorous following up to make it a rout for the Germans, the Third Division with it the 42nd went into the attack at Le Quesnoy. The village was stormed and the thrust in which the High-Le Quesnoy. The village was stormed and the thrust in which the Highlanders took part after this was the spearhead of the great battle, piercing the enemy's disorganized line for ling the enemy's disorganized line for several miles.

Hindenburg Line.

Then came the breaking of the Drocourt-Queant section of the Hindenburg system and again the Highlanders were at grips with the Highlanders were and to the Highlanders to their charges. On the Huns fell to their charges. On the Highlanders went the honor of being the landers with hight casualties. The through with light casualties of mawhere they cleaned up scores of mawhere they cleaned they

Taking their share of trench work but with no major actions for a considerable time the 42nd stayed in the siderable time the 42nd stayed in the siderable time the 42nd stayed in the siderable time more was made from Steenvoorde which was eventually to land them in the terrific fighting of the Somme, with their division. From the 15th onwards for a whole month there came the long, grudling structies for Courcelette and the famous Fabeck (fraben and 20lern switch lines. The 4th and the Seventh Brither battalions of the Seventh Brither and the crumbling communication the respect on time and by its attack kept the Huns fully occupied while the Second Division on the right went after the famous Sugar Reinery and the village of Courcelette. Fabeck Graben was a trench on a low ridge which commanded the village and the 42nd and Princess Pats were told off to take the positirst conferinary bayonet fighting and before dusk set in had established the minutes and the melves in the redoubt.

Zollem Trench was deteated by inchem to go on further and gain the zone in the rencounter and gain the zone in the rencounter and gain the sone in the rencounter in the rencounter in the rencounter in the rencounter in the stener to go on further and gain the zone in the rencounter in the renco June and came through terrific shell fire and carrived just in time to rally fire and carrived just in time to rally fire and pressed compades. In their hard pressed compades he report of the divisional companies of the mander he mentions that half an bour's delay would have been fault and meant annihilation of the rest of the battallon. The losses of the battallon at that time were practically 500 men and fifty per cent of the officers.



### 42nd Highlanders to Get Great Welcome When They Return

The survivors of the "gallant fortytwo," the 42nd Highlanders, will receive a welcome unsurpassed in the history of the city when they arrive here on Tuesday afternoon.

Out of a total strength of 1,100 men less than 300 will land at Hali-

men less than 300 will land at Halifax on Sunday morning, when the "Adriatic decks, and they will entrain at once for Montreal, arriving at Place Viger Station about 2:30 o'clock on Tucsday afternoon.

The regiment has covered itself with glory on many a hard fought field since it left Montreal and the shores of Canada. Many, fighting gallantly to the last, found a grave on foreign soil, others returned wounded and will be at the train to meet their old comrades returning.

A Great Parade.

### A Great Parade.

The civic authorities and citizens of all clases will render all the homage, respect, and glad signs of welcome possible to the returning heroes, for the record of the regiment is one of which Canada is proud. One Victoria Cross, eight D.S.O. thirty-two M.C., twenty-one D.C.M., one hundred and twenty-two M.M., and five M.S.M., that is the honors

won by the soldiers of the 42nd Highlanders in the great war.

The streets will be gally decorated with flags, streamers and bunting. It will be a half holiday for Montreal, and thousands of the citizens will line the route of march to welcome the boys home.

### The Route of Parade.

The troops will form up into marching order in the station yard, both the men at present returning and also those of the regiment who arrived back earlier, the distinction being that those coming now by the Adriatic will carry their arms and equipment and the others will not. Automobiles will be provided for those unable, through wounds or sickness, to march in the parade.

Then when they reach the street the procession, or rather triumphal march, will proceed via Craig street, and Gosford street to the City Hall, across the Champ de Mars, up St. Gabriel, along St. James street to Victoria Square, up Beaver Hall Hilt to St. Catherine street, and along St. Catherine street to Peel street.

The salute will be taken at the City Hall by General Wilson, who will be attended by his staff.

CHEERS AND A TIGER The Editor, Montreal Dally Star.

The Editor, Montreal Dally Star.

Bir,—We are to have our first opportunity of welcoming home one of our substantial of welcoming home one of our substantial of the start of

we, their fellow citizens, really to thir of them.

Let the M.A.A. and other Athlet Associations form themselves into a organization of "Cheer Leaders," stioning themselves at intervals alor the route of the Parade (I have prove that this has a wonderful effect, eve when done by two or three individuals and our boys will get the surprise of their lives. They will run into sue a "Barrage of Welcome" that all their lives. They will run finto sue a "Barrage of Welcome" that all their rors of their awful experiences will be thrust into Oblivion.

And above all, let our "flag Experts get busy at once on an "Education Campaign," telling us through the press how to put our loyalty on straight so that when we wish to display or loyalty, we will not find the next dathat we have made the horrible mistake of having shown either YTLAFO or IOAVILA of finding ourselve hopelessly AT SEA. In other words we do not want the the flags hung upside down on ackwards, nor Marine flags hung our office buildings.

VOL. LT., No. 58

# L2ND BATTALION ARRI

THE PIPES OF THE 42ND HEADING THE TRIUMPHAL MARCH IN TO MONS



The splendid Montreal regiment which comes home tomorrow, marched into Mons on the last day of the This is an official photo of the great eyent.



# Return of 42nd Battalion C.E.F. Royal Highlanders of Canada

THE CITY OF MONTREAL, desiring to do honor to its returning soldiers, I, Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, hereby proclaim TUESDAY, the 11th instant, as a public holiday and request the citizens generally to observe such and turn out in force to give their soldiers a welcome worthy of the City.

The Battalion will arrive at Place Viger Station and pass the reviewing point on Champ de Mars at 10 o'clock A.M. sharp; it will then proceed to Peel Street Barracks by the following route:

Craig and Gosford streets, across the Champ de Mars (passing in front of the Reviewing Point), along St. Gabriel to St. James, to Victoria Square (West side), up Beaver Hall Hill to Phillips Square (East side), to St. Catherine to Peel Streets.

Citizens along this route are requested to decorate their building with flags, banners and streamers and to keep the streets on which the parade will pass entirely clear.

Clergy of all denominations are respectfully invited to have the bells of the different churches rung during the parade, manufacturers are requested to blow the whistles of their establishments and automobilists are requested to blow their horns. Let all citizens join in welcoming our victorious soldiers.

Space has been reserved in rear of the City Hall for the families of the returned men, who can obtain cards of admission on application at the Regimental Headquarters, 429 Bleury Street.

M. MARTIN,

Mayor.

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 10th March, 1919.

HIGHLANDERS' PARADE
WILL COMMENCE FROM
PLACE VIGER AT 10 A.M.

Station Reserved for Reception Committee — March via St. James, Beaver Hall, St. Catherine and Peel Streets For continuation of particulars of Hart return, Town forward to page. 171

### BIBLE IS USELESS AGAINST BOLSHEVIK

Inadequate Weapon Suggests Premier Paderewski of Poland to the A.P.

### BIG ARMY NEED

Defends Existence of Polish Force as Police Force to Maintain Peace

POSEN March 3.- The Germans, after three days of comparative quiet, resumed attacks all along the line upon the Poles yesterday, according to reports from the Polish-German frontier.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, March 3,—"Can you appose Bolshevism with the Bible? That is a question which the world

Is facing today."

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, somewhat nettled at the apparent American opposition to the hig Polish army which is being formed while the Peace Conference is sitting, asked this of the Associated Press correspondent today.

"It is not an individual peril, but a peril for civilization, for the aim of the entire Christian civilization—peace and work—will not kill Bolshevism as far as we are concerned, because you cannot have peace and or-ganize prosperity with your next-door neighbor advising your work-men not to work and paying agents to destroy your factories as quickly as you can build them. Most people like to get money without working, and that is what Bolshevik Russia offers."

When asked if he was able to reconcile the 350.000 Polish army with the League of Nations plan, M. Pad-

"Yes, certainly, and I am quite in sympathy with that plan. Poland's army is to be recruited for such time. army is to be recruited for such thise as is necessary to restore order on our frontiers. It will be an army of peace and order, or policemen, if you will, the same as the United States army called up to protect its borders along Mexico from outrage.

"We do not seek any quarrel. We

"We do not seek any quarrel. We shall be delighted to see this pacific

plan worked out."

### ALLIED COMMISSION AT POSEN.

Sir Esme William Howard, Great Britain, and Major-General Francis J. Kernan, United States, representatives of the Inter-Allied Mission to Poland arrived at Posen this morning on a special train. They were greeted officially by the National Council of Posnania.

Immense crowds thronged the streets to cheer the members of the mission and the city was even more brilliantly decorated than on the occasion of the visit here of the Paderweld mission. The Inter-Allied reewaki mission. The Inter-Allied re-presentatives will spend a week in Posen conferring with the German authorities, the first meeting begin-ning Monday.

REVOLUTIONARY CLOUD LOWERING OVER GERMANY
Special Wireless by Arno Doseh here much longer. We Russlans are
Fleurot to the Montreal Star and
New York Evening World. Copyright.

BERLIN, March 3.—The proletar-lat revolution is fast closing its grip upon Germany. Machine-guns are upon Germany. Machine-guns are not going yet, because the Government knows that once they are started they will not cease until the country is washed with blood.

Here in Berlin the city is in a burst of gayety, everybody making most of the last few days before the 'nevitable crash.

the inevitable crash.

The Soviet of Greater Berlin is filled with bitterness against the Government which reports in the newspapers do not indicate.

The Independent Socialists and Communist leaders are whipping their followers into a frenzy against the Government, and from private information I hear that more than 100,000 workmen in the city are already prepared to strike, and that they are all conscious that they are striking for political reasons and with the purpose of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Berlin strike, which is expect-

ed to be the culmination of the movement, is tentatively announced for Wednesday, but may be called sooner or later, depending upon the strategical development of the strike

elsewhere.

So far the middle Germany Industrial strife is holding firm and, if anything is aggravated by the so-called bourgeoisle strike in protest. In Halle, and in Leipzig especially, the feeling between the bourgeoisle and proletariat has reached the point of acknowledged civil war.

The Independent Socialists are gloating over the situation they have

gloating over the situation they have brought about, and Die Freiheit pro-claims it as the "closed front of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie," a situation which it expects "all Soclalists would greet with the liveliest interest."

In the meantime, the Weimar Assembly stolidly discusses the colon-ial question. If democracy has not already fallen in the mud in Germany, it is very near doing so, and the Weimar Assembly has become

the Weimar Assembly and debating society.

The proletariat revolution, has, I believe, no great force behind it; it is mere gondral dissatisfaction, but it the climax of seventy years of

it is the climax of seventy years of Social'st propaganda.

Democracy had a chance only if it had a big constructive program, the chief point in which was the social-izing of such industries as the coal mines and steel works, where socialization is not too difficult, but it falled to take the chance and now it is almost too late, for whatever active force there is behind the proletariat revolution comes from dissatisfaction over the unfulfilled demand for socialization.

One reason why socialization made so little progress was the desire of the Government not to put German industries in such a position that they would be unable to com-pete with other nations, where more economical private ownership bound to give a trade advantage. The workers do not care whether Germany is a world commercial

Simultaneous with the strike reaching a head comes news that a Russian Bolshey'k army is prepar-Russian Bolshey & army is preparing to attack the eastern frontier.
This brings back to me a conversation with a Russian soldier in the
railroad station at Leipzig just before the strike. He said: "You British and Americans and French that
the bore in Germany will not be see here in Germany will not be cil."

CUT OF 30 CITIES.

Special Star Cable by Karl H. Von
Wiegand, Copyright.

COPENHAGEN, March 5. — Ger-COPENHAGEN, March 5.—Germany rapidly is approaching a condition more or less or general anarchy, according to all the news received by the newspapers and ingovernment and official circles here. The general strike in central Germany has cut off the north completely from the south; Magdeburg, Leipzig, Munich and other cities are isolated; the National Assembly at Weimar is cut off both from the north and the south.

The general strike declared by the Leipzig Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils includes the railroads, telegraph and postal service and has isolated approximately thirty cities; the entire chemical industry is parallyzed.

the entire chemical industry is para-

lyzed.

St. Martin's Cathedral in Hamburg has been attacked by a mobbecause of a refusal to toll its bells at the funeral of Kurt Elsner, the murdered Bavarian Premier. The antique doors of the edifice were demolished with crowbars. It was not until artillery was brought up that the mob was driven off.

The Berlin newspapers print dispatches in which they display prominently the findings of the Britist commission which recently investigated conditions in Germany that it was necessary to furnish food quick ly in the interest of the Allies, but make it appear that the U.S. is opposing the British recommendation

CABINET SHOWS WEAKNESS.
Special Star Cable by Frank
Taylor United Press Staff Corre spondent.

BERLIN, March 3.—The German Government today partially recog

nized the Soviets.

In a frantic effort to prevent the general strikes from becoming a nationwide revolution, the Cabinet is sued a proclamation authorizing social and economic control of industrial strikes. tries by the Workmen's Councils, bu promising stringent pupnishment fo further disorders.

### A STRANGE RESOLUTION.

MUNICH, March 3.—The Soldler and Workmen's Congress has re-jected by a vote of 234 to 70, a me

tion reading as follows: "The Socialist Republic of Cour cils is proclaimed, and legislation and executive powers belong direct ly to the working people, represent by Councils of Workmen, soldie and peasants, and has adopted a large majority the following res lution: 'The Assembly of Soldier and Workmen's Council constitute the provisional National Codneil the free State of Bavaria. The excutive committee will be charg with the direction of national bu ness and will consist of thirty-thi members, whose appointments revokable by the National CounThe committee will choose from members a central committee of s en which will be responsible to Th future constitution of the State of Bavaria will be prepared the Provisional Government and executive committee, acting toge er, and will be submitted for der ion to the people. The Soldiers' to Workmen's Congress will elect at ministry and a section for public workmen's Congress will elect in ministry and a section for public struction will be formed, char with the task of enlightening people. The new ministry will be sponsible to the central committee Provisional Newtonal Co.

# GERMAN MASSES IN A STATE OF REVOLT AS ASSEMBLY LOSES GRIP

Spartacan Leaders Proclaim Brunswick a Republic - Strikes Reported Breaking Out Everywhere—More Than Thirty Cities Cut Off by Communist Revolts

COPENHAGEN, March 3.-Unemployed workmen and communists of Dresden at a meeting Sunday, according to a despatch received here, decided on a general strike. The strike was to go into effect Monday morning.

### SPARTACANS PLAN RED REBELLION

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BASLE, March 3.-A Spartacan republic has been proclaimed in Brunswick, it was reported in dispatches received here today. A "red" army is said to be forming there for the purpose of overthrowing Chancellor Scheidemann and the Central Government.

Lewin, the Russian Bolshevist, who was reported to have aided in the Spartacan revolt in Munich, is said to have been wounded in a clash with Government troops, and to have fled from the city.

### WORLD NEWS TODAY

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The committees which have been settling the boundaries of the new map of Europe have nearly completed their labors and are expected to report to the Supreme Council on Saturday.

The committee on Turkisk affairs is said to recommend the elimination of the Ottoman Empire, leaving Turkey only a small territory in Asia.

### THE CENTRAL POWERS.

THE CENTRAL POWERS,

A strike was declared in Berlin last night, and today industry is at a standstill. The strikers demand recognition of shop committees, dismissal of Government troops, recognition of Russian Soviets, and the overthrow of the present Assembly. The situation is menacing.

In Bavaria Government troops, who are standing by the Majority Socialist Government, are advancing on Munich, which is in the hands of the Spartacans.

At Hamburg there have been further disturbances, street rioting being followed by the arrest of over a hundred Spartacans.

### RUSSIA.

General Krylenko, former com-mander-in-chief of the Bolshevist armies, and later serving under General Denekine, has been arrested

The Allied forces, south of Archangel, in Northern Russia, were recently pushed back by the advancing Bolshevists, but are holding to their new line well.

### UNITED STATES.

A strike of 16,000 New York dockers, which was postponed last January at the urgent request of President Wilson, began this morning. The opening of the fifth week of the strike at Lawrence, Mass., was accompanied by some disorders.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The general industrial and labor situation in Great Britain is considerably improved, the strike being practically ended.

THE BRITAINIA IN

war, but, thanks Jo 13 h super-Zeppelins, qual in size the Zeppelins Paul's Cathedral, equal the Germans ever built. nothing about the British g over St. heard

Copenhagen Bulletin Declares Majority Socialist Ministry Under Ebert and Scheidemann Has Thrown Up the Sponge

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—The German National Assembly will dissolve today, according to despatches received from

Weimar. It is not expected to re-convene.

The above despatch, unconfirmed from any other source, would indicate that the revolutionists have succeeded in forcing dissolution of the National Assembly, wihch constitutes the legislation branch of the present Government.

By Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—Marshal Foch has demanded the immediate delivery of the German mercantile fleet without regard to the question of food supplies, according to a despatch from Weimar, where the General National Assembly is in session.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—The Prussian Government has declared a state of siege in the police districts of Berlin, Spandau and other suburbs of Berlin in order "to protect the bulk of the working people from famine and the terror of the minority." Minister of War Noske, a despatch from Berlin says, has assumed executive power.

Among the other suburbs placed under the state of siege are

Teltow and Niederbarmen.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 4.—Following a special caucus late last night, Independent Socialists announced that the general political strike against the present Government was to be called at 8 o'clock last night, instead of Wednesday morning.

The Independents demand the political recognition of the

Soviets and the overthrow of the Scheidemann Cabinet.

### ~ EIDEMANN BEING URGED TO RESIGN

Star Cable by United Press. ENHAGEN, March 4.—Chan-Scheidemann is being urged e Majority Socialists to resign erity and minority Socialists, in er to evert possible success of the ew revolution, it was reported in despatches from Berlin today.

The anti-government movement in Germany continues unabated, despite

the Government's "nationalization"

propaganda, it was also stated.

According to the Government's an-According to the Government's announced plan, nationalization would begin with the mines, and vagua promises have been made that it will be extended to other industries. Leaflets, explaining the Government's intentions, are being dropped from airplanes in districts where miners are on strike miners are on strike,

### SPARTACANS ON EDGE STRAINING EVERY NERVE

Special Cable by Karl H. Von Wie-gand to Montreal Star and New York Sun. Copyright.)

COPENHAGEN, March 4.—A pro-letariat dictatorship was proclaimed in Branswick at a mass meeting in

front of the palace.

In Koningsberg the Spartacans stormed the police station, released primares and captured the arsenal. In Thurn there were similar uprisings. Dresden is in darkness, owing to the closing of the power stations.

MANY THOUSANDS IDLE.

The One and Only All-Connected Owners I With Augmented Commented Willy Wille and I would be a seen of the call for a keneral

of Humanity" "The Heart

late factory affairs and ultimately the taking over of the factories, the dismissal of Government troops and disarmament of all non-Socialists the withdrawal of all troops from West-

withdrawal of all troops from Westphalia, Bremen and other regions dealgnated, and the formation of a Red Guard under the control of the Soviets which would take over all unlitary and police powers.

The liberation of all political prisoners and the establishment of a revolutionary tribunal to try the chief culprits of the war, the Hohenzollers, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff, Admiral Tirpitz and the "traitors to the revolutionary tribunal to try the chief culprits of the war, the Hohenzollers, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff, Admiral Tirpitz and the "traitors to the revolutionary Breakdont Electron Chanceller," President Electron Chanceller, The Hong Tables of the the THE TIEDO - AVOL

PAPINEAU COR MT ROYAL

# 163 OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO GO, DECISION OF A COMMITTE

Allowed a Small Turkish State in Centre of Asia Minor

### PEACE PROGRESS

Supreme Council Expects to Make Rapid Headway from Now on

London Times-Public Ledger Cable, Copyright by the Montreal Star. PARIS, March 4 - The Supreme Council met yesterday and a week of critical discussion has been inaugurated in which the military, naval, territorial, financial and economic conditions of the preliminary peace

will be arranged.

Enough is shown of the nature of the problems which the Peace Council has to solve for it to be comparatively easy to forecast the general subjects which will come up for consideration. There is first of all, the evident necessity of disarming Germany and of reducing her army to the limits called for by the necessity of maintaining order within her sity of maintaining order within he new frontiers.

This, as the Napoleon experim has shown is not altogether a sim, operation. The success with which it can be accomplished depends entirely upon the efficacy of control and supervision not only of the numbers of that peace army, but also on and supervision not only of the numbers of that peace army, but also of the methods by which it is trained the length of service of its men and the officers of its staff organizations. In fact the whole series of measured will have to be enforced so as to prevent Germany from concealing the extent of her military preparations under the camouflage of shorterm service for all citizens or by the development of military training under cover of societies, modelled upon the lines of the Sokol, for instance.

Control of these matters, however, can be derived and made thoroughly effective.

thoroughly effective.

It will be more difficult to control It will be more difficult to control the enemy's manufacture of warlike material and to restrict her industrial capacity for war. The history of this war has shown with what speed, a plant can be concerted from the activities of peace to those or war. Without the most rigid control of all military, naval and aerial maters, peace will be in vain and, what is more, the League of Nations will be unable to give any security to any of its members,

f its members,

Bolshevik Food Dictator Strijevsky is charged with forgery involving 50,000,000 rubles, a huge sum to graft in any country, however orderly or disorderly. The Bolsheviki always do go the limit in wicked-

### DRAFT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS NOT BE AMEN

Constitution is Composite of Views of Each Nation's Ideals

### TERMS ARE READY

British Delegates Prepare Policy to Meet Possible German Refusal

PARIS, March 4.- The schoolgirls of France have a part in signing the peace treaty. Eight little girls, constituting a special committee, presented Premier Clemenceau with a gold pen and asked him to sign the treaty with it. He promised.

### NO AMENDMENT LIKELY.

Special Wireless to Montreal Star and New York Evening World by Herbert Bayard Swope. Copyright.

PARIS, March 4.—It is highly im-probable that there will be any amendments offered to the constitution of the League of Nations when that instrument is considered by the Plenary session of the Peace Conference after President Wilson returns.

This statement can be made with

authority, after canvassing the opin-ions of the delegations of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and other nations.

The draft of the covenant is a composite of each nation's ideas, and the present intention is to stand upon the work of the committee, as submitted at the meeting on February 13. If President Wilson comes back to

Paris with changed ideas, these may be worked out, but there has been no word received from him to show that such a contingency is likely.

While the Council of Ten yester-day heard full details of the military r val and air terms to be submitted to Germany in the final peace, cer-tain members of the Conference were

tain members of the Conference were engaged in planning out the system to prevail when the German delegates are called to Paris.

From the plans drawn up, which are of course subject to radical revision, the German plenipotentiaries are to be acquainted with the nature of the peace terms at an executive session of the Council of Ten. The meeting will be in camera, and will be used merely to communicate the lotalis to the Teutons. Thereafter they are to be permitted, if they wish, so return to Germany, where they will lay the proposals before their Government. Government.

The SS. Leviathan bringing United States soldiers home at the rate of 10.000 a trip. And the Leviathan was formerly the Vaterland. The original owners should be regarding its present, service with envy, if not anger.

### British Admiralty Sells Hun U-Boats as Junk to Jew

Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's Limited.

LONDON, Mar. 4.—A number of German submarines lying in a British port are to be handed over to the Allied Governments, some being sent to Italy, Japan, and other countries. Forty-seven of all sizes, up to the big occangoing submarines, have been sold under conditions that they must be broken up. The British Admiralty will first remove their engines.

Twenty-five of the German U-boats have already been sold by the Admiralty to a junk dealer, George Cohen, according to an announcement made to-day. LONDON, Mar. 4-A num-

Inrepentent

perpetrated. do. Von Tirpitz unhesitatingly says that he does 2 that he intended it, and 1 can believe that the old sinner means would complacency, a chance to do all of the things civilization than his repentance that atrocities with share. know half We can quite got. be more to he neven German has yet to Tirpitz can look Canada does the worst has not yet been told. to convey the idea that he German's chagrin is worth he ever did. General Pau told us, when-old Von that anything German, Wishes a

FLIGHFOR SUPER-ZEPPELIN BRITISH NEW

### WORLD NEWS TODAY

German naval disarmament was discussed at yesterday's session of the Supreme Council, it seems likely that an agreement will be reached by which italy and France will get some vessels and the rest will be destroyed.

destroyed.

The Military Council yesterday discussed the final terms, which are expected to be harsher than has been forecasted and to demand guarantees that responsible leaders, including the Kalser, will be delivered up when required.

Delegates of the Economic Committee of the Great Powers met the German representatives yesterday at Spa. The Germans refused to deliver their merchant vessels except on a guarantee of a six month's food supply. France led the protest against this claim, and the Powers refused to guarantee more than one refused to guarantee more than one

of HAPPY VALLEY" "A ROMANCE TODAY and TOMORROW STORYS

Her builders out yesterday. tried successfully type airship of the non-stop rigid new E. ocean Huge

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### OUR BOYS WHO HAVE HELPED TO WIN THE WAR

### LIVERPOOL STAFF:

### OFFICE STAFF.

### KILLED IN ACTION.

Capt., E. H. S. (Son of Mr. W. P. Evans), 18th Battn. Burd, Sgt. H. G., 5th Border Regt. Killed in France. Cartwright, Cpl. G., 1st Cheshires. Killed in France. Burd, Pte. E. P., King's Liverpool Regt. Killed at Ypres. Evans, Capt., E. H. S. (Son of Mr. W. P. Evans), 18th Batta.

### ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Ahearn, Pte. D., King's Liverpool Regiment.
Backhouse, Pte. G., R.A.M.C.
Baddams, Cpl. W. D., R.G.A.
Bewley, Pte. A., 1st Cheshires.
Carney, Pte., King's Liverpool Regt.
Bouch, Pte. W., Manchester Regt.
Catterall, C., Able Seaman, R.N.R.
Crawford, Pte. W. A., King's Liverpool Regt.
Coburn, T., Staff-Sergeant Instructor.
Connor, Cpl. F., R.A.M.C.
Cargill, Cpl. J. P., Sound Ranging Section, Royal Engineers.
Dodd, J. N., Able Seaman, R.N.R.
Farrant, Pte. W., Mounted Machine Gun Corps.
Grimshaw, Pte. E., Army Veterinary Corps.
Hickson, Staff-Sergeant H., A.S.C.
Hall, Cadet C. J., Royal Air Force.
Humphreys, Pte. C., R.G.A.
Jenkins, Q.-M.-Sergeant J. H., Royal Air Force.

Jones, Staff-Sergeant A., King's Liverpool Regt.
Kibbey, Pte. P., R.G.A.
McLoughlin, Lieut-Col. G. M.
Nicholls, Sgt. H. B., King's Liverpool Regt.
Parsonage, Signaller B. T., R.N.R.
Powell, Sec.-Lieut. J. J., A.S.C.
Pickstock, Cpl. A., 1st Cheshires.
Rice, Pte. J. B., Manchester Regt.
Rimmer, Spr. J. G., Royal Engineers.
Shierson, Pte. C. R., Manchester Regt.
Strong, Pte. J. S., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Teare, Sec.-Lieut. A. F., Loyal North Lancs.
Thompson, Pte. J. F., Manchester Regt.
Winskell, Sgt. H. S., King's Liverpool Regt.
Wright, Pte. A. E., R.A.M.C.
Wilkinson, Sec.-Lieut. J. R., King's Liverpool Regt.
Williams, Pte. P. H., 10th Liverpool Scottish.

### WAREHOUSE STAFF.

### KILLED IN ACTION.

Barnard, Sgt. Lionel. Killed in France.
Bennett, Pte. S. A., 2/7th K.L.R. Killed in France.
Brock, Lee.-Cpl. A. C., Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Killed at Sulva
Bay. Garland, Pte. F. W., 1/6th King's Liverpool Regt. Killed at Beaumetz. Hampson, Lieut. H. N., South Lancs. Regt. Killed in France. Hughes, Pte. A., King's Liverpool Regt. Killed in France.

Hircock, Ptc. James, 17th King's Liverpool Regt. Killed in France. Lee, Pto. Peter, 13th King's Liverpool Regt. Killed in France. Osborne, Sgt. John, King's Liverpool Regt. Killed near

Osborne, Sgt. John, King's Liverpool Regt. Killed near Guillemont.

Prendergrast, Ptc. F., 1st Liverpool Rifles. Killed in France.
Taylor, Sgt. George C., 1st Liverpool Scottish. Killed in France.
Walker, Ptc. A., Royal Irish Regt. Killed at Ypres.

### DIED IN HOSPITAL.

gt. Cooper, Pte. J., King's Liverpool Regt. Eaglesfield, Sec.-Lieut. W., M.M. and M.S.M. Cooper, Pte. James, King's Liverpool Regt.

### ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Andrews, Cpl. J., Signal Corps, Royal Engineers.
Bailey, Stkr. J., H.M.S. Canada.
Ball, Pte. W., 10th Liverpool Scottish.
Bandall, Pte. D., King's Liverpool Regt.
Bell, Pte. G. H., King's Liverpool Regt.
Bennett, Sgt. B. J., R.A.M.C.
Bradshaw, Pte. George, A.S.C.
Brazier, Pte. David, 10th Liverpool Scottish.
Bridgman, Pte. J., King's Liverpool Regt.
Booth, Pte. W., Army Ordnance Corps.
Broadhurst, Pte. H., R.A.M.C.
Burns, Pioneer R. J., Royal Engineers.
Byrne, Pte. T., 10th Liverpool Scottish.
Clendinnen, Sgt. A. E., Yeomanry.
Clayton, Pte. N. G., King's Liverpool Regt.
Cooksley, Pioneer F. M., M.M., Machine Gun Scot. Ryl. Eng.
Collinson, Pte. F., 6th King's Liverpool Regt.
Corlett, Stkr. E., H.M.S. "Minotaur."
Cross, Pte. P. J., Irish King's Liverpool Regt.
Cross, Pte. S., South Lancs. Regt.
Darley, Pte. W., R.A.M.C.

Davies, Driver J. W., R.G.A.
Davies, Cpl. Walter Sidney, 5th King's Liverpool Regt.
Dobson, Pto. C. S., 10th Liverpool Scottish.
Dodd, Pto. G. P. G., Machine Gun Sect. Royal Engineers.
Dunbreck, Sgt. Wallace, R.A.M.C.
Eccleston, Cpl. John, 2/5th King's Liverpool Regt.
Edgar, Sgt. Robert, R.A.M.C.
Edwards, Gnr. T., R.F.A.
Edwards, Cpl. E. G., R.A.M.C.
Edwards, Pto. William, 1st Battn. Welsh Regt.
Edwards, Cpl. W. L., R.A.M.C.
Evans, Gnr. Stanley, West Lancs., R.F.A.
Evans, Pto. T., King's Liverpool Regt.
Farrington, Drvr. Joseph, 2/1st Lancs. Heavy Battery, R.G.A.
Fazakarley, Cpl. R., Royal Field Artillery.
Fox, R., H.M.S. "Hazel."
Feeney, Pto. F., 1/8th Irish K.L.R. /
Ferric, Pto. A., South Lancs. Regt.
Gabbutt, B. P. W., King's Liverpool Regt.
Garth, Pto. E. P., King's Liverpool Regt.
Garth, Pto. E. P., King's Liverpool Regt.
Goldsworthy, Cpl. J., Military Hospital Ship "Valdivia."
Green, Pto. E., 1/10th Liverpool Scottish.

# NEWS FROM SPA IS DISCOURAGING

Germany are being arranged, are of a discouraging nature, and throw into following the refusal of the German commission to enter into any compact that does not guarantee to Germany a full flow of rations until her next harvest. The reports received from Spa, where economic relations with the background what otherwise might be considered favorable indications. LONDON, March 7.-The Council of Ten is facing a difficult situation, The situation is of such a character that delay is dangerous, not only

to Germany, but to the surrounding nations as well,

# GERMANS READY TO ACCEPT DEMANDS

of the country until August, when the the Supreme Council. which were to be given for return for food, with the balance of the payments in cash or securities. In return, she asked if the associated to commit themselves to adequate provisioning and the segregation of raw materials governments were ready next crops is available.

lies were not able to give the guar-antec, due to the fact that France is unwilling to agree to permit the use of German funds for purposes other than reparation.

vall upon the German agents to accept a compromise whereby food would be supplied for a limited period — perhaps one month—at the expiration of which new arrangements The Ailled delegates sought to prewere to be made, The Germans doenter the deal, for the 10 clined

in their opinion, would have the effect of accentuating the bad condi-

Spa yesterday Germany expressed er other than to see that the agrees spa yesterday Germany with the terms ment was fully executed, and so they readiness to comply with the terms ment was fully executed, and so they readiness to comply with the terms ment was fully executed, and so their readiness to comply with the terms ment which included government that the plan to feed feat Bolshevism and assume a posttion by which the war damages could be met had been vitiated.

Accordingly an adjournment was taken, while the delegates return to Paris to receive instructions from

Here arose the difficulty. The Ales were not able to give the guarntee, due to the fact that France is tical importance here, and the Minnwilling to agree to permit the use openlar opinion in the matter of permitting Germany to divert funder that belong to war sufferers, to her own purposes.

Next in importance was the announcement that the United States would join with France in opposing Taken in connection with the plan comply in full with the terms, while tends to reduce Germany to the minof establishing a Rhenish republic, an Austrian union with

the Allies are unwilling, or unable to the Hellgoland and Kiel questions carry out their share of the bargain.

The Hellgoland and Kiel questions arry out their share of the bargain, are to be further discussed. The They declared that they could not are to be further discussed. The They declared that they could not are to be further discussed. The render the entire merchant fleet and has practically been abandoned. The get nothing in return. Such food as plan now is to give the larger ships tions their nation faces, instead of erica and Japan ar not to share in correcting them. would be supplied for a brief period, to France and Italy, while the smaller craft are to be distributed among the smaller nations, Britain, Am-

# HEARS PEACE

Paris Reports State Allied Commission Met Germans at Spa and Could Not Guarantee Food Supply, Whereupon Germans Withdrew -Disposition of German Fleet

London Times-Public Ledger Cable. Copyright.

LONDON, March 7. - Information reaching here suggests that the peace terms are expected to be ready this month.

The German delegates may reach Paris in the third week of March. The final signing is expected early in April. Special Star Cable.

menceau and Col. E. M. House conferred for an hour before the meeting of the Supreme Council today in an effort to try to iron PARIS, March 7. - Premier Lloyd George, Premier Cleout the differences of the three nations over the military, naval and Army and navy experts of the several countries, it is said, have been economic questions connected with the preliminary peace terms. unable to agree on the terms.

# HITCH IN ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS By Associated Press.

question have been temporarily broken off, according to a German wireless message received here today. The Allies, the message says, demanded that The German delegates' instructions were that the question of shipping, finance and food supplies must be dealt with only as a whole. As the instructions of both sides did not go beyond these-two proposals, a French LONDON, March 7.-The negotiations at Spa relating to the shipping all the remaining German merchant ships be handed over unconditionally. delegate proposed that negotiations be broken off, whereupon the two special delegations left Spa.

teave to their homes. The withdrawal of some ships and the postponement of sailings of others from time to time, particularly after solders had been demobilized and medically boarded in numbers kased on the shipping allotted, has been very trying to the drafts, and this is what it is considered

eral, Staff, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., R.C.B., he went to Kinmel Camp and addressed the men in fifteen different places. They Immediately upon the matter being reported to the Chief of the Conseemed to appreciate his explanations, and there are not likely to be any

There are at Kinmel Camp approximately 15,000 troops, all ranks, who have been despatched there as being the last stop before boarding ship for Canada. Had the number of men been able to embark in February, according to the program which it was confidently thought could be carried out, the trouble would not have occurred, but the shipping situation, own, to strikes and for other reasons, is admitted to be an extremely difficult

TO AVOID FURTHER DELAY.

However, it is hoped by the Canadlan authorities that there won't be a re-occurrance of the delays which have hitherto taken place. It is not attempted in the slightest degree to excuse the conduct of the men who took part in the disturbance. Many of the offenders have already been placed under arrest, and with others involved, will be rigorously dealt with. During the disturbance there was a certain amount of damage done, and it was discovered that civilians were concerned. Up to the present time twolve of these civilians have been arrestd and handd over to the civil authorf.

During the disturbance there were killed, three rioters and two mon There were twenty-one wounded, of whom two were officers. There is no foundation for the report that a Major who is a V.C. has been either killed or injured. on picket duty.

The troops at Kinmel Park are concentrated in wings representing the military districts in Canada to which they will proceed. They are not in their original units, these wings being composite formations consisting personnel belonging to many different units. This sorting out is done in deference to the authorities in Canada, to avoid delay when the men reach

There has been some alleged dissatisfaction because of troops drawn from Canada under the Military Service Act getting priority over those who have seen longer service. The troops who were in the Canadian corps at the time of armistice are being returned to Canada by units in the formations that then existed, the first to return being a small number which were embarked on March 1. Soldiers not in the corps, such as casualties, rallway and forestry troops and others, where available, are demobilized on the principle of the longer service first demobilized, married men having

A court of inquiry has been convened to make a thorough investigation into all circumstances in regard to the disturbances, in which Brig.-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., is the president.

Despatching Men to Canada, Due to Shipping Some Versions Greatly Exaggerated—Delay in Shortage, the Cause-No Attempt to Excuse Rioters-Five Dead, Twenty-one Injured

Cy Canadian Press.

tion has received the following cable from the Ministry of the OTTAWA, March 8.-The Department of Public Informa-Overseas Military Forces of Canada:

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE

maintained by the Canadian troops since the beginning of the DISTURBANCE AT KINMEL CAMP In view of the splendid discipline and record uniformly war, in England and France, the incident at Kinmel Camp is very deeply regretted at the Headquarters of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. It is considered that in comparison with others the discipline among Canadian troops has been of high

It is greatly regretted that some of the reports of the incident have been exaggerated. Immediately after the armistice had been signed Kinmel Park was secured as a concentration area through which Canadian troops passed on their way to Canada being situated convenient to Liverpool, their embarkation port. There all documentation is completed and troops sorted into drafts according to their destination.

# WHAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE IN KINMEI

Considering the shortage of shipping; the Canadlan authorities hav congratulated themselves upon the splendid record which has been mad in February and early March the shipments of troops having fallen shou by fully one-third, there occurred a backing-up from Kinmei Camp throug However, the Ministry of Shipping were unable to furnish sufficient ship on the whole, in despatching troops to Canada in the month of Februar to carry out the program as promised to the Canadians. Owing to thi the areas in England, and through them to France,

This has caused very great disappointment to Canadian soldiers who have been overseas for periods ranking up to fout years or more without

to The Star by the latest reports from Liverpool the ries.

March 8.—Owing to adians in the camp swalling denough in military who caused the frouble were was careful to the military who caused the frouble were was an rioting on Tuesday plained that their embarkation had asys before they were been postponed, while other men were sequenced. DIFFERENT REPORTS OF Special Cable to The Star by the la United Press.

LIVERIOOL, March 8.—Owing to account at the military we camp at Rhyl, North Wales, on the night, and kept up their demonstrations for two days before they were thank brought under control.

It is reported that from five to from twenty to seventy-three were than wounded.

to After the destruction of stores and all kinds on Theseday by the discontrol to the serious furn on Wednesday, when serious furn on Wednesday, when serious furn on wednesday, when formed men, the stuarton took anore of the serious from Chester intercepted of the rioters in their march upon Aberthreadment of the rioters in their march upon Aberthreadment of the rioters in the course of this fighting. There was further promiscuous who is the course of this fighting. There was further promiscuous in the deaths were due to crustains, in the deaths were due to crustain troops and declares that the matter is solely one the corned the War Officials have in the desire any increase in shipping or coursed by the action, have been arrested by the cruit laber in the ring leaders, most of foreign experience of the ring leaders, most of oreigning with the cruiting bolice.

The damage to proporty as a result the of the rioting is estimated at \$250.- for 1000.

The rioting is estimated at \$250.- for 1000.

The rioting is estimated at \$250.- for 1000.

Some of them are believed to be of gent of the believed and officers are fired upon. It was found ally, but the oavairymen did not reserved to the use of their arms.

A none time the rioters started to be to ward the cand and assured to be held up with machine guns, and assured for them their grievance would be for them their grievance would be for the men their grievance would be for the canaptization of 10,000 of the men for the canaptization of 10,000 of the gent face osal of the Canadians so they can contains 25,000 Canadians. The camp it the the

**UNKEPT PROMISES CAUSED RHYL RI** 

Declares Rev. Dr. Chown Interview Toronto

### MEN DISAPPOINTED

Returned Veterans Just Back, Say Camp "Uncomfortable"

ly Canadian Press.

TORONTO, March 8,—"There was very grave condition of unrest at thyl, because of the disappointment wer change of orders in respect to the date of departure of troops," was the assertion of the Rev, Dr. Chown reneral superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada, who returned to Canada a few days ago, with the Rev. T. Aftert Moore and Capt Hezzelwood, who were on a complession of the Methodist Church of the purilation and reconstruction.

ston of the Methodist Church of the puriation and reconstruction.

Rhyl was the last camp which the members of the commission visited before their return to Canada. They addressed the men twice in one system ing. Bishop A. U. De Pencier, o British Columbia, the youngest Anglican bishop in Canada, is stationed at Rhyl. He had charge of the services in the hospital. Major Kidd, o Eurritt's Papids, Ontario, an Anglican minister, is senior chapiain, and others in the camp are Capt. Ernes Harstone and Capt. R. A. Scarlett Methodist clergymen.

"The night we were there, a thousand had expected to sail the next morning for Canada," said Dr Chown, "but the orders were revoked at six o'clock that evening, but during the night some way was found to send 400 home. The officers were much troubled about it."

From the feeling exhibited by the men during his addresses and those of the Rev. Dr. Moore, Dr. Chown said that it was apparent if any promises were made to the men regarding the departure for Canada, and not kept, it would not be easy to maintain discipline.

The camp, said Dr. Chown, is one of the finest of Canadian camps overseas. He explained that in it all single men are held to be cleared for Canada, while the mrried men were passed through to the discharge depot at Buxton. Dr. Chown said that the men, when he and Dr. Moore appeared in the camp, were exceedingly eager for any piece of information regarding their departure.

Dr. Chown referred to a practice in the camp which contributed to the unrest. Men were given leave of absence. All are numbered and are supposed to come in this order to Canada, but when they returned to camp after their leave of absence, they found that they had forfelted their place in the line. It was this sort of thing, and the promises which were not kept, that troubled the men and made them angry. Dr. Chown pointed out that Canadians are not garrison troops, although they were the finest fighters of the Allied armies.

"The men feel that, now that the fighting is over, they have no place

"The men feel that, now that the fighting is over, they have no place in Europe and that they should be home. They are not garrison troops. They are active spirits."

### RETURNED MEN'S VIEW

RETURNED Interest Returned Toronto soldiers who were located at Rhyl describe the camp as "very uncomfortable," The ground was excessively muddy, and the huts where they were housed none too warm. Eight weeks ago,

### WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council yesterday considered the report of General Foch on the military terms. The division of Hun warships among the Aliles has been agreed upon. Italy has abandoned her objections to the forwarding of 2,000 tons of food supplies to the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The committee appointed to fix responsibility for the war is expected to report today.

SENTRAL POWERS.

ENTRAL POWERS.

The Ebert Government, by drastic methods, has quelled the rioting in Berlin. The police head quarters are in Government hands again, and fighting in the streets has practically ceased. Quiet reigns at Welmar, and the situation is generally much improved. The Austrian Assembly has ralified the plan of the Government providing for a closer union of German-Austria with Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Several lives were lost and a number of soldlers were wounded when Canadians waiting for demobilization at Kinme Camp, near Rhyl, Wales, rioted. Slow demobilization and irregularities of pay were their grievances.

RUSSIA.

The Ukranians are again bombarding Lemberg, now held by the Poles, but which the Ukraine Republic claims as part of their new territory. Attempts are being made to arrange an armistice.

when the men interviewed here left camp, there was, they say, veloping among the troops a sto fimpatience. The soldiers was to get home, and could not un stand why they were being believe

to get nome, and were being bellong.

Kinmel Camp is situated a four and a half or five miles the town of Rhyl, in Wales, covers some 200° acres on the ground at the southwestern of a valley, of which the town centre. The surrounding counmostly rolling, agricultural and wooded hills, from whice winter time, pours down a comble amount of water into the rendering many of the soldier exceedingly uncomfortable by son of the mud which accumplose by is situated the histornown as Bedelwyddann Casteat of Sir Herbert Williams states surrounding the caste feently cut up and sold to the soldier and are now being out to the soldiers.

These are all out of bound soldiers.

The camp is reached from These are soldiers.

The camp is reached from a railway line, a spur from don Northwestern Railwhich the town is connect the main line by way of the main line by way of the soldiers.

LOOK OUT FOR the gall Killies next week and don't for that the next best thing to a reception is providing the men various good job. a good job.

### UNREST AND LIQUOR CAUSED DEPLORABLE OUTBREAK AT RHYL

Men Were Goodnatured in the Earlier Phases of the Trouble, But Obtained a Supply of Liquor and This Led to a Deadly Clash with Authority

Special Star Cable by H. N. Moore.
RHYL, North Wales, March 10.—
After a full personal investigation of
the riots at Rhyl I am now able to the riots at Rhyl I am now able to give an accurate account of the depolorable occurrences which brought disgrace to all Canadians in England. The disgrace is felt by none more than those who actually took part. This is shown by the quantities of loot returned voluntarily and the scores of letters of protest against exaggerated and misleading reports published and the anxiety of the men to assist in fixing the blame for the more serious events.

The seriousness of the occurrences The seriousness of the occurrences cannot be minimized. It is only fair, however, to state that at the commencement of the demonstration there was no intention or expectation that the affair would end in injuries and deaths.

Undoubtedly there was widespread discontent over the postponed sall-ngs, which was intensified when the leparture of the battalions of the Third Division was announced. The men, many of whom are actually originals, were told they were only to remain at Rhyl for three or four days when they came back from France, but many had been in camp for ten weeks, including repatriated prison-

The camp was organized for transients and could only result in over-crowding. It was difficult for the men to find occupation when the weather is bad. The nearest town is five miles away.

The pay was not forthcoming on time, owing to the books being completed for demobilization.

pleted for demobilization.

The permanent camp officers realized they were sitting on the edge of a volcano and warned Argyle House and repeatedly urged action. A full and frank statement explaining the situation it seems would certainly have prevented trouble.

The lack of candor on the part of

The lack of candor on the part of headquarters in London was certain-

CIGARETTE SALE DISPUTE.

The men had no complaint what-

The men had no complaint whatever as to the treatment by the local officers. Everything possible was done for their comfort. The effectiveness of the administration is shown by the fact that, despite the immense quantities of food desiroyed, all meals were served. The officers mixed with the men practically all through without insult from the kingston and Ottawa districts. The immediate complaint was the kingston and Ottawa districts. The immediate complaint was the kingston and Ottawa districts. The immediate complaint was the candidate when they would go and get them. They did, would go and get them. They did, would go and get them. They did, when rushed the canteen and got the cigarettes and also beer. Many more case, rushed the civilian temporery case,

stores, where they alleged they had been overcharged. They looted these, and then the crowd, growing every moment and inflamed with the destruction, broke into parties and rushed other canteens, including the Y.M.C.A. and one sergeants' mess.
More liquor was obtained. Looting
began at 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and continued on 'Vednesday
morning. Many canteens were saved

In the various camps by loyal men.

There was no trouble from the
Montreal district. The permanent
officers urged the men to desist, and the pickets broke up the crowds, but it was difficult on account of no distinguishing marks to know the riot-

ONLY 600 RIOTERS OUT OF 17,000.

Not more than six hundred men of the seventeen thousand in camp were actually concerned. Hundreds more joined in the looling, merely because the cigarettes and clothing

because the cigarettes and clothing were available.

It was the policy of Colonel Colouboun, of Brantford, not to use force if possible. He knew that to use force against the drunken rioters would mean a pitched battle. However, reports of a senseless project to raid headquarters and destroy the records nocessary to demobproject to raid heard and the stroy the records necessary to demobilization decided that a counter-attack was necessary. This took place at midnight while the area of the Quarter masters' store was being Quarter masters'

Officers, with a subaltern staff, numbering fifteen, armed with shovels and baseball bats, rushed and dispersed three hundred men. It was apped the rlot would die out by morn-

ng.
All ammunition was taken to the oflice of the Commandant and all liquor anteens not looted or destroyed were

where the men obtained further implies is a mystery, but I am informed by many that a good part of some of the beer and whiskey renained.

In the search of the canteents large nunrities of lemon extract were discovered. This mixed with been aused fighting drunks and resulted. n more serious occurrences on Wed-

At noon a large crowd suddenly attacked the guard-room of Distriction 10. The guard, without orders fired in the air and caused a retreat. Despite a bombardment of rocks, the picquet charged and took three prisoners. hree prisoners.

ED BY DRUNKEN LEADERS.

The mob rushed forward, led by its drunken leaders, and attempted to stab Lieut, J. E. McCormack, but was frustrated by Private Black, while Captain Orbitt was saved by the threats of Private Rapley, armed

with axe.
The mob, led by Pte. V. Micukoa,
Czecho-Slovak, shouted Bolshevik
shibboleths, Many foreigners were concerned.

were injured here in the melee. The men showed a splendid spirit in defending the camp. It seems evident that previous to this occurrence agitators had begun to inflame the men. Until noon there was no sign of the Red Flag. In a melee around the cavalry barracks it is understood that Sapper William Tarasevish, a Greek, who first enlisted as Taronko, and Gunner Jack Hickman were killed with bayonets.

There was no further serious dis-

There was no further serious disorder until 2,80 o'clock, when the

crowd approached District No. 1. The

crowd approached District No. 1. The men here acted in a thoroughly loyal manner under their officers. Some were given ammunition owing to a misunderstand of orders.

A party led by 90255, Private Geo. Lorette, approached under Red Flag. Lieuts. Gauthier and Wylle warned the rloters that the camp would be held at all costs. They were answered with insults and obscenities and one rioter raised his rifle and shot Pte. Gillan. A volley from the loyal trench was the answer.

Signaller Haney and Corp. Young, of the rioters, were killed. The defenders of the trench charged and Captured the ringleaders. This mad Bolsheviki attempt ended the riots and a speech by Brig.-Gen. Turner finally brought quiet.

### COMPLAINT OF SUPPRESSION.

These events prove the futility of the efforts of the Overseas Ministry's

the efforts of the Overseas Ministry's Press Department.

Evidently an attempt was made to hush the affair up, with the result that there were wild stories of attacked, Britlsh troops called to resist the Canadians. No official statement was issued until three days after the riots were over. It was then too late, for these wild reports had obtained a wide circulation.

The comment of the British press is evidence of the slight credence placed in the official, but too late explanation.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is the full list of casualties: Officers—Injuries slight, Lieuts. J. E. McCormack, 85th Battalion; G. R. Cave, 27th Battalion, attached to the Royal Air Force. Deaths—877667 Pte. David Gillan, 85th Battalion, of Florence, Cape Breton; 326194 Jack Hickman, 55th House Battery, Dorchester, New Brunswick; 438680 Corp. Joseph Young, 52nd Battalion, Rhode Island; 1251417 Signaller William Lyne Haney, 78th Battery, Talbot, Alberta; 1057297 Sapper William Tarasevich, no next of kin, Greek, Wounded, seriously, 1007004 Pte. A. Savaid, Railway Troops.

H. N. MOORE.

NO TRACE OF TROUBLE NOW.
By Canadian Associated Press.
LONDON, March 10. — A visit to
Kinmel camp, the scene of the rioting Imong Canadian soldiers last
week, on Saturday showed that the
holiday afternon was being spent in
the usual fashion. Football and boseball games were proceeding. For the ball games were proceeding. For the previous seventy hours the camp had been normal. Any newcomer would have had difficulty in discovering that it had recently been otherwise.

Colonel Colquiboun, in an Interview

Colonel Colquboun, in an Interview with newspaper men confirms the statement that women camp helpers were never personally molested. He also denied the statement that General Turner went to the camp in an airplane. The General went by the ordinary train and was received cordinary train and was received cordially by the men at every one of the eleven meetings he addressed.

In the last three days I have tray-

In the last three days I have travelled about five hundred miles across England in connection with the rioting at Kinmel camp and other matters in connection with demobiliza-tion. I can honestly say that in general conversation amongest soldiers and civilians, English and Canadian, I find not the least desire to magnify last week's regrettable incidents beyond their true perspective. At Liverpool, for instance, when the Princess Patricias and three other battalions went homeword, there was nothing but the most obvious cordiality shown them. Conversation in railway. eral conversation amongest shown them. Conversation in railway trains, hotels and places where men commonly meet is wholly soder and restrained in discussing the Kinmel incident.

### SUNDAY PAPER COMMENT.

The Sunday papers, which naturally are always ready to boom a sensition, hardly mention the matter today. The Sunday Chroniole, which largely circulates in North Wales and

the North of England, has an editorial which says:
"Characteristically enough, newspapers are blamed for exaggeration, yet it is admitted that five men were killed and over twenty injured and that many others are under arrest. Considerable material damage was done and military rioters acted in done and military rioters acted in collusion with civilians, of whom twelve have been handed over to the

twelve have been handed over to the civilian authorities.

"It really seems difficult to exaggerate the gravity of all this, particularly when we know that there was a distinct Bolshevik element in the affair. Publicity is sound policy in all these matters, however distasteful full disclosures may be to the official mind. There can, of course, be no question of pandering to insubordination. So long as men are under discipline, discipline must be maintained. But it is also most important, in these nervous times, to secure that no undue strain shall be placed on the sense of duty of the soldler, and if stupidity or injustice have contributed to this lamentable soldler, and if stupidity or injustice have contributed to this lamentable affair, there should be no attempt to obscure the facts. The public will not be satisfied by mere routine procedure."

This is the general feeling here, and we have been promised a full enquiry. It may be added that there have been demonstrations among the

have been demonstrations among the English troops during the last few weeks which received as much publicity in proportion as has been given

the present matter.

### STATEMENT AT OTTAWA.

Special to Star by our own correspondent.

10.—General March Mewburn has the floor in the House this afternoon, and he is expected, apart from a review of the country's war effort, to answer criticism of Sir Sam Hughes and also to acquaint the House with what information he has regarding the rlots at Kinmel

An investigation is being conducted by Brigndier-General McBrien, and pending its conclusion little is expected from the Overseas Ministry, apart from the official statement on

Saturday.
While there is allowance for some exaggeration, the view at Ottawa is that the affair was rather serious and, in view of the unrest which has been indicated from time to time, an out-

break, while much deplored, was not

wholly a matter of surprise.

Every effort, it is said, is being put forth to secure the expedious transport of the troops, and with the cpening of spring the movement will be greatly facilitated.

### WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Supreme Council will today pass upon the military terms which will be submitted to Germany as one of the essentials for peace. The naval terms have been already agreed upon, with one or two reserved points. The military terms include the cutting down of the German army to a force of 100,000 men, the destruction of all unnecessary munitions, and the tearing down of the Rhine forts.

The rough draft of the peace terms, which will be presented to Germany without giving her an opportunity for discussion, are expected to go to the Supreme Council between March 21 and 25.

CENTRAL POWERS.

Severe street fighting took place in Berlin yesterday. The Spartacans, fighting from tunnels and places of concealment, were difficult to dislodge. Howitzers, bombing planes, tear shells and poison gas have been used. The damage to property has been very heavy. The Majority Socialist Government is keeping the upper hand, and the prospect is more hopeful.

RUSSIA.

The Lithuanians have at last sig-nified their willingness to attend a conference of all the warring Rus-sian factions.

General Denekine has consolidated the victories he won several days ago.

The situation in the Archange area is more hopeful to the Allies.

THE UNITED STATES.

The longshoremen have struck in New York in sympathy with the dock workers.

A strike of all employees on the traction lines of Northern New Jersey is expected to marrow.

THE KINMEL PARK RIOTS

Frien the lapse of some days we are last beginning to get some light on a most unfortunate riots in the Canadian compar Kinmel Park. Although these riots required to five deaths they were not as serious as was as first bolleved.

They are not as serious because they apparently resulted, not as was at first suggested, from any deep-scaled disaffection due to rese lutionary polsoff, but purely from local distallafaction with existing conditions. What these conditions are we naturally cannot fully know but The Star policyos that Canada as a whole will desire the very fullest investigation and an the publicity possible in order that the same trouble may not arise with subsequent bodies of returning troops. It is a most regrettable thing that the fine record of our oversess men should have been marred by a very serlons breach of discipline. The overseas authorities owe it to the good record of Canadian colders. established in the past to get to the bottom of the trouble and if the grievances of the men at Kinmel Park and well founded to hold the responsible persons accountable. At the same time men there and elsewhere must understand that demobilization cannot be carried out la s day and that until it is completed military disc-

### 4000 CANADIANS FROM RHYL REPORTED TO SAIL THIS WEEK

HALIFAX, March 11.—It is reported unofficially here today that the Olympic will sail this week from England with upwards of 4,000 Canadians at present encamped at Rhyl. The information comes from authoritative sources, although the agents of the White Star Line here say they know nothing of the arrangement.

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT PLANS TO USE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS IN CONSTRUCTING CHANNEL TUNNEL

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Bonar Law. speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, announced that the Government is considering the employment of discharged soldiers in the immediate construction of a tunnel under the English Channel.

### **MONTREALERS NOT AMONG RIOTE**

Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, March 11.—The burial took place on Saturday in Bolelwyddan churchyard of the three rioters killed in Kinmel Camp. It was a very simple ceremony and fow soldiers were present. The other two victims will be buried Monday with full military honors. All the wounded are doing well.

full military honors. All the wounder are doing well.

Major C. Stevenson writes to the press on behalf of all ranks of the Montreal regiments contradicting the statement that the outbreak began in the Montreal camp. There was no

soldiers were not relogated to homes, but were honored as the guests of

but were honored as the guests of the nation.

Several letters have appeared in the London papers from members of the Canadian Corps defending the good name of the Canadian forces and especially the Third Division, which, it is asserted, has a fighting record second to none.

LESSON FOR WHOLE EMPIRE.

Sir Rider Haggard, the well-known novelist, writing to The Times, says the riot has a lesson for the whole Empire, not omitting the British Isles. He contends, as he has on sundry occasions urged in speeches in Canada, that the Empire should be kept, for the citizens of the Empire.

"However great may be the Dominton's need for population—and it is
great—to admit Russian Bolshevists,
such as the man who seems to have
begun the trouble at Kinmel Camp,
or other ville foreign stirrers-up of
strife, that they may mature their
plots under the shadow of our flag,
is suicidal madness. The poison
which such men scatter does us incalculable harm and unless the supply of it is cut off at the source in
the existing conditions of world ferment, it will do us more in the fu-Montreal regiments contradicting the statement that the outbreak began in the Montreal camp. There was no disturbance at all there. In point of fact, the Montreal men lent all their or efforts with a large measure of success to quieting the rioters.

Addressing a meeting of Canadian soldiers in London on Sunday, Chaplain Colonel Almond said the men might think they had a grievance on the matter of demobilization, but they must remember how mighty was the task before the Government of setting 300,000 men back to Canada. Everything possible was being done and the Canadian authorities were even more anxious to get the men back than the unit themselves. They would all be back in Canada.

# MONTREAL RIFLES

By Canadian Press.
OTTAWA, March 11—In addition to the famous Princess Pats, the steamer Carmania, which sailed from steamer Carmania, which sailed from Liverpool on Marsh 8, is bringing home the 49th Battalion from Edmonton, the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles of Toronto, and the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles of Montreal, as well as several drafts for other points. The vessel has on board a total of 2,835 men, of which 131 are officers, and 2,704 other ranks.

The classification by dispersal are as follows:

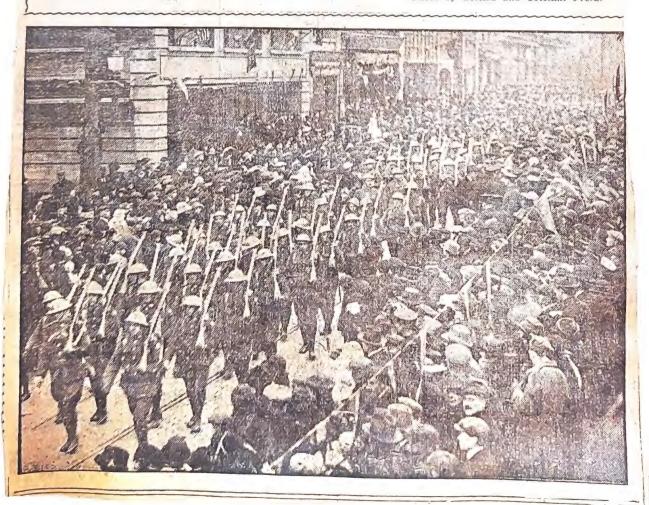
-	45 10110 113				
,	Dispersal.	Unit.	Offi	cers.	Other ranks.
	Ottawa	P.P.C.L.I.		35	486
,	Edmonton	Attached			10
1	Editionion	49th Battal	lion	35	362
	Colas	Attached			11
1	Calgary	Draft		2	99
	Toronto	4th C.M.R.		29	639
	Montreal	Attached 5th C.M.R.		1	49
ı	month ear			25	640
l	Halifax	Attached		12	310
1		Draft		1	35
	St. John	Draft		2	4.4
1	Hamilton	Draft	1	0	5
1	London	Draft		7	-
1				1	14

2704 R. one

### Royal Canadian Regiment Welcomed at Halifax.

This picture shows the R.C.R., which crossed the Atlantic with the Forty-Second, parading through the streets of Halifax last Sunday.

-Photo by British and Colonial Press.



To the skirl of their own pipes, and the pipes and music of several brass bands or the city, the 42nd Highlanders will commence their march of triumph from Place Viger Station about 10 o'clock temorrow morning. All Montreal will give itself over to a day of exultation, and the "brither" Scots of the returning soldiers and comrades in battle will continue a pregram of reception and celebration through Wednesday and Thursday.

Thursday.

A pathetic detail of the program will take place at the armory on Bleury stroet on Thursday aftermoon, when Chaplain J. B. Kilpatrick D.S.O. will meet the relatives of the Battalion's dead. The chaplain has always written to her whose boy or husband made the supreme sacrifice for his country and he now seeks to meet each personally. This meeting is a necessary ally. This meeting is a necessary but pathetic incident of the otherwise glad reunion period,

Wise glad reunion period.

It has been definitely ordered by Major-Gen. E. W. Wilson, C.M. G., that the special trains bringing Lieut-Col. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., and the remnant of the 42nd, will reach Place Viger station at 9:15 and 9:30 a.m. tomorrow. The parade at the detraining point will be in charge of Lieut. Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., who was the first commanding officer of the unit in France.

The station has been completely reserved for those who form the reception committee Major-Gen. Wilson and staff, with the C.G.R. band, will be on the platform, and Gen. Wilson invited this morning Major-Gen. E. Guglielniotti, of the Italian Embassy at Washington, to accompany him. Gen. Guglielniotti is on a special visit to Montreal, and with the Italian Vice-Consul, called Gen. Wilson today.

### PARADE STARTS AT 10.

Arriving at Place Viger at 9.30 a.m., the parade will not commence the march through the city streets until probably 10 o'clock, when they will move off in the following order of march;

1 Detachment of city mounted

police. 2. Detachment from 5th R. H. C. with pipers.

3. Returned men of overseas R. H. C. battalions without arms, accompanied by the band of the 4th Garrison Regiment.

4. Invalided members of the R.H.C. overseas unit. Those who cannot march will be conveyed in motor

6. The 42nd Battalion under command of Lieut.-Colonel Royal Ewing, accompanied by the D.S.O., M.C., accompanied by the brass band of the 5th R.H.C. and the 42nd pipers.

### CIVIV PROCLAMATION.

The Mayor's proclamation of honor

reads as follows:

"The City of Montreal, desiring to do honor to its returning soldiers, I, Mederic Martin, Mayor of Montreal, hereby proclaim Tuesday, the 11th instant, as a public holiday and request the citizens generally observe such and turn out in force to give their soldiers a welcome worthy of their soldiers a welcome worthy of the city,

"The battalion will arrive at Place Viger Station and pass the reviewing point on Champs de Mars at ten o'clock sharp proceeding to Peel Street Barracks by the following

Craig and Gosford street.

Across the Champ de Mars (passing in front of the Reviewing Point).
Along St. Gabriel to St. James.

Along St. Gabriel to St. James.
To Victoria Square (west side).
Up Beaver Hall Hill to Phillips
Square (east side).
To St. Catherine.
To Peel street.
"Citizens along this route are requested to decorate their buildings with flags, banners and streamers, and to keep the streets on which the arade will pass entirely clear

χουσορορορορορορορορορο WHERE TO SEE MEN TUESDAY Arrive Place Viger 9:15 alm. 2 and 9:30 a.m. Craig and Gosford. Champ de Mars. St. Gabriel Street. St. James Street. Victoria Square, Beaver Hall Hill, St. Catherine Street. Peel Street to Barrack 

strength here. Discharge papers, pay cheques and transportation to their homes will be given out to the entire strength at Peel street barracks, at the completion of the parade tomorrow.

### SPECIAL DECORATIONS.

At the Place Viger there will be a brilliant display of the diags of the brilliant display of the digs of the Allies with an immense sign 300 feet long, giving the names of the places where the 42nd were in action—Ypres, Maple Copse, Sarctuary Wood, Hoose, Fabeck Graben, Zollern Trench, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Hill 70, Regina Trench, Arras, Le Quesnoy, Petit Fontaine, St. Olles, Tilloy, Valenciennes, Mons and the Rhine. Another sign on the hotel facade will show the list of honors won by the officers and men, namely: One Victoria Cross, eight Distinguished Service Order, 32 Military Crosses, 21 Distinguished Conduct Medals, 122 Military Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals.

SIGNAL FOR "BIG NOISE."

### SIGNAL FOR "BIG NOISE."

In connection with the arrival of the 42nd, the C.P.R. Angris Shops will lead the way for the whistle blowing and hooting by announcing the arrival of the special train as it passes the Shops after leaving Mile End. This will be the signal for the general tooting of whistles.

People are specially asked to help in keeping the route clear for the marchers. Do not crowd into the centre of the street, Keep back to the curb, and by doing this all will have a good view of the returning heroes.

heroes.

Relatives are asked not to break through the lines of their loved ones so that the march to the barracks may not be interrupted, and thus allow the reception to continue the whole of the route.

Special to Star from Staff Correspondent.

MONT JOLI, Que., March 10—En route with the 42nd Canadian High-landers—More and more eager to get landers—More and more eager to get home with the rumble over each suc-ceeding mile of roadbed, the men awoke this morning keener than be-fore. I have discussed with them everything from Bolsheviks to market gardening, and each man seems to have a well-defined opinion there is no sign of Bolshevism among Montreal's famous battalion.

The service on the train has been excellent, and the boys are in good spirits. Colonel Ewing states that Colonel Hamilton Gault will return with the Princess Pats, and that they will likely need through Montreel exceptions. with the Princess Pats, and that they will likely pass through Montreal en route for Ottawa, on their way home. Colonel Ewing, himself, was decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace with the D.S.B. and bar a few days before the unit sailed. The brigade of the 42nd is now commanded by General J. A. Clarke, of Victoria, B.C., and General Dyer, who was formerly in command of the brigade, will be in Montreal in the course of a few days and visit friends there.

The troop train is expected to reach Place Viger station at ten o'clock to-

BATTLE-SCARRED FORTY-SECOND IS ONITS WAY HOME

Halifax Citizens Gave the Fighting Battalion Great Welcome

### EAGER FOR HOME

Veteran Montreal Battalion Impatiently Awaits Sight of Home City

Special to The Star by a Staff Correspondent.

ENROUTE WITH THE 42ND ROY-AL CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS, March 10 .- Having completed inscribing their names on the Empire's roll of glory, the final flourish being the capture of Mons, the 42nd Royal Canadian Highlanders arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock Sunday morning on the steamer Adriatic.

There was a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm, befitting the reception of brave men, and as the great liner forced her twenty-seven thousand tons slowly up the harbor a myriad of whistles screeched their welcome.

Hallfax welcomed the 42nd as royally as she did her own Royal Canadian Regiment. Thousands of people lined the docks adjacent to Pier No. 2, and the small craft moored near by resembled the swarming of bees in their stupenduous load of cheering

enthusiasts.

The sun was shining brightly and the harbor glistened silver white while the Adriatic herself was in holiday attire bedecked with many flags.

Much scarred and decorated, and most eager, the soldiers swarmed over the outrigging of the steamer as she the outrigging of the steamer as she swung majestically, almost proudly into the pier. The boys are more eager to get to Montreal than they were to capture Mons, if that could be possible. On all sides the men asked me how conditions were in the standard ways that are more than the standard men and more than a more modest. Montreal, and more than one modest fellow with ribbons on his tunic said when told of the reception awaiting them, that he had but done his duty and was not deserving of so gallant a reception.

a reception.

"There is not all joy and gladness in our return," said Col. Royal Ewing, the Commanding Officer, in speaking to your correspondent. "We old originals look over our battalion now and we search in vain for the gallant fellows who will not be received with enthuslasm, and who can never return to their homes."

Col. Ewing who looks hale and

Col. Ewing, who looks hale and hearty, said that four thousand six hundred and forty-nine men had passed through the battalion since it was started, and of that total no less than two thousand seven hundred and hiney-seven. than two thousand seven numerously niney-seven were killed, died of the wounds, or were wounded. Of the casualties five hundred and six had been killed in action and one hundred and eighty had diedof wounds, a total of seven hundred and forty-four who of seven hundred and forty-four who had given their lives for the cause, from the 42nd alone

I passed through the cars of the ing treep treat tody looking for signals in the ranks and being harked by the Mons ribbon, it is surprising to find how few they are.

As the men piled down the ganglank they looked the part of the veteran. Many of them wore their tin bats and all were equipped with rifles and side arms; others wore their jaunty balmora's with the bright red cookade, once so familiar in the streets of Montreal and to be greeted again by the people there on Tuesday morning.

### IMMENSE CROWD THERE

IMMENSE CROWD THERE.

Every organization in Halifax was represented at the pler, and so great did the divilian crush become through the efforts to reach the boys with comforts that the authorities stopped allowing people to enter, with the result that one of the troop train crews had considerable difficulty in setting inside the barbed wire entanglements to take charse of the train.

The photographers and movie men present had difficulty in securing vantage points to obtain a picture. Just before the train pulled out their enterprise was successful in getting the officers to return to the ship and group themselves on the gang-plank. The trainmen, not knowing this, ordered the first train off and a few of the officers who had posed with smiling countenances, made a mad rush for the train and succeeded in getting on board, but the Colonel and members of the headquarters staff were left behind, and the train had proceeded about half a mile before it was stopped and the officers finally regained their plices.

Thus the movie men secured a splendid picture of the first real charge by the officers of the 42nd Highlanders two hours after their arrival on Canadian soil, and no doubt the film will show determination registered in their faces.

The first train contains the headquarters staff and "A" Company, while the second train contains "B" "C" and "D" companies. The total strength of the battalion returning to Montreal is five hundred and eightysix officers and other ranks.

Major J. W. Margeson, formerly a member of Parliament, returned on the ship and is now on the accounting staff at Ottawa. He has been in England and France on demobilization duty.

The trains will join on the road and proceed to Montreal via C.P.E., and proceed to

England and France on demobilization duty.

The trains will join on the road and proceed to Montreal via C.P.R., from Cardona. It is possible for the trains to arrive in Montreal on Monday night, but easy running time is being maintained so that they may enter Montreal at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning in good time for the reception.

### ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

proach, and above all gallant coldiers," was his recommendation for the unit. The returning unit is happy in the fact that there are two padres on board, a former officer who followed in the footsteps of Principal Bruce Taylor, of Queens University, in the person of Major Fitspatricis.

Transport officers point out that

in the person of Major Fitspatricle
Transport officers point out that
various organizations throughout
Canada in their geal to belp are
already hindering the work of transport movement on arrival in Canada,
Their zeal, while commended by the
authorities, they state is an overlapplus process which often leads to
Consestion and additional red tape.
Organizations like the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Englists of Columbus
and others long identified with war
work are absolutely able to handle
the needs of the occasion.
Lieut, Andrews a former member

Lieut. Andrews a Tormor member of the advertising staff of the Star and now decorated with the Military Cross and the Mons ribbon is among the returning officers of the Forty-

The spirit that prompted the outbreak at Rhyl was not at all general in England, and the officers of the battalion state that it was only a brief outbreak. At Rhyl they say are stationed only drafts, regular units not being sent there.

Since the arrival of the 42nd it is possible to straighten out the argument relative to the capture of Mons. The 42nd did capture Mons in spite of the statement of the former Minister of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes.

### ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Hughes.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

The 42nd was in Jemeppes on the ninth of November, the Princess Pats were ahead of the Montreal unit and the Royal Canadian Regiment unit ahead on the left of the 42nd. The Princess Patricias had been chasing the enemy in his retreat. The enemy at this time had decided to pursue the policy of holding on to the town in front of Mons just long enough to allow their retirement to be carried out in order. At each place machine-gin nests were placed and when these were hard pressed the troops advanced with as little artillery fire as possible for the bombing of these towns meant death to the civilian inhabitants.

The 42nd Battallon reached Mons at 1 o'clock on the morning of the eleventh and at five o'clock the unit entered Mons. At speen o'clock the headquarters company of the battalion marched into the now occupied territory having been at Jemeppes up until this time. With pipes skirling the unit marched to the Grand Plaza and was there met with enthysiasm by the populace. A few hours efter the 42nd got in its telephone communication to headquarters was established and the first message to come over the line was that the armistice had been signed and hostillites would cease at eleven o'clock that morning. Nothing was done after that except to hold the position.

After that the battallon did occupation of the battallon did occupation. Among the

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

The original officers with the battalion now, are: Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing. D.S.O., M.C.; Major E. R. L. H. Ewing. D.S.O., M.C.; Major E. R. L. H. Ewing. D.S.O.; Major S. J. Mathowna, M.C.; Major A. Grafferty, M.C.; and Capts. E. Finley, M.C.; L. G. Black, M.C.; and J. K. Deveridge, B.C., and Lt. J. C. Stewart, M.C. The following officers returning with the unit who left with the originals, but were then in the ranks, are Capt. H. S. Sewell, Lieuts, J. W. Constant of the battalion. He is a New County of

### Halifax Gave Montreal's 42nd Batt. Highlanders An Enthusiastic Welc

Troop Trains Left For Montreal At One o'Clock Y Afternoon-City Caily Decorated For Reception talions On the "Adriatic."

Hallfax. N.S., Mar. 10. The Adriatic came in Sunday morning with the Royal Canadians and the 42nd Royal Highlanders. There were besides ten officers and 136 other ranks of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The R.C.R. numbered 722 and the 42nd Royal Highlanders 667. With the Mounted Police, or cavalry as they were at the front, is Lieut. J. M. Tup-

Capt. H. S. Sewell, Lieuts. J M.C.; C J. Fletcher, J. Kn are about one thousand two other ranks of the original 42nd has had a large share tions. There have fallen in tions. There have fallen in while 180 have died of woun

the common, where they had dinner, thousands of people lining the streets and cheering the men as they

The new system of documentation had been inaugurated, and when the steamer reached the pier every man had been paid and all they had to do was to march to the train. Three gay with

Montreal train lesecond at 1 p.m. left at 12.13 and the

bunting and the whole city was be-decked with it.

bunting and the whole city was bedecked with it.

The Royal Canadians were the first to leave the Adriatic. Their band struck up the regimental march with which the Halifax people are so familiar and then "O, Canada." Then followed the Northwest Mounted Police and a few western details. The 42nd Highlanders then disembarked. The Royal Canadians at once marched to the common, where they had dinner, thousands of people lining the streets and cheering the men as they passed. The new system of documentation had been inaugurated, and when the steamer reached the pier every man had been paid and all they had to do was to march to the train. Three trans took them and the N.W.M.P. and tho western details, the train leaving at 11.45 a.m. The first Montreal train left at 12.13 and the second at 1 p.m. At three o'clock the Royal Canadians began a march through the streets of Halifax, which were lined with tens of thousands of citizens. They passed through seven triumphal arches and were cheered everywhere. There are over six hundred convalescent soldiers in hospitals here and citizens took all these in automobiles to see the R.C.R. march, then following in and making a huge procession, so that the wounded soldiers were able to see the arches and other street decorations. The banquet at five-thirty was a big success and given by the city, the waitresses being groups of Halifax young ladies. Last night the streets and arches and the tram cars were illuminated with brilliant and various colored lights.

Of officers who crossed over with the original 42nd Battalion there are now returning the following: Lieut-now returning the following: Lieut-now

Of officers who crossed over with the original 42nd Battalion there are now returning the following; Lieut.-Col R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Majors E. R. Pease, D.S.O.; A. Grafftey, M.C.; Capts. E. B. Finley, M.C.; L. G. Black, M.C.; J. K. Beveridge, M.C.: Lieut, J. C. Stewart, M.C.; also

Millon Vinegar, qt. bol.

Willy Vinegar, qt. bol.

Willy Vinegar, qt. bol.

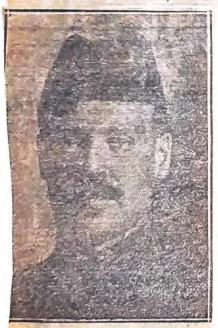
Rayl, isrge bot. S.9.

Collide S.Oats, large plft.

Oglide S.Oats, large plft. MISON & MAIS WINGSON



Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.



Col. H. C. Walkem, D.S.O.



Late Major Bartlett MoLennan, D.S.O.



Major S. C. Norsworthy, M.C., D.S.O.



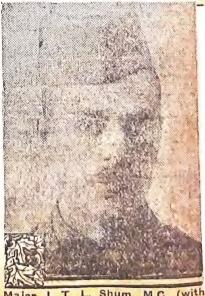
Major E. R. Pease. D.S.O.



Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, M.C. D.S.O., and Croix de Chevalier.



Major Sam J. Mathewson, M.C. (with Bar.)



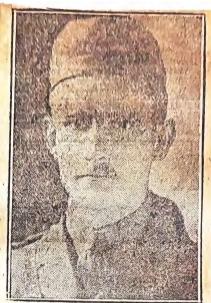
T. L. Shum, M.C. (with



Major E. B. Finley, M.Q.



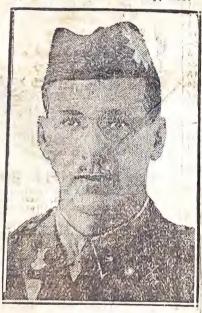
Capt W. Arthur Graffety, M.C.



Capt. L. G. Black M.C



leut. J. M. Morris, M.C. (with bar.



Lieut. Walter Molson, M.C.



Lieut. A. E. Andrews, M.C.

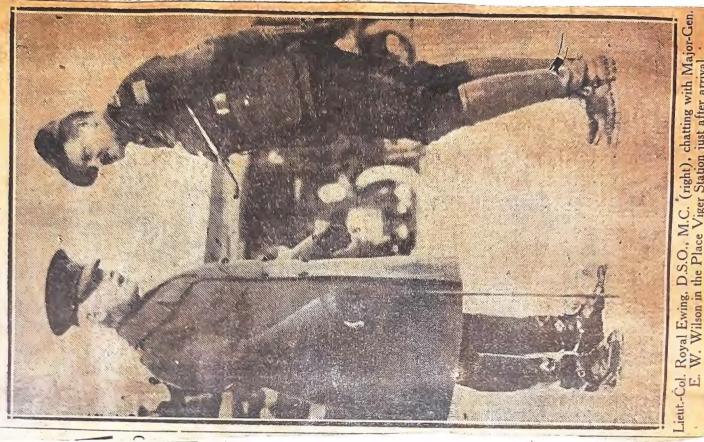
# CITY READY T

Forty-Second Highlanders
Will Arrive At Place Viger
At 9.15 A.M. To-Morrow

Famous Veterans Will Come in Two Trains, Second Arriving at

### THE GALLANT FORTY-TWA





THE RETURN OF THE KILTIES.

The skirl of your pipes as you marched away Remained in our ears for many a day But our hearts were a house with its owner away

For you'd taken them with you to France.

And we read the lists with eyes all wet For the gallant men we'll never forget But our hearts were numb within us yet For you'd taken them with you to France.

The deeds you did and the fame you won Are written as plain and as high as the sun But our hearts were far away, every one For you'd taken them with you to France.

But the Day breaks fine and the Day breaks

And our hearts are singing both far and near As they have not sung for many a year For you've brought them back from France. -Helen M. Towsley

### Officer Originals Who Returned

Lt.-Col. R. H. L. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C. Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O. Major S. J. Mathewson, M.C. Major A. Graffety, M.C. Capt. E. B. Finley, M.C. Capt. L. G. Black, M.C. Capt. J. K. Beveridge, M.C. Lt. J. C. Stewart, M.C.

MAR 1 1919

Station just after arrival.

# WILD ENTHUSIASM GREETS 42ND BACK FROM FRANCE TODAY

Two Hundred Thousand Throats Roared a Welcome on the March from Place Viger to Peel St. Barracks-Happy but Wet-Eyed Women Thronged the Champ de Mars

Just four months ago to the day those brave war-worn lads of the 42nd Battalion, who swung so gaily through the city streets today on their arrival home, marched victoriously into Mons.

To them fell the proud honor of winning the last great battle of the Great War and of writing in letters of blood the last names on that great roll of honor that will ever be the brightest page in Canada's history.

Today's demonstration was a greeting not alone to the heroes of Mons. Every man and woman who cheered in the streets had in mind those hundreds of men who fell out before the last, men who had done their all for Canada and the Empire. Hundreds of them marched today before the main body of troops, and for them, as well as for the men in arms, rose the roar of welcome from a proud and thankful city.

A TRIBUTE TO WHOLE CANADIAN ARMY

It was to the vanguard of Canada's victorious army that Montreal paid tribute today, the first battalion of Montreal's fighting men to return from the battle line as a unit. Four years ago the 42nd Highlanders marched away, 1,200 strong. In those four years battle after battle had thinned the battalion's ranks, until when the armistice was signed, it was found that over 4,600 men had passed through the regiment.

The casualties were almost 2,800, far more than twice the strength of the battalion that marched away in 1915. Of those 2,800, 744 lie in soldiers

To all that goodly company was this morning's tribute paid, to the men who are returning, to the men who have returned, and to the men who will never return.

### FLAGS HAD A REAL MEANING TODAY.

The 42nd line of march this morning resembled the concentration of thousands of troops behind the front line ready for a great attack. It was indeed an attack—an attack that was filled with love, cuthusiasm, gladness and even pathos. Flags meant more this morning in Montreal than before Their fluttering was the quiver of the heart of an empire in sympathy with the boys who had fallen-in love and respect to the boys who had returned triumphant.

### A LESSON IN PATRIOTISM.

The kiddles of this March day in 1919 got an education in patriotism and strength such as the children of no former generation of Montreal has received and may never receive again. Their childish clamour was the planissimo of patriotism in all the tumult which arose with the arrival of the troops.

The swish of the kilt seemed to be the Hush! Hush! of the boys in their very bashfulness of the grand reception of the people of Montreal. As they sald on the train en route to their homes, "We don't descrive it. We shall be embarrassed." If enthusiasm and greeting can embarrass bravemen the men of the 42nd were painfully embarrassed this morning.

### A RECORD CROWD EVERYWHERE. "

Place Viger Suare was filled to capacity and the Champs de Mars bore the imprint of thousands of feet while the police strove to keep the lines clear. The buildings along St. James street resembled the flocking of robins before the flight to a southern clime, so filled were the windows and the adventurous ones were even clinging to the cornices, fearfully looking below and considering their precarious positions.

### TINY TOTS IN GREAT NUMBERS.

They were there the mothers, some old and withered, dear old ladies who had passed the meridian of life long since, and who longed for the return of their lads as they longed for heaven. They were there the wives clinging tightly to the precious bundles in their arms which for long months they had taught to say "Daddy! Daddy!" without the opportunity of giving the little ones an object lesson. The great opject lesson had arrived and the pupils were apt

### A COMRADE IN OVERALLS.

In England the lads of the 42nd call them "flappers," but in Montreal they were sweethearts, who were lined up to welcome the boys. One stalwart maiden, not without the smirch of a machine works on her face, was there, dressed in factory overalls, and she immediately became the centre of attraction of all the boys, for they considered her a comrade in arms.

The decorations were magnificent. Flags fluttered, bunting flew and confetti showered the troops as they passed along. Montreal was enthused, and when Montreal is enthusiased 700,000 people are expectant. This sums up to those who know Montreal the greeting this morning to the Highlanders.

### NEVER SUCH A CROWD THRONGED PLACE VIGER AS ROARED THEIR WELCOME TODAY TO THE 42ND

The people of Montreal and con tiguous districts did not wait un the trains bearing the 42nd arrive at Place Viger station to begin the ovation. Quite a mile beyond Mi End station the boys were attracted to the car windows by the cheering men, women and children along the tracks. Thousands of little folders let their shrill young voices ming with the hip! hip! hooray!- of the grown ups and myrlad flags wave from myriad hands.
When the outlying factory district

were reached the whistles broke loos and thousands of pounds of steal were expended. Huge locametive ran up on either side of the track as the train pulled in and accom panied the troops blowing their whis tles constantly. Car roofs were fill Car roots were fill ed with men, factory roofs were als along the route were bulging with humanity, cheering, jostling and

As the trains neared Place Vige station the noise became tremendous finally broke forth into an until it ear splitting pandemonlum.

### ON THE STATION PLATFORM.

With smiles and cheers, with lusty cries of welcome, with much waving of flags-and with not a few tears, surging, shouting throng of over five thousand Montrealers this morning welcomed their returning heroes as Place they detrained at the Station. Never in all their long history have the old stones of the Place Viger, witnessed historic scenes, such as were enacted within its precincts this morning, nor have they ever witnessed parallel enthusiasm from the multitude.

Long before the hands of the Viger ock drew on to nine o'clock clock drew on to nine o'clock vast concourse of people had collected, all around the station. They were everywhere; on the elevated plat-forms that surround the yards on two sides, in the streets, on the housetops and galleries. From the position of many, it was evident that they had

climbed to "battlements and we at an early hour. Everyone was hap-py; flags fluttered and horns Bereeched above the merry laughter and chatter of innumerable small tots who surveyed the world with eyes of wonder from the vantage-point of "daddy's shoulders."

Those who wanted to gain admitto the station proper were out, but cruel necessity, perforce, in the form of a large number of good-natured "cops," turned many numerous, a longing sweetheart, not to mention several whole families, from the doors of the station.

### GUARD OF HONOR FOR THE TROOPS.

Inside the station, a large numbe of returned officers, some with their families, were congregated. ous military dignitaries of high ran were noted, including Major General E. W. Wilson and his staff, who ar rived shortly after nine o'clock. The boardwalks of the station, leading to the station of the trains, were dotted over uniforms, while in the station yar which had been completely cleare were drawn up the several detact ments who were to act as guards honor. These were, a detachment returned officers and men of the 18t 42nd, and 73rd Highlander, all r turned; a detachment of the 4th Ga rison regiment, with its band, also a large representation of the 5
Royal Highlanders, with their pipe
As the hands of the clock drew

to 9:15, excitement broke loose, a numbers of people started to wi down the platform, all anxious to the first to get a glimpse of

famous battalion.

"Here she is!" shouted some-one. and in a coud of smoke and steam.
With a roar and tearing of brakes, the
train rounded the curve and steamed the 4th Garrison Regiment band ruck up "O Canada" and a great struck up "O Canada" and a scheer broke from the multitude.



te. Denisen, a Swede by extraction, who was with the 42nd for a short time, and won the Victoria Cross. He is now in hospital in England. He was awarded the Cross for internal bours' continuous hombing. sixteen hours' continuous bombing during an attack.

### The Honors of The Forty-Second

Ypres, 3rd battle. The Somme. Courcelette. Fabeck Groben. Regina Trench. Vimy Ridge. Passchendaele. Arras. Amiens. Cambrai. Mons.

### TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

W 1TH her heart upon her lips Montreal welcomes today her fighting sons who have come back to her from the greatest adventure of all the centuries. It is far too seldom given to a great city to show in word and deed honor and gratitude toward its children; only once perhaps in a generation does the opportunity come and never before in the conturies of its existence has Montreal gone forth to welcome home men more worthy than are these of the best she has to give.

Two hundred and fifty-nine years ago the little hamlet of Ville Marle was upon its knees thanking God for the bravery of its sons. In those days men went about their daily business under the omnipresent shadow of fear. No living being within the stockades of the tiny settlement knew at what moment the lurking death At the first glimpse of the returnment knew at what moment the lurking death At the first glimpse of the returning warriors, any lurking spirit of from the encircling forest would hurl itself gloom that might have hid itself on the premises, took to flight. Myriads against them. But when all hope seemed dea the premises, took to flight. Myrlads and the Iroquols war-canoes came boundingmixed up with innumerable tin hats down the Ottawa it was the sons of Ville Mari the car windows on both sides of the who made a barricade of their bodies and die train, announced in no uncertain fashion that the battallon was "hame" at last.

Again today the people of Montreal thron caches seem has the fun began. The rear

Again today the people of Montreal thron caches streets to welcome men who riske their all in defence of the city, men worthy the tradition of Daulac, Sieur des Ormeaux, an his immortal band. Those came not back at a but sleep forever where their dauntless braver turned back the foe; these, under the Provident of God, have come back to us that we may sho them how fully we realize the magnitude of the gift to us. For they, like their immortal for bears, went forth to face death in its cruele form at the hands of a savage and relentler enemy who prostituted every resource of scient and invention to the deviltries of the red Iraquois upon the warpath. They have done the first saves a greater coaches seeming to boast a greater coaches. Sedate old gentlemen, and dispirited officers rushed over and grasped the hands that extended cagerly from out the open defices than the others, there was a concerted rush for those coaches. Sedate old gentlemen, and dispirited officers rushed over and g

the boys today, for that glorious army of the platforms were swarming with kilties, and their merry resounded throughout the station as they collected themselves boundaries of Canada beyond the seas, the me and their chattels, preparatory to whose sufferings made possible the triumph of falling in. today and whose ultimate sacrifice secured the

freedom of tomorrow.

Flanders. in who sleep to back Cosolution protected to poold have yet

and invention to the deviltries of the red Iriquois upon the warpath. They have done the part, like the men they are, in rolling back the tide of battle and all over the world today facities stand secure because their sons in the hour of utmost need went forth to save the as the boys of the Forty-Second went forth save Montreal.

We have no words in which to tell them which we feel toward them; the measure of our gratuate time alone can fill. We must not only cheef for them today; we must think of them and work for them and honor them through all the coming years. And our most sacred memorie will be for those who did not come back with the limit welcomes.

WEARY YEARS ALL REPAID.

It was some moments after the train had come to a stop before the men began to detrain, — but when train had come to a stop before the men began to detrain, — but when they did, the enthusiasm was redoubled. Kit bags, rifles, tin hats, and other harness of war made their appearance on the platforms, and was immediately followed by a steady stream of "bonnie laddies" One "braw" young warrier, of noble mien, his Balmoral jauntily aslant, and a happy gleam in his eye, set his rifle down on his kitbag, and looked eagerly around. At once there was a rush of feet, and the years of weary devotion had been rewarded. A mother's tears—a father's handshake, and little brother's tiny hand, was happiness enough, in was a pretty scene, but The Star man, suddenly discovering that he was playing eavesdropper, turned away—only to find similar scenes being enacted in many other places.

Soon the platforms were swarming with kilties, and their merry

As, platoon by plateen, the de-tachment on the first train des-cended, they were drawn up near the iron grill leading into the sta-tion waiting rooms, where they smartly came to attention, and were marched off into the yard outside.

### Crowd Goes Wild as Soldiers Step from Station Portal

Following up the rear of the last platoon, came the victorious colors of the regiment. As the detachment left the obscurity of the platform to the brave strains of "Highland Laddles," by the pipers, with the gorgeous colors of the 42nd streaming in the spring supshine, a great cheer eous colors of the 42nd streaming in the spring sunshine, a great cheer went up. In the streets, on the rail-ings, in the yarl itself, the populace paid it tribute. Everyone did his share, and no-one was more happy than the laddies themselves" as they marched firmly across the snow to foin their comrades.

Join their comrades.

At the far side of the yard, near Noire Dame street, they stood at ease, directly in front of the detachments of returned men and that of the 5th Royal Highlanders.

The greetings, the shouts, the handshakes, were repeated, as they stood there at ease, awalting the arrival of the second train.

Promptly at 9:30 the second sec-

tion hove into sight, and another lusty detactment was soon streaming into the staition. They were quickly formed up into platoons and marched over to join their companions. Again the cheers; again the smiles and and cheery welcomes from thousands of

### THE MARCH BEGINS.

A few minutes elapsed and then few sharp orders rang out At once the men formed into line, then into column — and the march had begun.

The pipers of the 5th Royal Highlanders came first, then a detach-

ment of the 5th Highlanders, followed by a platoon of the Highland Cadets. The returned officers of the various overseas Highland battalions were next in order, followed by the returned men of the same battalions. Several hundred of these were in line, many of them in their "civies," which contrasted strangely with the martial color around.

### WOUNDED WILDLY CHEERED.

Not a few of those were in autos, and several projecting crutches, proclaimed eloquently the reason. The sight of these men drew added cheers from the crowd, and in answer, many of them waved a hand or a crutch to friend in the crowd.

### DADDY IS FOUND.

On the sidewalk, near the station, a wan little woman held a lusty youngster of some three summers on her shoulder, as the soldlers passed beside her. For many minutes, mother and child waited. Presently, a sergent came striding along, a noble figure indeed. As he came in sight, the little woman, with a joyful cry, broke from the sidewalk, and "daddy" had been found.

broke from the sidewalk, and "daddy" had been found.

Finally the last of the faunty Glengarrys and Balmorals had been swalowed up in the crowd on Craig treet, and the multitude broke away heav-hearted disorder, to follow the larade on its march to the Champ de dare. -2714 3/14

> ILL PARADE PIOTURES OF 42nd HIGHLANDERS

Tourself in the Crowd

Champ de Mars Was a Swaying Sea of Humanity

The Champ de Mars was thronged with people eager the see the returning soldiers pass before the civic and military nuthorities who had taken up positions on the balustrade between the City Hall and the Court House. The steps and the space between the south side of the parade ground was a living mass swaying to and fro like, sea waves, while in the middle of the parade ground, notthe middle of the parade ground, not-withstanding the fact that the snew was three feet deep, another crowd had massed to get a glimpse of the

had massed to get a glimpse of the brave boys now nearing the end of their glorious trail.

It was exactly ten o'clock when the cheers and the cries of the multitude announced that the parade was turning the corner of Craig and Gosford street, and for the whole time the soldiers passed the length of the parade field, thousands of shricking trumpets and whistes could be heard mingling with the cries of the multitude. cries of the multitude.

coild be heard mingling with the cries of the multitude.

On the balustrade Mayor Martin, in the full regalia of his robes of office, accompanied by oivic and military officials awaited the soldiers. Passing the balustrade, every officer saluted the flag which had been hoisted in the middle of the rotunda. Among those present on the balustrade were Mayor Martin, having on his right Major General Wilson, C. M. G., and to his left, General Gulielmotti, of the Italian Army, military attache at Washington. Others were: Brig.-General Dodds, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, Lieut.-Col. Hill, Lieut.-Col. Leduc, Lieut.-Col. Sullivan, Major Aime Grothe, Lieut. Demareze, of the Italian Army, A.D.C. to Gendral Guglielmotti; Lieut S. Lavery, Ernest R. Decary, chairman of the Administrative Commission; Commissioners Ross, and DeSerres; Aldermen Car-Ross, and DeSerres; Aldermen Car-Ross, and Deserres; Aldermen Carmel, acting mayor; J. P. Dixon, Filion, Denis, Rubenstein, and Jacobs, J. W. Ross, Mrs. J. W. Ross, Miss E. Marjorie Ross, Miss Enld Ross, George Maybury, Wm. M. Hall, Stewart Ewing, Wm. Rutherford, S. W. Ewing, Mrs. John Kerr, Brantford,

Ont.; Miss S. Rubenstein, J. A. A. Leclair, Mayor of Verdun; Ald E. W. Sayer, Outremont; Jos. Fortier, John Baille, president Montreal Board of Trade; J. P. Cleghorn, H. M. Lambert, J. P. Black, Arthur Parentfi C. de Boissieu, J. Hamilton Ferns, C. H. Macfarlane, Alphonse Racine, Ludger Gravel, Pierre Rolland Damien Rolland, Emile Rolland hand, Damien Rolland, Emile Rolland, Wilfrid Lebel, J. N. Cabana, Rene Bauset, Jules Crepeau, John T. Foster, Jos. Quintal, president Chambre de Commerce, etc.

Among those on the reviewing stand W. O. H. Dodds, Mayor Martin, E. R. W. O. H. Dodds, Mayor Martin, E. R. Decary, Ald. Rubenstein, Mrs. John Kerr, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ross, Miss Enid Finley, Miss Marjory Ross, Mrs. S. Ewing, Col. Creelman, Lemuel Cushing, A. M. Irving, John Baillie, president of the Board of Trade; James Cleghorn, J. Stanley Cook, George Sumner, Graham Drinkwater, E. H. Hodgson, Alphonse Racine, C. H. Macfarlane, H. M. Lambert, Mayor Leclair, of Verdun; J. Hamilton Ferns, W. M. Hall, S. W. Ewing, Forrest Ruthertord, J. P. Black, A. H. Ewing, acting-Mayor Common of Wightenburg.

### Soldiers' Relatives Excited, But Did Not Break Ranks

The City Hall embankment reserved for the men's relatives was a vertable baby show. There were kid-

dies so they that they looked like knobby bundles in their mothers arms, their vells pinned across their funny little faces with a Highland badge half as big as themselves. There were one-year-olds and strenuous three-year-olds delied up to greet father whom perhaps they were to see for the first time.

Many a mother's arms ached with the weight of the children, but when the great moment came everyone was lifted high so that daddy might see it first of all.

It first of all.

Not less important than the bables were the men's sweethearts, who arrived hours too early and chatted away happily about the klitle lads, their eyes fairly shining with excitement. They were a jolly, merry lot of sweethearts, each one with a new straw bonnet or a wisp of tule across the chin in honor of his coming.

There were sweethearts of every

There were sweethearts of every age from the youngster who let down her skirts for the occasion to the sweetheart mother, the best one of all, who waved her handkerchief and hopped her eyes, scarcely knowing whether to laugh or cry on such an occasion.

### ALL BUT LOST IN THE CROWD.

There was one little woman, a wife or perhaps a mother of a boy who had fallen. She came down to greet the friends of her soldier with a very the friends of her soldier with a very earnest little girl of ten, to take care of her. Even with tickets it was impossible to get within five rows of the lines that stretched along the embankment. The faded little worman felt discouraged enough to were man felt discouraged enough to sit down in the snow and have a good cry for sheer disappointment. the ten-year-old young lady But the ten-year-old young lady was more of an optimist. Hand in hand they made the tour of the enclosure once, twice and even three times, when a kindly gentleman seeing their plight made a place for them in the crowd, just as the roar started which heralded the arrival of the men heralded the arrival of the men.

### SOFT FOR CITY HALL MEN.

Dven in the enclosure one had to take a chance at seeing the parade, and late comers were distressed to find that every railing and window

was full.

"Gee, I wish I worked in the City
Hall," remarked a lad who was Hall," remarked a lad, who was greatly impressed with the ease with which a group of men were lounging

on the fire escape.

"Shin up, why don't you?" said his companion, and in half a minute he was clambering up the impossible wall of the building and had both his hands on the fire escape. The luxurious onlookers from the City Hall by no means appreciated this

Hall by no means appreciated this intrusion.

"Get down, young fellow," said a man toying with a cigar, and several others busied themselves impeding the youngster's way. But he had plenty of grit, and even when he was grabbed by the shoulder and told to march out by way of the City Hall window, he stood his ground. ground.

### "LEAVE THE KID ALONE."

At this the crowd let up a howl. "Boo-o-o-o." "Ba-a-a-a-a." "Leave the kid alone!" "Just because you've the kid alone!" "Just because you've you've got a clean collar on you don't own the whole world!" "If he's got spunk enough to got there, let him stay!" and a few such remarks, showed where the sympathy of the people lay. So the boy won out.

### PREFERS KING TO POLICEMAN.

The announcement of the coming of the heroes was duly made in English, French and broad Scotch a dozen times before they rounded the corner.
"I'd like to be ten feet high,"

sighed a pretty little girl, peeking over someone's shoulder.

"I guess not even the King could stop me break through when I see my Jock," said a mother, fairly sarrulous with excitement.

"The King wouldn't stop ye for a noment," said her companion, dri-y." "He'd let ye do it. It's that colleeman over there that'll keep ye rom seeing him till he gets through.

### DID NOT BREAK RANKS.

But the crowd was orderly en-bugh, when the big moment did ar-live. There were shouts of "Scot-and Forever," "Hooray for the

brave Kilties," and "Ye're cauld and tired, puir lads," but no one broke through the line.

The last man had scarcely passed. waving his hand to someone on the embankment, when the crowd left the lines and surged out into St. James street, hurrying to rejoin the men farther on. Every one was happy, for everyone had seen the only man that mattered.

From the Champs de Mars to Victoria Square, St. James street glowed with the color of a thousand flags hung from a hundred office buildings. Great banners, strung high across the street proclaimed to the marching men that Canada was proud and glad to welcome home her heroes.

It was close to Place d'Armes that a little woman in rusty black had taken up her stand by the side of a sailor lad presumably her son. "R. N. Canadian V.R." said the inscription on his cap. The little woman hung on the strong lad's arm as the boys in kilts swung by. Tears rolled down her cheeks and she paid no attention to her son's remarks "There's Ed. Don't he look fine? I can't see Art nowhere." One wondered if the woman had had another son who had not returned, perhaps one of the 42nd lads who sleep in France. was close to Place d'Armes tha!

Near the corner of the Main street half a dozen American sailors had found a point of vantage and their greeting to the marching-Scots was noisy and exuberant, "O, you 42nd," appeared to be the main theme of their should

Maisonneuve's statue on Place d'Armes towered above the crowd that had gathered there. One almost felt that the great bronze likeness of the first defender of Montreal must feel some consciousness of the passing by of the city's latest defenders. WOMEN JOIN THE RANKS.

women join the city's latest derenders.

It was near the corner of St. Peter street that the first successful breaking into the parade was accomplished and there several women were able to link arms for a few moments with men in the ranks and walk proudly beside them to the accompaniment of cheers from the rest of the crowd.

Confetti was showered from the tall office building on St. James street on the crowds below. Stockbrokers tape fell in curling swirls from a score of windows. Though the clvic hollday was not observed by all the offices there was no attempt at work in the bluidings that lined the march. Every window had its quota of spectators. Many among the crowds on the street carried flags. Women wore the badge of the Highlanders. flags. Wome Highlanders.

Old Beaver Hall Hill Never Saw Such Big Crowds

# TALES OF PATHOS. TALES OFHUMOR. FROM THE BOYS WHO CAME HOME TODAY

Baby's Tiny Blue Slipper Found in Pocket of Canadian Boy Killed in Action Tells More Than a Dozen Volumes

return to its native city this morning wearing the famous red hackle of the Black Watch regiment in their Balmorals. To the casual observer this may appear to be little more than a touch of brave in the uniform of a Highland unit, but in that they are in error.

When the 42nd left Canada it did not wear the red hackle, nor yet when it left England, nor did its members wear this decoration when until after it had been in France for some months. The red hackle is as much a decoration as is the ribbon worn on the tunic. It is given for battalion gallantry, and clever work and was won by the 42nd at the third battle of Ypres, No regiment of the Black Watch is permitted to wear this red hackle until it has distinguished itself in the field.

Moving indeed are the tales told by the men of the 42nd, some full of pathos and others with a humorous vein running through them.

THE BABY'S SHOE.

### THE BABY'S SHOE.

THE BABY'S SHOE.

"I have seen my share of the horrors of war," said one of the originals, "but there was one thing which I saw on an old French battlefield which moved ree more than anything else. Walking about the field one morning I came upon the skeleton of a soldier. There was little left of his tunic and his bones were bleached, white. One of the pockets of his tunic was partially intact and there in that pocket lay a baby's tiny blue elipper. It did not seem to have been injured by the weather and the little tassels were still on the string by which it was to be tied. It moved me more than any other sight and I turned away wondering where the little kiddie was that had at one time worn the little slipper.

Another lad of the 42nd said that on entering Mons they came upon a German skeleton. The bones were whitened by the weather, but enough of the tunic remained to snow that the skeleton was that of a German, it had been propped up and upon it Mons."

WAR CHANGES MEN

### WAR CHANGES MEN

Captain Christie, the padre of the battallon, in speaking of the change' of outlook for the men on account of the war, said, "Our boys went through the greatest hardships imaginable. They came through the most wonderful experiences and overcame remarkable obstacles through sheer

To chaplains come the hard part of war burying the brave boys who fall. And the brave letters that come back from some of the parents of the boys who have fallen, show how nobly they have borne their share of the sacrifice. I am keeping some of them to read to my people. There has come to all a new outlook upon life. I am full of impatience. A lng to meet new enterprises with more determination for their difficulties and

Montreal sees the 42nd Battallon boys were stealing another hour of daylight when we reached Mount Joli and were turning their time pieces back.

pieces back.

"That there watch," said a burly sergeant, "has gone through it all. Through the water, mud and slush, and it's keeping time yet and all I spent on it for repairs was nine bob. When you get a watch that will go after you pick the mud out of its works with a match after a raid in 'No Man's Land,' during the night, it's all right," and he returned the watch to his wrist almost reverently. While he was talking thus a lonky

watch to his wrist almost reverently. While he was talking thus a lanky battallon runner was fishing about in the pocket of his tunte with a look of almost indescribable sadness and I wondered. Finally he too dragged forth a watch. Strap broken, second hand gone and a 'dud'. 'No "she's" not going,' he said as I looked at 'her.' 'She "went west" a day or two before the armistice,' he explained, and there was almost a choke in his volce. Then and there I decided that the subject of veteran watches was the subject of veteran watches was a sombre one among returned men and the subject was dropped. The fellow who sniffed loudly next to me fellow who snifted loudly next t I decided his watch had not "gone west" but had been planted among the popples in Flanders. planted

### THE LIVING FLARE.

"Do you remember the living flare?" laughed another fellow swapping reminiscences with a pal. Pressed for the yarn, he said: "One night in June, 1917, the whole origade made a night raid. The Germans were surprised, and began setting up flares. One fellow who carried a ring of flares about his waist was struck by a bullet which ignied those attached to him. Well, and he took to his heels. If you ever say a living flare he was one. Dodging and doubling about like that of a pillar of fire, while we plugged away at him."

"Did you get him?" I timorously interjected.

"Did we get him," rotorted the story-teller, in disdain. "Why not ask could we miss him? When he fell the flares were still burning."

### THE BOX CAR WAY.

Asked if they liked the accommodation, the boys began a tale of their travels in box car in France. Each

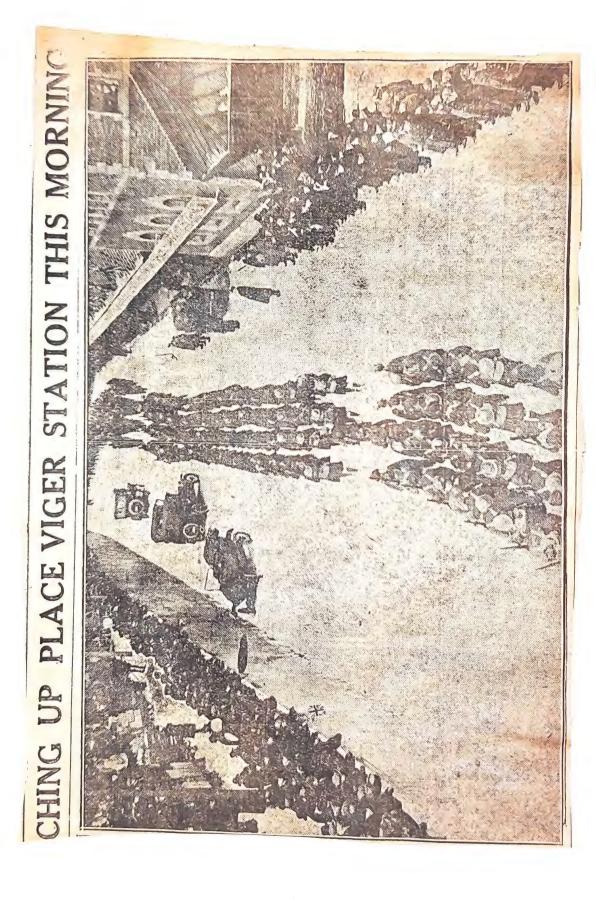
member of the group chimed in.
"You should see the box cars with their signs on them Eight horses or forty men. Usually they had the forty men, Osuarry they had the forty men in them. There were seats provided in some of them, but these gradually disappeared, as the cars often ran short of fuel for the one stove in the corner, and the seats were never replaced." Straw on the floor of the box ears made a very good bed after the toil and mud of the treaches their arrests and they are strengthen their arrests and they are strengthen their arrests and their strengthen their arrests and their strengthen their arrests are the strengthen their arrests and their strengthen their arrests are their arrests and their strengthen their arrests are their strengthen their arrests are their strengthen their arrests are their strengthen the strengthen their stren the trenches, they agreed, and they had no kick coming because of the box cars in war-time conditions.

### SOME GALLANT MEN.

# THE GALLANT 42nd WITH THEIR COLORS MAR

CHANTEN ALL









As the kittles

Square from St. James street, tumultuous cheering, accompanied by a
clamor from every variety of noiseproducing instruments, broke from
the multitude which filled the great
open space and densely lined the
slope of Beaver Hall Hill.

Every point of vantage was occupied by cheering spectators, from the
topmost heights of neighboring office
buildings to the steps of old St. Andrew's Church, which provided an
admirable grand stand for numbers
of people. Every telegraph pole had
its daring climber perched high above
the heads of those standing beneath,
while even window ledges far above
the street level perilously held their
quota of those who had come out to
pay tribute to Montroal's returning quota of those who had come out to pay tribute to Montreal's returning soldier sons.

The kiddies were there in great

The kiddies were there in great force, and none were more enthusiastic in the great reception given the Highlanders than the youngsters whose shrill lusty cries could be heard even above the din created by the hoarse shouts of men, and beating of tin cans and iron bars, the wild ear-splitting screech of klaxons, the drone of steam sirens, and the sweet toned peals from the belfrys of near-by churches. The little ones, indeed enjoyed themselves hugely as they waved their brave flags and crowed delightedly at the sight of the stalwart khaki figures swinging up the hill.

### GIRLS JOINED THE RANKS.

As father, mother, brother, sister, As father, mother, brother, sister, and sweetheart recognized their returning loved one, the impulse in many cases was too great for ordinary restraint, and the procession was augumented by many a bright eyed girl hanging on to the arm of her soldier boy, while fathers could be seen with arms affectionately entwined around the stalwart shoulder

eyed girl hanging on to the arm of her soldier boy, while fathers could be seen with arms affectionately entwined around the stalwart shoulder of a long absent son.

There were many dim eyes as the boys marched by, for there were those who remembered the iads who marched so gaily away four long years ago, and who will never return to the fond mothers and the pretty sweethearts they left behind them. But the bereaved ones smiled bravely through their tears as they watched the living bringing back the message of the dead; the message of a fight well fought, and of a sacrifice not made in vain. It was indeed an inspiring spectacle of human courage and devotion to watch the battle-scarred veterans, of many a bloody battle returning home after years of self-abnegation for the sake of humanify's ideal.

The silver-badge men who marched in the procession were not forgotten by the citizens, who cheered them as unrestrainedly as they did the more picturesque figures in Balmoral and service uniform. Many of the wounded men were unable to walk, and as the automobiles in which they rode passed the throngs there were countless little testimonies given of the gratitude felt towards them by the home-stayers.

Old Beaver Hall has witnessed many stirring episodes in the long history of the city, but never perhaps has such an expression of spontaneous human emotion been forthcoming as that which greeted the city's own Great War veterans as they marched up the ancient thoroughfare on the last lap of their long and bloody crusade for justice and freedom.

TOO MUCH FOR HORSE.

freedom.

TOO MUCH FOR HORSE.

Amounted policeman's norse, shy, ing at the noise created by a particularly enthusiastic tin can beater, caused quite a stamped cn. Beaver Hall Hill when it plunged into the dense crowd which was watching the last of the procession go by. There was a great scurrying to rafety of the bystanders, but fortunately no one was hurt.

### Last Duty of 42nd Was to Salute Colors

With the proverbial perfect pre-With the proverblal perfect precision of guardsmen, the last detail in the history of the famous 42nd was carried out at 11 o'clock sharp in the gymnasium of the old Peel street High School. The expression on the face of every member of the battalion was cloquent, as Lieut. Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., announced that the last duty he would command his beloved and valiant battalion to perform would be read.

nounced that the last duty he would command his beloved and valiant battalion to perform would be a salute to their regimental colors.

The command "fix bayonets" reached every car, and with a single clash, the order was obeyed. "Slope arms" was the next order, and simultaneous with the movement, the colors went up for all to see. Again Col. Ewing's command, "present arms." Every move was perfect. The officers brought their hands to the salute, the bayonets glistened at the present, and the several divilians present removed their hats. There only remained the commands "Order arms," "unfix bayonets," and "stand at ease," and then, with one mighty cheer, the veterans rent the air. Up to this moment everything had been of the most soldierly, but now their very own battalion, the 42nd of glorious deeds, was no more.

### MEN CHEERED THEIR O.C.

MEN CHEERED THEIR O.C.

Those standing near The Star representative said, "Col. Ewing will surely make a speech," but a glance at the colonel's face suggested rather the opposite, and there was little need for him to express his feelings in words, it was only too evident that although he said to those near him that he was "very glad to have it all over," yet he was deeply conscious of the farewell proceedings through which his battalion was passing.

Loudly and long the men choered the commanding officer and others whose orders they had obeyed so strictly and well on the fields of many battles, and for a spell everything was given over to relleving their pent up feelings.

It was then briefly announced that the turning in of equipment, pay and transportation matters would be at once attended to and in so brief a time as possible each man would receive his discharge.

ceive his discharge.

### A WONDERFUL RECEPTION.

The Star representative here asked Colonel Ewing, who up to this mo-

ment had been busy with the progress of the parade, what his impression was of the reception which the 42nd had received. His reply was embodied in few words. "We are tremendously impressed—it is wonderful—absolutely magnificent."

The colonel was then heard to instruct the color bearers that, as soon as possible after going through the discharge proceedings, they would carry the colors to the Highlanders' Armory in Bleury street, where they will be deposited.

As the battalion marched in, in file, to the gymnasium of the old high school where probably most of them had, as school boys played their pranks during the recess periods, it was noticed that although the number of Mons ribands were not numerous; among the officers at least there was a considerable display of decorations and all ranks wore wearing one, two, three and some even four wound stripss.

IUKNED IN ARMS.

The battallon was formed up in the gymnasium in close column of half companies. After completing the parade the members of the batthe parade the members of the battalion were passed first into the ordnance department where five men
were on duty, receiving their arms
including rifles, bayonets and scabbards, taking their names, checking
them up with their equipment and
giving receipts. Then they proceeded
to another room where the barracks
stores received their web equipment
and blankets. It was arranged by
the transport department, working
in conjunction with the ordnance,
that the men would not be required that the men would not be required to carry their kit bags and these were brought up by transport from the station. After turning in the equipment they proceeded to another room where members of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment were an band a question them about of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment were on hand to question them about future employment. Here each was given an identification card and a letter to the officer commanding the dispersal station, stating that every particular had been taken regarding their former employment and their states for employment in the future wishes for employment in the future. In the cases of those who are unable to take up the work which they had in civilian life performed, these were instructed that they might call again at their leisure and arrangements would be made to give them a vocational training course of the arrange. tional training course at the expense of the Government that they might be fitted for some calling by which they will be able to earn an ample remuneration for the future.

Each man then proceeded to the pay office, where he was given his \$35 clothing allowance, his first month's war gratuity of \$75 and if married \$30 additional and his pay married \$30 additional and his pay book made up to date and adjusted to include the two weeks' furlough which the Government has promised him. The average cheque that each one of these men would receive would probably be in the vicinity of from \$400 to \$500. The next and final stage in the proceedings was enacted at the discharge section of the barstage in the proceedings was enacted at the discharge section of the barracks, where each man was called upon to produce his receipt for his equipment, a certificate that he had been interviewed by some official of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and his last pay certificate. Re-establishment and his last pay certificate. He was then given his discharge papers and war service button. Those who reside out of town then proceeded to the transportation office, where ten members of the A. D. S. & T. staff were busy making out transport warrants that the men might proceed with the least possible delay to their homes.

An office was also opened in the barracks for the use of each man who wanted to take advantage of it, where he might apply to the repatria-

where he might apply to the repatria-tion league whose work it is to as-sist these men in getting back into civilian occupations which they most desire to follow.

### THE END OF THE TRAIL.

Across St. Catherine street, at Peel street, a streamer announced to the parade of the "heroic returned" that they had reached "the end of the trail."

Let the reader imagine that for one, two, three or four years he has been cut off from his home folk, separated from the sights and incidents that had always previously made up his daily round, and that during the time of this separation he had been a part of a machine, and from morning to night doing only another's bidding, now experiencing the necessary training in discipline and at another time facing murderous fire and untold privations, then the words "the end of the trail" takes on a new meaning, and such a wealth of hope and satisfaction that words are inadequate to describe. Let the reader imagine that for

### Thousands Saw Men March Into Peel St. Barracks

Swinging along St. Catherine dreet the 42nd and Montreal's re-jurned soldiers in general, wheeled to the right and into Peel street, where in the old High School, used since the beginning of the war as a barracks, the last few episodes of their military career were to be en-

It has been a long, long trail for most of those who marched through the city this morning, and every man's smile grew a bit broader as he stepped into the barracks, for the

last hours of his war service.

The thousands who took up a position on the sidewalks at the corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets, and in the windows of the nearby buildings, roared their welcome and wept with clear sheer happiness. There were too many in the crowd for an observer to note any individual odd and perhaps pathetic instances. The human interest incidents occurred by the hundreds, but it was all one big human interest incident around the dispersal and discharge depot,

As the 42nd turned into Peel street, the previously returned men, opened out into two files and banked each side of the street, making an avenue of comrades through which the galant Highlanders, just now from Mons, passed up the steps and in through the north entrance of the barracks. Just at this point quantities of confetti were showered upon the veterans from the higher storeys of the Drummond building and from a distance one might almost imagine that a minature snowstorm was in progress.

The last music to which the 42nd marched was "Marching Through Georgia," and the band of the 4th C. G. R. seemed to have special zest as they rendered the selection, taking up a position beside the barrack entrance, as the unit marched past.

### A BIG BUSINESS.

Outside of the barracks thousands waited all morning long, for their own soldier boys to come out. Many, of necessity, would have a considerable time to wait for the discharge pro-cedure this morning was the most comprehensive ever carried out in Canada, and so thorough in its details that a very considerable time is required to complete the paying, discharge, etc., of the whole battalion.

### Flags Greeted Men All Along Route of March

Flags of the nations in brilliant Flags of the nations in brilliant profusion flaunted thier message of proud welcome all along the route of march. Vainly did the returned soldiers strive to walk "eyes front" in soldierly fashlon. Their glance wavered from side to side, and they craned their necks to the tops of tall buildings, where every window

was showing flags of the Allies. All along St. James street, from the Champ de Mars up to Beaver Hall Hill, each business house showed its quota of flags and bunting, the banks making a particularly brilliant showing. A shield of the Royal arms surmounted by a large gold crown and profusely decorated with flags of all the Allies decorated the exterior of the Bank of Commerce.

'Welcome Home! Hallelujah! The Star Greets Our Conquering Heroes, a streamer extending across St

James at cet outside The Star office and "Hien Venu—Welcome Home, blasoned forth in, red, white and blu at intervals along the street. Up University and along St. Cathering to Peel street, amid more red, white and blue and the flags of the nation and more slegans in French and English were, displayed with such messages as "We Honor Our Defenders," "We Kept the Home Fires Burning" "Well Done, 42nd."

Mingled with the flags of the Al-to her son whom he shook heartly lies were honor flags, proudly dis-by the hand.

In many places as a frill across the windows. Many decorators were seen to commence work at the eleventh windows. Many decorators were seen to commence work at the eleventh hour while the orowd was already assembled. In some windows spectators waived their flags in their hands. In some cases decorations were torn from the windows because they obstructed the view.

Along the sidewalk flags were in every hand and pinned on every costume. Little boys did a thriving business, and had a splendid selection, so that every purchaser could display in addition to the Canadian emblem the flag of the land of his ancestors. "Hae ye no a Scotch lagg" one lady was heard to enquire ancestors. "Hae ye no a Scotch flag?" one lady was heard to enquire of a little boy.

Tramway traffic on the west end circuits was suspended this morning about 9 o'clock when a trolley who broke in St. Catherine street, Westmount. Under normal conditions this would have been aggravating enough,

would have been aggravating enough, but this morning of all mornings in the year it caused no end of trouble. Hundreds had left it until the last moment to take a car to Place Viger Station in order to greet the boys of the 42nd Highlanders and those were disappointed in that the cars were stalled. No one was injured when the wire broke.

The traffic manager of the Mont-

The traffic manager of the Montreal Tramways Ltd., when explaining the tic-up to The Star this morning said that the regular schedule of the cars on the important routes was badly upset by the parade but the tramways people took it philosophically and were quite content to put up with the inconvenience in order that the boys might be properly welcomed on their return to Mont-The traffic manager of the Montwelcomed on their return to Mont-

The business of obtaining discharge papers was rapidly accomplished by the men of the 42nd. Crowds flock-ed right to the very doors of the barracks and tried to make their way inside.

Now and again one heard above the noise of the throng the stentorian tones of a policeman ordering the crowd to move on. But he was un-heeded as groups assembled around a returned hero lauding him with congratulations.

gratulations.

"Here he comes," "here's Charlie,"
"here's Bill," and Charlie or Bill
would immediately find himself the
centre of an admiring circle, while
hearty slaps on the back reigned
upon him thick and fast as he tried
to make his way through the crowded
streets he would be stopped every to make his way through the crowded streets he would be stopped every second by an old friend who wrung his hand with a smile that almost approached a tear. Many, had they been possessed of a million hands, would still have found it perplexing to know which ones to extend first in response to the myriads of hands waiting to be clasped. Small boys

James street outside The Star ornes and "Bien Venu—Welcome Home," blazoned forth in red, white and blue at intervals along the street. Ut University and along St. Cathering to Peel street, amid more red, white and blue and the flags of the nation and more slegans in French and English were, displayed with such messages as "We Honor Our Defenders," "We Kept the Home Fires Burning" "Well Done, 42nd."

Messages of welcome from the city arranged by the citizens' reception committee adorned the entire route in French and English they expressed pride in the returned heroes and their gratitude for their glorious deeds. "Your deeds will live forever," was a typical message, and then the French version, "Le souvenire de votre valeur vivra."

Mingled with the flags of the Alleies were honor flags provided.

# "DISMISS" LAST ORDER TOTHEMEN

Forty-Second Ends Its War Career At The Peel Street Barracks, Where Final Order "Dismiss" Sends Men To Their Homes.

"Dismiss"! this sharp order of Lieut. Col. Ewing's rang out clear to the men as they stood in the big hall of the old High School, now the dispersal station for Military District Number 4.

The men had travelled many miles to hear this little order which sounded so sweet to them.

It was the last order the 42nd Black Watch, Royal Highlanders of Canada will ever receive.

It brought many memories to the bright and happy gathering of men, many of whom had fought for many a long year and fully upheld the name of the famous Black Watch.

No seven reel feature photoplay or four act old time melodrama was so full of thrills as the march of the Forty-Second just a few hundred yards from the corner at St. Catherine street to the barracks, near the corner of Burnside and Peel steets. There were more touching scenes in that march up Peel street to the barracks than there were at any time of the parade. There were cheers for the brave lads who had returned and many cheers.

All Montreal scenningly made for the dispersal station on Pacl street. The police arrangements were wood, but towards the last the blue coats, were utterly powerless to hold back the crowd, but nevertheless the Forty Second were allowed about enough space to march two deep into the parracks, where they received their bapers and passed out on to Metcalfo treet, where relatives and friends rere waiting to give them another velcome and help carry their kit bags and "tin" hats.

"Hello Mea." Hello Jock" were heard.

"Hello Mac," Hello Jock" were heard "Hello Mac," Hello Jock" were heard and a host of other names were heard many a score of times as the boys marched up Peel street for it was here that the boys of the Forty-Scoond, who did their bit in the ranks of the various regiments were lined up. Many were the hearty welcome these boys gave to the returning men of to-day. The true spirit of brotherly love was fully demonstrated here and many a soldier was forceibly kissed much to his embarrassment by another brawny Scot.

Many a husky sergeant was pulled out of the line by the men who had fought through many a battle with him—these boys were lined up along Peel and it was a thrilling scene to see the manner in which they welcomed old comrades.

### Cheered the Colonel.

There was a smile on the face of Liut.-Col. Ewing as the old boys of the 42nd gave him a hearty three cheers, as the battalion filed into the barracks.

Captain Grafter, M.C., must have been a most popular officer in France.

"Hello, Cap" came from a score of Highlanders, who returned from the battle zone—casualties and a score or more rushed the lines and shoke him by the hands-right and left, one after the other.

No more distinguished tumbled into the patrol wagyons of Oentral police station than those that Central police station than those that stood and watched the 42nd march by the corner of Metcalfe and St. Catherine streets. It is doubtful if these same waggons will ever carry such a distinguished crowd again. Montrealers from almost every walk of life crowded into the waggons and were afforded a great view of the boys.

afforded a great view of the boys.

On Beaver Hall Hill just a few minutes before the battalion came up the hill one of the mounted policemen lost control of his horse and it dashed into the crowd. There were screams galore from the women and a number rainted. A returned soldier was knocked down, but fortunately escaped with a bad shaking.

The boys went away happy and with stout hearts and it was happy they re-

The boys went away happy and with stout hearts and it was happy they returned, fresh from victory, and they more than looked happy as they swung with a jaunty step along St. Catherine street to the tune of martial airs, played as only the Pipers Band of the

# TO-DAY

BA

MOVING PICTURES

taken this morning.

# THOUSANDS CHEER FORTY-SECOND AS VETERANS RETUR

Streets Gay With Flags and Bunting and Jammed With Enormous Crowds of Cheering People When Famous Fighters From Montreal Make Last Parade to Peel Street Barracks --- Reviewed at Place d'Armes by General Wilson and Other Officers --- Great Whistles Announced the Arrival in the City of the Battalion

The Highlanders are home. A proud battalion was the 42nd as it swung through huge crowds from Place Viger station this forenoon on its way to Peel street barracks for the final "Fall Out."

And then HOME. That's where they wanted to go and the instant the order was given and they were free, every man was seized by his family and friends and borne away to his home, for the blg family reunion.

Sharp on time the 42nd Battalien pulled into the depot this morning in two special trains. It had been travelling since Sunday and the men were train thred. Yet there was no sign of It as at ten o'clock they poured forth, four abreast, from Place Vigor entrance into Craig street and began the viotory parade-their last one.

### A Noisy Welcome

A few minutes before the trains A few minutes before the trains reached the station the roar of the big whistile at the Angus shops announced to all the City that the horoes were here. Church bells, autos, factory whistiles and every other kind of noice producing instruments broke forth at once into a welcome for the men. The streets, especially in the trainity of the station, were crowded with men, women and children, eager to catch a glimpse of the battalion.

With continuous cheers, waving of flags, and martial music.

The second train load arrived just ten minutes after the first one, and again the most enthusiastic of welcomes producing instruments broke forth at once into a welcome for the almost every other noise-making instrument.

With the exception of a few who were still suffering from sickness or wounds the strength of the

the second train pulled into the sta-tion and to the strains of "Highlan" the second train pulled into the station and to the strains of "Highlan' Laddie" the men formed up in the square at the station. They looked in the pink of condition and happy as mortals could be. 'Among them was Pte. Ben Embury, Ross street, Verdun, who has been at the front for almost four years and returns with a wound stripe. Of his section, only five of the originals returned this morning.

### At Place Viger

Thousands of citizens, male and fe-Thousands of citizens, male and remale, and of all ages, congregated this morning, from shortly after eight o'clock, in the vicinity of Place Viger Station, to welcome the 42nd High-landers back to Montreal.

The portion of Notre Dame Street, which overlooks the station yard, Berri street, and the frontage of Viger Park, was a dense mass of cheering, Park, was a dense mass of cheering, flag-waving people, and as the first detachment of the "Kiltles," to the strains of "Highlan' Laddie," marched down from the train to the square of the station property they were greeted with continuous cheers, waving of flags, and martial music.

Much more in keeping with the spirit our soldiers have shown ever since the outbreak of the war, and much more in keeping with the spirit of the public towards those soldiers, is the return to Montreal to-day of the 42nd Highlanders. Up to the present time the method of returning soldiers to Canada has been by detachments made up according to classifications of trades, occupations, and so on. The result has been that the men have arrived in disconnected sections, which have been spread over Canada according to individual destinations. No general welcome has been possible, and the men have had little more public recognition from their grateful fellow-citizens than so many immigrants would have had. The return of the 42nd Highlanders, however, inaugurates a system of returning the men by units, and the joyous homecoming that they had in Montreal to-day, amid scenes of enthusiasm that will ever live in the memory of those who witnessed them, should convince the authorities that return by the unit system is the best and most popular method. Let us keep up the spirit of this welcome, and show the men individually, as we have shown them publicly, how much we appreciated their service. The best way to do that is to assist them to the utmost in getting back into remunerative occupations.

Arrangements for Reception and Discharge of Men Praised by Col, Ewing

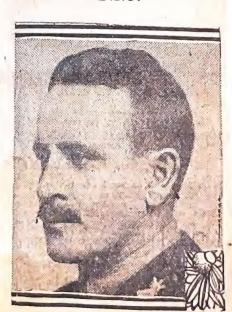
COMMANDERS OF THE FIGHTING THE42ND. LT.-COL. G. S. CANTLIE, LT.-COL. BARTLETT McLEN- LT.-COL. R. L. EWING, M.C., NAN, D.S.O. D.S.O.



The man who took them over.



Who died "over there."



The man who brought them back.

### Commander Of The 42nd Battalion

This picture of Lieut.-Col. Ewing. D.S.O., M.C., commander of the 42nd Batt, which was welcomed to the city yesterday, was taken here upon the arrival of the unit for the parade. He was a proud man when he led his battalion through the streets to Peel street for the final dismissal. To-morrow at one o'clock he will be the guest of the Canadian Club at the Windsor Hotel.



FESTERDAY'S welcome to the Forty-Second was ample proof of the warm spot which her returning sons hold in the heart of Montreal. The prompt response of property owners along the line of march to the request to decorate their buildings resulted in one of the finest displays Montreal has seen in years and the cheers of the "man in the street" were spontaneous and genuine.

But we must remember that other battalions no less worthy of the warmest welcome will soon be detraining in Montreal and it behooves every one of us to see that such welcome is acsorded them. However glad the individual may be to see the boys come back and however eager he may be to show his gladness a demonstration such as that of yesterday must have organization. The various committees which arranged the details which combined to make yesterday memorable did excellent work and The Star would strongly urge that this same organization be kept together for subsequent welcomes. If this is done subsequent arrivals will be assured of the sort of reception they have so fully earned. It would be a disgrace to Montreal if our other boys who happen to arrive later are given a welcome in the smallest degree less enthusiastic than that of yesterday.

With the best of intentions and with the best of organization it is however inevitable that large numbers of individual soldiers will not have participated in any official act of recognition by the city by the time the last battalion has arrived. Small groups have been returning for a long time with no other recognition than that accorded them by individual organizations or private friends. In addition to these there are either in Montreal or in neighboring communities large numbers of invalided soldiers now convalescent whose condition at the time of their arrival precluded anything like a public reception. And yet each one of these men is as deserving of what recognition we can give im as are those who have been fortunate enough o return with their battalions.

Why should not this city organize a great demonstration of welcome to all her soldiers en masse some time during the coming summer? The form this demonstration should take would naturally be left to whatever organization would be necessary to take charge of the whole affair but it should not be undertaken until the last of the Montreal troops are back in the city and should include every available soldier who has borne arms in the great war. In this way only can every man who has done his share in the war be assured of receiving some recognition from his home city. Montreal cannot afford to allow one man who fought for her to return to civil life without some assurance that his pacrifile is appreciated.

# :: THE GLORIOUS RECORD

# OF MONTREAL'S FAMOUS

# 42ND HIGHLANDERS::

DETAILED RECORD OF UNIT WELCOMED

Written for the Star by a Staff Correspondent in London.

Four years ago this very time each day numbers of fine stalwart young men were to be seen entering the old Armoury of the 5th Royal Highlanders on Bleury street. They entered a bit shyly and most of them were somewhat self-conscious. They took their places in the line before the tables and answered the questions put to them. When they left the building, for the majority of them life had slipped around to a new angle. They had changed their destinies. destinles.

They had joined the 42nd battalion of the Royal Highlanders of Canada. They had put on the uniform, they drilled and trained and one morning in June, the 10th of June, very quietly they marched down Bleury street and on through the business district before it had roused to the day's work to the roused to the day's work steamer Hersperian. That was four years ago.

the most eventful the world has known. The 42nd battalion took no small part in shaping the events of those years toward their destined end. Nobly and gloriously they upheld the traditions of Canada and of the parent regiment, the Black four wonderful terrible years were upheld the traditions of Canada and of the parent regiment, the Black Watch. Those shy young men of four years ago have shown courage, bravery, endurance and determination to give the gods to wonder.

The 42nd battalion is home once more. Its not the same unit that went away. From Ypres to Parvillers, up and down that long battle-line there are graves, graves of

villers, up and down that long battle-line there are graves, graves of men who fought and dared, and nobly daring—died. In England still and in Canada there are others, crippled, maimed, blinded. But these who have come back carried on upheld the glory of the battalion and the glorious record of those who had gone. The spirit of the men who marched away return unsullied and unbroken, in the breasts of the men who proudly come marching home.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND. ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

The battalion arrived in Plymouth June 17, 1915 and entrained for Shorncliffe, where they went into tents on St. Martin's Plain. During all that summer the training went on. There was a gradual and more thorough weeding-out of unfits than had been possible in Canada. Also various changes were made in dress

and equipment. The old Oliver "harness" was discarded for the lighter and more efficient Webb. The special spats gave place to puttees rolled to below the top of the stocking. A new badge was adopted, distinctive of the battalion, for the shoulder, after this pattern 42 — R. H. C. The Ross rifles that had been brought over were handed into Ordance and Lee-Enfields took their place. Shortly after their arrival in France the Balmoral was worn in place of the Glengarry.

moral was worn in place of the Glengarry.

The Officer Commanding the Battalion when it crossed to Boulogne in that famous troopship 'Queen' early in October, was Lt. Col. George S. Cantile, who then wore the Long Service Medal. For gallantry in action the D.S.O. takes precedence of the other ribbon now. Other officers were Major Bartlett McLellan, a graduate of the Royal Military College, whose grave at Longeau is a sacred spot in the memories of his unit. Capt. J. K. Beveridge, who had 18 years service and was with the Black Watch in South Africa was the Battalion Quarter-Master. Among the non-commissioned officers too there were many who had seen much service and it was the experience of all these that did much to make the battalion the efficient fighting unit that it became. that it became.

### THE FIRST CASUALTY.

On October 11 the Battalion left the little French box-cars in which they had moved up from Boulogne and marched into billets at Fletre. A few days later they went up through Bailleul into Belgium and then began their initiation into

A few days later they went up through Bailleul into Belgium and then began their initiation into modern war-fare. Two platoons nightly went into the line. On the 18th of October the battalion had its first casualty, Capt. L. H. Curry, of "B" Company was killed with Capt. Hutton Crowdy, of the 13th, the sister Battalion of the 42nd, by a shell from the enemy trench mortar. During the next few weeks the Battalion found out that war under modern conditions by no means consists of "going over the top" continuously, or repelling attacks with the bayonet, nor yet standing in a trench and peering through a periscope. Into their ken there came the phrase "working party." After their first experience they discovered that this was merely a more correct name for what they had known in

HOME YESTERD A Bingland as a "fatigue party." The State of the Work was harder, that it had to the work was harder, that it had taken the work was harder, that it had taken the w remight be undoing in a second what it had taken twenty men hours to accomplish. There were hours to be dug, wire to be put out, there was revetting to be done, rations, ammunition, water had to be carried, and in fact, the whole army according to one bright youth seemed to have been laying back for months waiting for the 42nd to come over and do the dirty work. They did it. The weather was as bad as it can be in Flanders, which is worse than it possibly can be anywhere else, with the possible exapywhere else, with the possible exapywhere else, with the possible exapywhere in the 42nd did it. The weather was a be anywhere else, with the possible exapywhere else, with the possible exapywhere else, with the possible exapywhere with the formation of Salisbury plains, and fritz was unusually busy with his artillery. However the 42nd did it their nightly jobs until about the their nightly fobs until about the their nightly fobs until about the their nightly seemed they where they remained until the formation of the now famous 7th Brigade on December 12th.

At the end of their first experience in the trenches as a unit, they were highly complimented by General highly complimented by General highly complimented by General the three weeks was on January 11 when the enemy concentrated on the line. The only serious event during the three weeks was on January 11 when the enemy concentrated on the line a heavy fire of rifle grenades. Two killed and nineteen wounded

line a heavy fire of rifle grenades. Two killed and nineteen wounded

were the casualties.

IN THE TRENCHES.

were the casualties.

IN THE TRENCHES.

From that on the 42nd took its turn in the trenches with the other battalions, provided working parties, raided the enemy trenches and were raided in turn, mourned those who "went west"—happily they were few—and carried on as was usual in a sector where no big attacks defeloped. Early in March the battalion moved up to Popervoughe and took over a sector of line astride the Ypres-Manin Road.

The weather was wonderful but their particular bit of the line was as bad as any that could be found. Their left company, frontage consisted merely of eight isoated posts separated by water and slimy swamp. For the rest, the trench was almost useless and there were no dugouts. For eight days they worked to improve the position and succeeded as yellow as could humanly be expected On this front the battallon remained throughout the summer of 1916.

enced more than one particularly severe hour — notably on March 24 and during the last week of May—heavily casuaties being then sustained through the concentration of the evening fire.

colling in support the battalion was seriously threatened. It began with a heavy bombardment. At two p.m. orders were recived to send A company was despatched to the Spin will be send A company was despatched to the four send to the four send to the support to the four send to the support to the four send to the support to the four separate companies. Being in support the battalion was split up, the different companies being sent to points at which the line was seriously threatened. It began with a heavy bombardment. At two p.m. orders were received to send A company to Maple Copse to reinforce the 8th Brigade. B company was despatched to the support of the P.P.C.L.I. in the R line. The other two companies were ordered to hold the railway line behind Hooge and effect a junction with the P. P. C. L. I. who were still holding the support trenches in North Sanctuary Wood. In the evening the Headquarters details, batmen, cooks, clerks were rushed up to aid the companies in Zillebeke switch.

### COOLNESS AND BRAVERY.

COOLNESS AND BRAVERY.

The 2nd of June show is one of the most confused actions in which the Canadians took part. Units were scattered and new fighting units formed of various details, and parties lost or bewildered such as could be gathered to throw in against an enemy overwhelming in strength, with a terrific and terribly efficient concentration of artillery behind him. Through it all the four companies of the 42nd, behaved with a coolness and bravery that leaves admiration gasping. The headquarters officers handled the situation like veterans. Despite the confusion, and the breaks in the line, they kept control of the main movement of events and placed their men where they could be best utilized. To tell the entire story would occupy too much space. "A" Company probably suffered heaviest. Under great pressure they were forced back from Maple Copse to the Zillebeke communication trench, a distance of perhaps fifty yards. There they held. They held with one platoon for three others were sent up. Border Lane to connect with the P. P. C. L. I. who were in danger of being cut off. It was a magnificent stand. The company came out thirty strong.

For five days the battalion stayed in that hottest of all sectors, warding off the successive blows of the enemy. Their total casualties were 392. But it was largely owing to the determined efforts of the 42nd that great disaster was averted.

TWO WEEKS' REST.

On June 5 and 6 the battalion was

### TWO WEEKS' REST.

On June 5 and 6 the battalion was relieved and marched back to billets at Steenvoorde. During the next two weeks they were brought up to strength, refitted and underwent training. On June 22 they went into the line again, in the same sector. The tour was notable for the patrol work accomplished.

From the Hooge district, in July the battalion went up to Ypres and was quartered in the cavairy barracks there for a few days. Then they took their turn in the trenches and on this occasion, as on many others, Sergt. O. B. Jones distinguished himself by patrol work. During the nine days in the line the battalion was quite "sufficiently offensive" causing the enemy great annoyance and improving the position

Somme.

### CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

During those five months ther were many incidents, humorous, and sad, there were many dest's performantal were werthy of record. Looking back now on that period, these who are left are not so certain that were worthy of record, there were days did not befall them later. It was on Sept. 3rd that the bat talion entrained and for three wear, days they meandered southwards. For three more days they marched from town to town until the 18th when they took up their position in the brightfields at Albert. An attack was imminent. The entire battalion know it, and they were not surprised to receive orders on the 15th to proceed to the brigade assembly point a Usna Hill. They arrived about It a.m. and from the assembly poin went on to the low bround north of the Pozieres road and then moved forward to the jumping off line in Sugar trench.

Six p.m. the evening of that same day was zero hour. It must be

Sugar trench.
Six p.m. the evening of that same day was zero hour. It must be remembered that the Somme offensive had been pushing the enemy back for weeks. With few casualties "A" and "D" companies, which made the assault carried the ground, to the Sunken road and thence pushed forward to Fabeck Graben trench, which was their final objective. They conwas their final objective. They consolidated their position but heavy shelling during the night caused many casualties and made the trench most difficult to hold. Nevertheless patrols were sent out and valuable informa-

tion was obtained.
On the following afternoon the bat-

objective was the Zollern Graben. But no troops could have reached that objective on that fatal day. Despite the information that had been sent back, "the artillery barrage utterly failed." to quote official documents. The Hun front line was not touched by the concentrated fire. The shells fell on the support trenches and to the right. In the front line tronch the enemy could be seen standing almost shoulder to shoulder, with machine guns every few yards, waiting grimly for the attack.

In the face of this the 42nd went over. They plunged ahead through a withering fire. Men fell on every side. To advance even a few feet meant that one had the luck that comes only once in years. Only a few men got within one hundred yards of the enemy trench, the rest had fallen hefere that spray a local leaf objective was the Zollern Graben. But

of the enemy trench, the rest had fallen before that spray of lead.

### A Roll Call.

On Tara Hill when the roll was called 266 all ranks answered their names. Two-thirds of this splendid battalion had fallen.

They went back into billets, were reinforced by drafts, trained and mourned their dead. It was then that the 42nd became really a fighting close-knitted ask-no-quarter unit ing, close-knitted ask-no-quarter unit such as big men love to command. That day cemented them. That day, as Kipling says: "They saw their - iz de honter o

ties, and depleted strength, they were not called on again for some time. During the two ensuing hours in which the battalion was called upon to support attacks and hold the line, severe casualties were sustained, so that it was as a unit greatly reduced in strength that the battalion turned north on the long trek to the Neuville St. Vaast sector opposite Vimy Ridge, which was to be their next field of operations. On this front they carried on during the long winter as practically all the battalions did, taking their turn in the line, harrassing

practically all the battalions did, taking their turn in the line, harrassing the enemy and making themselves obnoxious to the Hun.

On New Year's Day they organized a most successful raid which resulted in the infliction of many casualties, the destruction of carefully prepared works and the capture of two prisoners, sufficient indeed, for identification purposes. On the 2nd of January, Major S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., who had many times distinguished himself, especially during the action on the Sommo, took over command of the battalion, temporarily, as Lieut-Col. Cantile, D.S.O., had a short time before been recalled on special duty to England.

England. On Feb. 13 a daylight raid was or-ganized which brought compliments ganized which brought compliments from the Army commander. It was preceded by an organized shoot. Just after nine a.m. a barrage of rifle grenades was put over followed by a short artillery concentration. Then two officers and forty-eight other ranks went out to investigate the disposition of the enemy forces.

### WOUNDED YET FIGHTING.

The officer in charge of one party was wounded shortly after they left the trench. Nevertheless he pushed on, killed two Huns with his revolver before he was again wounded, this time, severely. Pte. C. L. Myles carried him out under heavy fire. The remainder were attacked by a strong party but drove them back with bombs and cleaned out several dugouts. Much damage was done and two prisoners were brought in.

Shortly after this the bestellar was

Shortly after this the battallon was relieved and the men took advantage of their rest to win the Divisional Football competition.

On April 1 another raid under the leadership of Major R. Willcock was carried out with such complete success that another message was re-ceived from Sir Julian Byng, and also one from General Lipsett commanding the division.

### AT VIMY.

Drizzling rain changing to sleet heralded April 9, the morning the 42nd with the other Canadian battalions fought their way up the slopes of Vimy. The 42nd went over with a rush. Nothing could stop them. But on their left the situation was different and the battalion which should have over-run Hill 145 as the 42nd advanced did not get there. As a result the left flank was in the air, and moreover was commanded by machine-guns and snipers from that hill that should have been in our hands. Now it is not a nice thing to have one's flank in the air, especially when on that flank there is rising ground from which deadly enflading fire may

be directed. To seek protection was almost futile. And yet the 42nd held that position for thirty hours until the Hun was swept from the hill, and the 42nd moreover took no small part in the sweeping. During this time the gallant men exposed themselves to consolidate the position they had won, blocked the trenches and strengthened blocked the trenches and strengthened the ditch.

11:11:11

On April 11 they were removed. They talked up their casualties. Three hundred men had failen.
They went back to Villers au Beia. There they were congratulated on the magnificent part they had taken in the capture of Viny Ridgre. Also there they incorporated in their ranks as brethren 240 men of the 73rd Battalion, the third unit that had been raised by the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, which battalion, unfortunately, cwing to the exigencies of warfare had been broken up.
Towards the end of April the battalion was in close support once more at Vimy and underwent a trial of heavy shelling and concentration of gas.

of gas.

### PASSCHENDAELE.

The late Lieut.-Col. Bartlett Mc-Lennan, D.S.O., a man who won the confidence, respect and affection of all ranks at this time, assumed com-mand of the battalion, he having just returned from Canada whence he had been invalided.

been invalided.

Until Passchendaele there were no outstanding actions. But the battalion was not idle, nor did it lack excitement or sport. On June 7 the men had an opportunity of demonstrating their proficiency in bayonet fighting in a raid by the brigade in conjunction with the 4th Division. In July, while in Avion, they stood to under heavy artillery fire. And there were working parties—always there were working parties. No matter how far the battalion might be from the line—and it was never so very far at that some one thought out hard manual labor for the lads. Still there was time for sports, and down in the Allonague area the

and down in the Allonague area the hattalion won the divisional indoor and outdoor baseball matches, the football match and the officers' relay race, to say nothing of various track events, gaining the divisional cham-

pionship with a total of 76 points. On August 19 they moved to Bully Grenay, in the Lens area—that sector in which the corps spent so many months in which they showed their ingenuity in defensive works, and which they cursed, as earlier they had cursed, the famous old Ypres

It was October 13 when the battalion entrained for the north again, climbing out of the "quarante hommes" trucks at Godwearsvelde. Familiar country indeed it was for the originals. Above towered Mont des Cats with its monastery, then unharmed by shells. They passed through Caestre (Agnes at the Cheval Blanc did good business that Cheval Blanc did good business that day) and on to Hazebrouck. Famillar country. Why, they were close to Fletre where they spent their first night in billets in France. And in those towns they still talk of the days when the Canadians went through to take Passchendaele, how fine they looked, what stalwarts they svere.

The 42nd did not go over with the assaulting troops at Passchendagle. They were in reserve. But the reposition is not a happy one. To sit still while the others win the clory and while the heavies are throwing over everything but the

wheels into the reserve lines is not a comfortable situation. The area where the 42nd waited was exposed. They suffered many casualties. But they were ready, ready every moment that any emergency that might

On the night of the 31st they went into the line—if line it could be called. However, they made it a line. They joined up the shell holes, strengthened the positions, patrolled

the deamy territory petore them, and in short, made the position fairly

On November 2nd a raid was attempted. Not much was accomplished, however, owing to heavy machine gun fire and the nature of the ground.

In the following tour the battalion In the following four the battallon acted in conjunction with the 1st Cameron Highlanders in an attack on Vocation Farm. It was a most successful operation and won the admiration of the Imperial forces with whom they worked.

AWAY FROM YPRES.

This was the last tour in the sal-ient. Once again the battalion moved south via the Bailleul and St. Venant areas to the village of Bourecq. During the month of December the shield donated by Gen, Lipsett for the divisional championship was received. This shield will be a most interesting relie in the battallon's collection, having been made from a German shell mounted on wood that nce was a part of the door of the fown Hall in Lievini, that town so ntimately connected with the exberiences of the Canadian Corps before Lens.

On December 23 the battalion entered Lievin and found good quarters with, for a change, lots of fuel. On December 19 they went into the line in this, the Lons sector.

During the next three months the work of the Canadians in the Lens sector is best measured by the extreme antipathy felt by the enemy toward that particular part of the line. They hated it. There was no rest or peace. It was war, all the time and a nasty kind of war that the Canadians had developed, a kind of war when one could never guess where or when the next raid would fall. In this warfare the 42nd bore their full share. While they were in their full share. While they were in the line every night they had at least half a dozen patrols out disturbing the Bosche, and seeking information to quench their insatiable curiosity as to what he might be up to next For the enemy, peeved by this con-

stant harrassing attempted not once

stant harrassing attempted not once but often, to reply in kind.

It was difficult terrain. There was treacherous ruins and pools, that at times assumed the proportions of lakes, everywhere. In some parts of the line the outputs were from two to three hundred yards in advance of the main positions, nevertheless there were constant raids, which resulted in obtaining much valuable information.

Nor was the battallon idle while out of the line. The inevitable working parties had to be supplied. And, in passing, it might be added that these working parties made the Canadian sector an impregnable position. In the March push, and during the following months the enemy did not dare attempt an advance there.

But there was also time for sports there.

But there was also time for sports and concerts. The football record of the battalion was maintained. The 42nd won the sniping and observa-tion competition held by the Brigade, Courses in all branches of warfare were held.

### HUN'S GREAT OFFENSIVE.

Meanwhile over the heads of all bung the threat of the inevitable German offensive. However, the 42nd and the other battalions of the corps were ready. But the Hun did not strike directly at them. Of course there were alarms. The 42nd stood to on March 24 listening to the distant rumble of heavy guns. On the 28th, for fifteen hours, while in support, they again were held ready. Now the guns were nearer. The terrific pressure from Oppy to the Scarpe was at its height.

On the sum they moved up ... support, and the disposition of the battallon—weakly held outposts and concentration in the line and support trenches—was all for delease. But the attack did not materialize. True, a raid was attempted, a raid in force, but it was overpowered and hurled back with many casualties. Then on April 2 another enemy raiding party fell upon an officer and four men who were making the rounds of the outposts in an isolated spot. The officer and one O. R. were taken prisoner. The former, however, effected his escape after a struggle, during which a revolver was fired point blank at his head. Miraculously escaping death, he regained our line, though wounded in four places.

Big preparations were made for a raid on April 24. It was to be a

Big preparations were made for a raid on April 24. It was to be at night, and a clever smoke barrage was invented to simulate a gas attack. The raiding parties were all ready, and then just before they started the enemy raided one of the

jumping-off places. But this did not disconcert the 42nd. They drove the enemy back and then started out, much to the surprise of the wily Bosche. One party was held up by wire that had been newly put out, and a lively scrap with bombs and rifle grenades ensued. The other party went over a railway embank. party went over a railway embankment, dropped into a concrete post, chased the Huns up the trenchthose that were left—and suddenly came to a block. It sounds easy, Remember, it was a black night; the path had to be found by instinct; there was wire everywhere, and the enemy, no matter what else may be said, was brave and buoved by great said, was brave and buoyed by great successes.

The officer in charge and an N.C. O. were leading when the block was eached, a hundred yards, which is tached, a hundred yards, which is a long way down the trench. With revolver and bombs they fought until he officer fell, wounded. The renainder of the party came up and tovered the N. C. O., who carried his leutenant to safety. Many casualties were inflicted in this raid, worked

were destroyed and the officer wo the Military Cross and the lance corporal the Military Medal. THE BATTALION RELIEVED.

On May 1 the battalion was relieved. For 57 days they had been continuously in the line, waiting working, always under the tension that the next blow would full on them. But their morale was still high when they marched back to the light railway. At the end of the line 'busses picked them up and dropped them in Caucourt, where there were comfortable billets, and where, to their delight, these stalwarts, who had stood a test as trying as any great attack, were issued with the kilt.

The next two months were spent

The next two months were spent in intensive training for those last in intensive training for those last hundred days, the most glorious days of the four years, the days that end-ed with that greatest of all days when the battalion proudly cleared Mons of the enemy and heard the "Cease fire." But, though in training

inig, they were ever ready to move on an instant's notice; and towards the end of June they went down south of Arras and held the support line in the Neuville Vitasse sector. Dur-ing these weeks the battallon, like all others, was greatly weakened by the epidemic of influenza which had made its appearance. made its appearance.
Toward the middle of July

were in the line for a shore period in the Mercatel sector. They annoyed the enemy quite constantly here

There is a touch of grimness in the account of one of the many raids. (there were too many for enumeration) when it is stated that "It was only the greatest ill-luck in having to kill all the enemy encountered that prevented the capture of prisoners." AT AMIEN 3.

Then came the great day. On July 30 the battallon moved off, destination unknown. They passed behind Amiebs and antered country new to the Corps. Here were French troops, who greeted them wildly and went into ecstacles when the pipes skirled through the village streets.

And it was during this period.

into ecstacles when the pipes skirled through the village streets.

And it was during this period, when the battalion was keyed up to high tension, when the atmosphero was such that one might expect any unexpected event to break their morale, that a great tragedy befell. The commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., was killed by enemy shell-fire as he was reconnoitring the ground over which the battalion was to make its great advance. Few leaders have been mourned as was he. But, instead of disheartening the men the sad event bred in them the determination to avenge.

On August 4, the day following the death of Lt.-Col. McLennan, the battalion moved. Or rather it was the night following for all the move to the south had been made under cover of darkness. The enemy was sure deceived by the neatest bit of camouflage of the war, and the formidable Canadians were preparing to attack in the neighborhood of Kemmel, far to the north.

BEGINNING THE END.

### BEGINNING THE END.

On the night of August 6 the battalion very quietly entered Gentilles Wood. The following night was spent in Salamander trench. On August 8 the attack began.

The 7th brigade according to the plan was to follow the 9th brigade and, leapfrogging them, was to pur on. Up ahead was the 9th ready go over at the zero hour. They jumped off and the 42nd, the centre batalion of the 7th brigade, moved of from their assembly position and advanced 7,000 yards to the point where the 9th rested from their labors. Sfar all had gone well. The foot bridge across the river Luce and the swamps on each side, a bridge some swamps on each side, a bridge some 200 yards long was crossed. It was somewhat smashed and was under shell-fire but the battalion orawied and climbed and, giving no thought to the shell-flung spray, reached the far side.

to the shell-flung spray, reached the far side.

They had left the first assembly position at 4:20 a.m. and at 7:50 were in Hamon Wood, ready to take over the good work from the 9th brigade. Deployed into battle formation they reached the valley beyond the wood, which was under heavy shell-fire and were ready to push off at 8:20 a.m. The advance began. In front was shill 102 from which there came continual bursts of machine gun fire. Overhead a Boche plane—"Where in blazes are ours?" the men questioned—directed the enemy artillery with vicious accuracy. But still they went on Then the centre and left companies stopped. A battery of 4.1 howitzers was firing into them at point blank range. The adjutant, Capt. J. D. MacLeod, seized his opportunity. With the aid of a tank and by a daring flank movement he led a party in behind and captured the battery men and guns. Then it was the turn of the right flank to stop. A battery of eight inch guns opened on them just ahead. Those were rushed and the valley was leaned up. But the most difficult be still remained, the assault on ill 102. With an irresistible charge eigeners and machine guns to their ormer captures. By 10.20 the final objectives were reached. far side.

They had left the first assembly

Patrols were sent out and it was discovered that there was an enemy post just ahead in Claude Wood. Three tanks came lumbering upgood old tanks. With their assistance the woods were cleared. An entire Division of Imperial cavalry swept through—some hours later the 4th Canadian Division passed through to continue the attack—the 42nd battalion bivouacked in Claude Wood that night.

The battalion had 45 casualities. They captured over 200 prisoners, 10 heavy guns, many machine guns, four loaded wagons with their teams and certain supplies.

and certain supplies.

### CANADIANS ADVANCE,

CANADIANS ADVANCE,

The battle-line swept on and the battallon for two days moved in its wake. On the evening of the 9th, the battallon moved to the village of Folies—the sole occupants of which was found to be a squadron of Scots Groys. During the night repeated flights of enemy planes visited the area—17 casualties were sustained—many horses were killed. On the 11th they again took their place in the line, taking over from the 1st-5th Battalion of the Border Regt. This was one of the most difficult reliefs the 42nd made and it heralded the stiffest fight they had known, the fight which won for them great glory and for one member of the unit the Victoria Cross. Owing to the heavy casualties suffered by the Border Regt (their C. O. was killed during the relief) only hazy information as to the location of the line was to be had. However they pushed on and finally found themselves in the old British trenches, the line that had been occupied before the March push. The enemy was in his old line, heavily wired, with many March push. The enemy was in his old line, heavily wired, with many concrete emplacements. The Imperial officers who handed over said

lal officers who handed over said that the place was impregnable. But on the following day the 42nd started in to take it ,and, moreover, succeeded. The officer who had taken the place of Lieut.-Col. Mc-Lennan was one who did not accept the opinions of others. His orders were to push on. And he knew his men. So this officer, Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., examined the situation. He found that on the right the German line had been penetrated. Certainly the position was impregnable in front. But from the flank?

flank? Interest In couples men soon crawling through the grass and shrubbery out to Fouquescourt, the village to the North of Parvillers, which was the village that the 42nd was to take. At 3.30 p.m., leaded with bombs they

3.30 p.m., loaded with bombs they were ready and away.

The next ten hours call for an epic. Seldom in all the four years of war was their such a struggle. It was ding-dong hand-to-hand feet-nails-and-teeth, anything-handy fighting all the way. The Bosche, it is true, was taken absolutely by surprise. But, perhaps for this very reason he turned and fought, fought as he seldom fought against cold steel. Bombs and bayonets were the favorites weapons but anything went.

How the men ever kept their sense

How the men ever kept their sense

of direction in that labyrinth of trenches will never be known. Later they didn't and some parties wanderthey didn't and some parties wandered far afield, bombing for scores of yards inside the German lines. However, after two hours the first objective was reached, the Rouvrey-Parvillers road. In answer to the happy signal, "B" and "C" companies started across No Man's Land to the aid of the first party. Despite heavy machine gun fire they plunged on and shortly after the counter-attacks began.

### AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

They came from both sides. The object was to cut off the daring men who had advanced so far. And that hey were defeated is owed largely they were defeated is owed largely to the work of two heroes who gave their lives unhesitatingly, who died is bravtly as ever men did die. Seeing the danger, Lan-Cpl. Howes and to, Legallois took their machine run sections out into the open, across the road and held them there, beating back the enemy until they both work killed. were killed.

And then there was Pte. T. Dine-And then there was Ptc. T. Dineson. Through all that fighting he stands out, an example to the others, a leader, a man without fear.

Whenever there was a danger there was Dineson with bayonet or with bomb. He made success possible and he won the V.C.

bomb. He had been to be won the V.C. Supports were sent up. Two companies of the 49th were flung in. Whole plateons were lost in that network of trenches but ever the fight went on. At last, having won the position, and consolidated it on August 18 the battalion was relieved and position, and consolidated it on August 16 the battalion was relieved and went back to Quesn'll for a well-deserved rest. Two days later the 7th brigade was inspected by M. Clemenceau, Premier of France, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Henry Rawlinson, the only brigade in the corps thus honored. And they were thanked in glowing terms for their marvellous efforts.

Twenty-five Military Medals were

vellous efforts.

Twenty-five Military Medals were won that day at Parvillers.

Once again the corps moved, once again in darkness. On the night of August 25 the 42nd were in Arras. During the attack on the following day they were in brigade support. They moved forward behind the attacking bettellops until these were They moved forward behind the attacking battalions until these were held up, finally coming to a halt behind the ruins of Monchy-le-Preux. Here an intense bombardment caught them and caused many casualties.

### AT ARRAS.

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AT ARRAS.

Then orders came for the unit to prepare to bomb their way through another maze of trenches, between Monchy-le-Preux and the Arras-Cambrai road. It was an astonishingly strong system, but in a remarkably short time all plans were made. Each company was given its definite work. And each company succeeded. For over six hours the different parties bombed and fought their way, much of the time with the bayonet through this strong belt of fortifications. The front was a mile in width, they struggled to their objectives, one thousand yards behind the first opposition. And their sturdy fight made the great advance of the following day possible. They inflicted heavy losses and their booty included three. heavy losses and their booty included three 4.1 howitzers, three .77 mm. field guns, one anti-tank gun, two trench mortars and eighteen machine guns. Their casualties were 45 all

Two days later the battalion was Two days later the battallon was into it again, and once again by courage and dashing aggresslyeness made advance possible. They took over the Bois du Sart salient. Here their line was advanced some five hundred yards beyond the flanks. The flanks were to come up and press on, and the 42nd was to go on with them, with Jigsaw Wood, Artillery Hill and Boiry Village as the objectives. objectives.

Well, they were successful. cess rested on their banners in those cess rested on their banners in those days. Obstacles such as pill-boxes were overcome. On the left flank the opposition was most serious. But they went through. They always went through. They established their line, and withdrawing counted more guns and 280 prisoners.

### WORKING AND FIGHTING.

For the next ten days they were moved about, with hardly a chance to really rest, Sept. 9 found them once again in the line now at Sauchy-Cauchy facing the canal du Nord. Four days later the enemy attacked an outpost in a briek-kiln and captured the place. And the next day the 42nd sent out parties to set their own back. They did not retake the kiln. To try that would have been a useless sacrifice. They established other strong points which commanded the entrances to the lost post. This answered admirally.

Their position here was most pre-carious. At all times they were under direct observation of the enemy and the slightest movement brought fire from all sides. Nevertheless the Bosche was forced back at points and the position improved for the re-

This time the unit went to Dain-ville, crossing by train over a broadhad held two months previously. It was a novel and exhibitaring experi-ence. The end of the month found them in support at Queant, ready for the great effort which was to cul-minate in the capture of Cambral. On the 26th they moved off behind

the assaulting troops. Few will forget that night. There was no cover and because of a heavy gas concentration it was necessary to eleep wearing the box-respirator, which, it

might be added, is not conducive to untroubled slumber. WEARY, BUT CONFIDENT.

On the 28th the attacking batta-lions were held up. On the following day the 42nd again attacked. They were weary, and they sorely needed rest. At three in the morning they moved off to take up the position. At eight they swept forward. Suddenly they came upon wire, wire in a place where there should not have been any. And behind the wire, from the railway embankment that was their first objective came pelting streams of bullets. The wire ran in front of an ammunition dump. They forced their way through it. Beyond was the Cambrai-Doual road. Men fell on every side before that constant hall of machine-gun bullets. But on they went. Across the road was another dump. Here posts were established and a line maintained. A frontal attack on the ambularment was suited. tack on the embankment was out of the question. All the company com-manders and the seconds-in-command were casualties.

At eleven o'clock the Bosche counter-attacked. He was driven off. Pa-trols attempted to reconnoitre the embankment, but could not reach it.

All that day and all night the line was held. Then in the morning the embankment was crossed to the right, the opposition was mopped up and the battalion went on.

Later there was a counter-attack and on other parts of the line mat-ters were serious. Men were seen falling back. Lt.-Col. Ewing, with his distinguishing genius for organization and quick action pulled them together, officered them from his own battalion and put them again into the line. Great credit is due him. He won the bar to his D.S.O. for his work on this day.

### CASUALTIES HEAVY.

But the battalion suffered. three hundred casualties were struck off the strength. Seven gallant officers were killed and were laid to rest side by side in a little cemetery near Bourlon.

The next three weeks were restful. The advance continued and the 42nd following up soon found themselves in villages untouched by war and once against knew the comfort of On October 22 they leap-frogged a battalion of the 1st Division and began that last glorious sweep that ended in Mons. The first three days were spent in clearing the forest of Raimes. There was little serious fighting. There was great adventure in scouling through the underbrush and the machine-gunners enjoyed their duels.

On November 1 the unit luxuriated in billets at Vicolgne, remaining there until the 6th. They went on through Valenciennes to take overfrom the 49th battalion at Onnaing.

through Valenciennes to take over from the 40th battalion at Onnaing. But the line was going too fast, Each day the battalion went forward pressing hard upon the heels of the

advancing troops, until on November 10 they took over from the P.F.C.L.I. on the outskirts of Mons. AT MONS.

At almost any time the armistic would be signed and there ahead lay the most historical city of the war Every man in the battalion was will-ing, more than that, was anxious that to the 42nd should fall the honor of forcing the enemy out before peace came. They pressed forward. At points there was stiff opposi-

tion. But by one in the morning the railway station was reached, at 3 am, the attacking companies had swept through the town and established an outpost line on the high ground to the east of the town, and when day broke the inhabitants came fearfully from their cellars and could scarce believe they were not still dreaming. as they stared at stalwart, be-skirted strangers who begged politely for a chance to wash,

Then the city went wild. The pipe band marched in at seven. But be-fore that the streets were jammed. From back behind Valenciennes the progress had been triumphal. But here was rejoicing indeed. After the companies had passed through in the dark hours before dawn-the scout officer and signalling officer asked permission to establish battalion headquarters in the Hotel de Ville. They could have had the building as a billet for their batmen if they had wished.

They were asked to wait. From the vault was brought a gorgeous ancient volume, the Gold Book. In it they were invited to inscribe their names. And the last inscription in that book was the signature of King Albert, written in 1918.

The story closes. At eleven o'clock that same morning the "Cease Fire" sounded. Proud indeed is the record of this battalion, here only touched upon, Great deeds they wrought and though their labors were arduous, though they fought amid surroundings filthy and unclean, though their hearts were wrung by the knowledge of the cruelties of the enemy, the 42nd battalion fought fair, and came out of four years of danger, misery and toll with hands clean and honor unstained.

What are their rewards?
howledge that they played knowledge game and they won. The knowledge that in a far foreign land, and pa

ticularly in one city their names will live forever; the welcome they will receive on their return and the chance they will have to pick up the hreads of life where they dropped hem four years ago, and go on to atter things.

H. N. MOORE.

# COL. EWING, D.S.O., **GIVEN A GREAT** RECEPTION TO-DAY

Members of Canadian Club Cheer Officer Again And Again

Col, Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., the commounder of the farnous 42nd Highlanders, was the guest of honor at a special luncheon of the Canadian Club, of Montreal, in the Windsor Hotel today, and he had a wonderful reception

He and the other guests at the head table were esconted to their seats by the pipers of the Black Watch amid scenes of great enthusiasm, the big audience springing to their feet and cheering again and again.

After a brief speech by Mr. Size touching on the record of the regiment. Col. Ewing was called upon. He modestly disclaimed any ability at speechmaking, but told how moved he had been by the reception that day, and by the great welcome which was given the Highlanders, on the day of their

He said that they had certainly been lucky in being the first to return as a unit, and they felt that the splendid mainner in which they had been re-ceived back into their home centre was meant as much for all the returned soldiers as for them. He hoped that the other units as they returned, would have a similar welcome—and even better, if that were possible.

# The Sad Undercurrent

He added, that amid all the joy of returning there was a great under-current of sadness at the thought of the many noble men that the regiment had left behind sleeping their last sleep on the battlefield. At the conclusion of his brief remarks, a sololst rendered "O, Canada," the audience joining in the chorus.

### The Old Guard

The speech of the occasion as given by Professor Macnaughten of McGlll, who dwelt on the dramatic fact that among the Old Contemptibles it was the Black Watch from the Tay who were the last to leave Mons when the great retreat began at the beginning of the war, while it was the Black Watch from the St. Lawrence—our,own 42nd-who were the first to enter it when the Germans were defeated in the last great battle of the war. He dwelt on the fact that Canada, although she was not immediately threatened by the Germans, and might, by keeping out of the war, have filled the country with automobiles and money, sprang to the aid of the Mother Country and to the defence of civilization at the very outbreak of the war. He told of the splendid contributions Canada had made to the winning of the war, but added that the greatest service of this country was in pointing the way for our neighbors to the South and morally annexing the United States. His speech, which, as usual, was both eloquent and witty.

# Welcome To Our Soldiers

The citizens of Montreal gave an enthusiastic and hearty welcome to the 42nd Infantry on their return to Canada, as Halifax did when they disembarked. The welcome to this heroic party of representative fighters who upheld the cause of civilization and the name of Canada in the great war, was more than an individual one. It was a demonstration of what Canada's first city, feels towards those who went forth to the fray when the Empire was called upon, who stood not upon the order of their going but went at once. It is the first time that a corps has returned as a unit, but our welcome to them was a demonstration of what we feel to all who went forth and fought the good fight. It meant fitting greeting to all who have come back, whether in ones or twos or in hundreds. It meant a reverent recollection of those who will never come back. Future welcome demonstrations will partake of the same character, meaning no discrimination, but representative of the honor which Canada owes to those who upheld her fair name when the hosts of Britain and her sons went out to uphold the honor of the flag and the fair name of the country. The idea of a monster welcome home later on, in which those who were allowed to come home without demonstration, will participate, is worth some consideration.

# 2ND TO HOLD

CHURCH PARADE
The last appearance of the 42nd Battafion as a unit will be held on Sunday morning when the unit will attend individually. It will also be the last occasion on which Major Kilpatrick, D.S.O., their former winder.

in the unit, will preach to them as | and a pumb their chaplain.

The service will be taken by Rev.

The service will be taken by key at George Duncau, as chaplain of the 5th Royal Highlanders, and the sermon will be delivered by Major Kilpatrick, Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlle, D.S. der O., Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., 17.

paris den

# CELEBRATIONS AT HIGHLAND ARMOR

Rejoicing on the return of the 42n Battalion has not yet ceased. Over thousand officers, soldiers triends of the 5th Royal Highland ars joined yesterday afternoon in session of celebration. The affai was quite informal and the after noon was devoted to a reception a he Highlanders' Armory in Bleur street and in the evening to a reception and dance. The band of the Highlanders and their orchestra too. fion and dance. The band of the Highlanders and their orchestra too.

Among the officers who were present was Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing D.S.O., commanding the 42nd, Capt Beveridge, Major Scott and Lieut Herbert Molson: In the evening and concert was held which was neartly enjoyed. The drill hall presented a most animated scene.

The entertainment had been arranged by Regimental Sergeant-Major P. W. McFarlane, of the 42nd, with R. S. M. Hiller, of the 5th Highlanders, and B. S. M. Gale, of the 5th, with Staff Sergt, Bert Mayard Howard.

The program of dances given durig the evening was most pleasing among the dancers were the esses Grace Macduff, Lizzie Urquett, Jean Thomson, Angele Gillies, Lizzkson, Annie Hillier, B. Gorh, Margaret Robertson, B. Os-Whiteford, May Ewart Mary others.

# DEFINITE PEACE TREATY PREPARFO

League of Nations Probably -Contained in the Compact

# ALL DISCHARGED

Last Man of 42nd Has Been Demobilized-Unit Passes

The 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada trailed off into history yesterday, when officially the last members of the unit were discharged from the service, The world demobilization was carried or smoothly, and Lleut.-Col. Lefteche D.S.O., and his staff, did splendic work in this connection. Two hundred and fifty-one men were discharged before ten o'clock Tucsday night, and the remainder by early yesterday afternoon. The officer of the Repatriation League of Monte night, and the remainder by early yesterday afternoon. The officers of the Repatriation League of Mont real report that a large number of kilties registered with them for positions as soon as they have enjoyed the first days of relaxation.

# **CLOCK WAS STOPPED** WHEN COL. KILLED

An incident in connection with the leath at the front of Lieut.-Col Balvett McLennan is told by Corporal stey, a member of the 42nd battation, who came back with his unit. The bomb which killed Col. McLennan caused the stopping of the clock on a neighboring chateau tower. When the officer in charge of Corporal Grey's company noticed that the clock, which had been a timepiece of convenience to the army, had stopped, he sent a soldier to see what the cause was. It was found that though no part of the shell had hit the clock the mainspring had been broken by the concussion and the hands still stood at twelve minutes past two, the exact hour at which Col. McLennan had fallen.

# FORTY-SECOND IN FINAL PARADE TO CHURCH YESTE

A service of thanksgiving for the return from overseas of the 42nd Highlanders was held yesterday in the turch of St. Andrew and St. Paul, id was attended by Lieut.-Col. R. L. . Ewing, his brother officers, and a rge number of the men of the batlion. Among the congregation there as also many men and women in ourning, whose relatives had gone cross with the 42nd and had made le supreme sacrifice.

The sermon was preached by Major ilpatrick, chaplain of the regiment, ho served over two years at the front, nd who is reported by returned offiers to have been under fire and risked is life as often as any man in the attalion.

The whole British Empire, said Major The whole British Empire, said Major Cilpatrick, had entered the war for reat ideals, and now that victory had seen secured the ideals must be carried out, and the world made safe for demoracy. "Let us who have returned remarks our dead and keen faith with member our dead, and keep faith with them, with a trust that we shall in future so live for Canada that they have not died in vain."

# ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO THE EMPIRE, CANADA AND 42nd

The Traditions of the Black Watch and the 42nd's Share in the Great War-Henry James' Tribute to the English

The following is the speech of Pro-Tessor Macnaughton before the Canadian Club yesterday in honor of the

42nd Highlanders:—
"I am sure that it must have been with some justified scepticism that you did me the honor of asking me to speak at this great occasion. In a speak at this great occasion. In a way perhaps that you do not know, there was at the same time a certain appropriateness that I should speak, because my birthplace was the birth because my birthplace was the birth place of the 42nd Regiment, the Black Watch. The Black Watch was formed the first time in a field by the river Tee. The Black Watch is a link, a golden link for me, that binds to-gether the two greatest rivers of the world, two rivers which are the great rivers of the world to me, viz., the Tee, where I was born and the St.

Tee, where I was born and the St. Lawrence.

"There is a monument there that was built for the Black Watch, just by the river near the bridge, to show where the regiment was first formed. A fine Highlander surmounts it, no finer than the Highlanders that we sent out from Montreal. Often have played cricket and football on that field

Tield.

"That country was full of the legends of the Black Watch. I was brought up on oatmeal porridge, the shorter catechism and the great deeds of the gallant Forty-Twa. No wonder I have not attained to that peak of virtue that is too proud to start the shorter of the short

fight.
"We boys believed that the original in the Pen-"We boys believed that the original tactics of that regiment in the Pennisular War was to get as close to the French as possible and then pitch them over the shoulders with their bayonets, preferably two or three at a time. We all firmly believed that. The regiment has always been forward where the British Empire was being built up, it was also I am sorry to say in a place where the British Empire broke down, it tried to put down the revolution of the American colonies and happliy it did not succeed. They were at that time largely German mercenaries, who were working for a thoroughly German King. man King.

# A CIRCLE OF VICTORY.

"Whatever the Black Watch has done in the past it all pales before their record in this war. I might say they were part of the 51st division which carried itself with glory in that terrible retreat of the British Army last March, and the Canadian branch of the Black Watch has been fully equal to the regimental traditions.

witness Hooge, witness the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, the Drucourt-Queant Switch, Cambral and Mons. You know how the British army started at Mons and perfect circle of victory. Most of you know, and I would have you know, that the last regiment to quit Mons, the last of the old contemptibles, was the Black Watch, the Scots Black Watch from the Tee. They had the rear guard work to do and the ferst regiment to enter Mons was the other Hack Watch, the Black Watch the St. Lawrence, our own 42nd

Canadians is that she took her place without one moment's hesitation by the side of the dear old land, which was far dearer to her than many of us thought, far dearer to us than we knew, so did the other Dominions.

"I must say there is something which has been not nearly sufficiently noticed. Something perhaps of a special importance in the position of Canada. Canada had nothing to fear. She had no more to fear that her great neighbor to the south. She had the same 3,000 miles of sea between her and the Hun, yes and the same mighty bulwark that her neighbor had, the British navy.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

### WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"You might say that Canada had a double fire insurance. Not only the British fleet which was not very likely to be removed or sunk, not only that but also our neighbor's because in their last resort we could have depended upon that. If the conflagration had come to us they would have there remarks by well and the conflagration and come to us they would have the premarks by well and the conflagration. magration and come to us they would have been remarkably quick in getting their pumps and reels out you may be sure, Munroe doctrine or no Munroe doctrine. Oh what a chance we had. We could have developed our agriculture and industry these four these four transfer. veloped our agriculture and industry more in those four years than it forty ordinary years. We would have filled this country with automobiles and money coined out of the blood of others and saved our own. We might have allowed those hot headed young fellows like the Ewings, and Moisons and others to go across and represent the old traditions of the Empire. We might have permitted a limited number of these young hot heads to go and fight. fight. "If we

"If we had only taken a sudden spasm of conscientious objection. If we had only had a leader upon whose tomb it could have been inscribed He kept us out of the war, we might have profited enormously and lest our over confi

we might have profited enormously and lost our own soul.

"There were men who prattled about not fighting, but their wisdom cried in the streets of Canada, and no man regarded it. We did not have much to gain. There was a difference in the other colonies. New Zealand and Australia had islands in the Pacific that were in danger of the German proximity. South Africa had a good deal to fear and a good deal to gain, and South Africa very wisely turned her attention to this. Japan had an old grudge and had not forgotten that the Kaiser had spoken of the yellow peril. The Germans reaped all the benefits that had been derived by peril. The Germans reaped all the benefits that had been derived by that country from the Chinese war. America had not much to gain and not much to fear. She had at the last a long list of invulte to not much to fear. She had at last a long list of insults to face.

# MORAL ANNEXATION OF U.S.

"What was it that moved our neighbors? It was the star of Canada going before. Canada in no small measure contributed to this war. They have been recognized by fighting men of all nations to be the equal of any soldiers in the field. But Canada had another share. I think the greatest contribution she made was the moral

# SPARTACAN RIOTS BROKE OUT TODAY ALL OVER GERMANY

New Outbreaks Include a Revolt in Hamburg -Allies Reported to Have Fixed on Diminutive, Navy for German Republic

LONDON, March 12. Riots have occurred in various German towns outside Berlin, and a Spartican revolt has broken out in Hamburg, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.. The riots are said to have resulted from a general strike supported by the Spartacans.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, March 12.—Recommendation that the navigation of the Rhine be opened to all nations without discrimination was made in a report to the Peace Conference by the commission on the international regime of waterways, railways and ports. The status of the Kiel Canal has been settled by the commission on the basis of the freedom of use for all nations for merchant vessels or warships in time of peace.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 12. - The Paris correspondent of the Chronicle says the Allies have agreed to limit the German fleet to six battleships, five cruisers, twelve 800-ton destroyers and twenty-six smaller destroyers.

# SHIPS REPLACED ONLY IF OBSOLETE

London Times-Public Ledger Cable.
Copyright by Montreal Star.
PARIS, March 12.—Reports have
now been furnished to the Supreme
Council upon some of the clauses of

The Naval Commission recommends that Germany be permitted to have no submarines for any purpose whatsoever, commercial or milipose whatsoever, commercial or military. It has also been proposed on the point of future German naval construction that Germany shall build or acquire no vessel whatsoever for a seagoing fleet, except those required for replacement of units jost or obsolete, Proposals have been put forward which would have the effect of fixing tohnage on all

such compensatory construction a figures ranging from two hundred tons for torpedo boats to ten thou

san tons for armored ships.

It is clearly necessary that there shall be some minimum age-limit laid down before which no ships could be regarded as obsolete. It is understood that armored ships and light cruisers will not be considered to be obsolete until twenty years afthey have been launched and that torpedo boats and destroyers will only become too old at fifteen.

The distinction between defensive and offensive coast fortifications for Germany, which the Council instructed the Naval Commission to draw, has also been made.

# MAY COMPLETE TREATY THIS WEEK

Special Star Cable by United Press. PARIS, March 12. - The peace reaty with Germany may be completed this week if the present sche-Jule of the Supreme War Council is naintained.

maintained.

The disposition of all scheduled business will, of course, mean the completion of terms for the preliminary treaty. The next step will be the calling in of the German delegates for submission of the draft.

The plan for establishment of a new "buffer" State, composed of the Rhenish provinces, is expected to permit rapid progress in the determination of Germany's western boundaries. boundarles.

The Poles will play an important part in the discussion of Germany's eastern frontiers, inasmuch as it will affect their own territory. One of the principal things to be determined is whether Dantzig shall become a
German or a Polish port,
While the Allies have definitely
voted to abolish conscription in Ger-

many, there developed today some opposition to extending that prin-

ciple to the entire world.

France and Italy are understood to be the chief objectors. The volunteer system is far more costly than con-scription, Germany, with her large population, might find it easier to afford a well-paid volunteer army than France or Italy. ---- TO DRIVEDIAN DAWED

WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Much speculation continues with regard to the Peage terms which, it is expected, will be announced early next week. Every indication is that the naval and military terms are more drastic than were at first believed. Heved.

The International Seamen's Congress meeting in Paris has recommended the adoption of a standard international wage, with a minimum of \$75 monthly, for all scamen and

firemen.

CENTRAL POWERS.

ENTRAL POWERS.
The strike situation in Berlin continues to show improvement.
A general strike has been proclaimed in the coal-mining districts of Silesia, the number of unemployed being variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000.
Martial law has been proclaimed in a number of districts of West Prussla, where the situation is menacing.

menacing.

UNITED STATES.

All surface cars in northern New Jersey, affecting 141 cities, are tied up by the strike of transportation men which occurred last night.

Hopes of a peaceable settlement of the dockers and longshoremen's strike in New York were renewed today. Trans-Atlantic shipping is seriously handicapped by these strikes. strikes.

ITALY.

Meetings have been held in Trieste favor of the independence of Dalmatla.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No licenses will in future be required for the import of raw materials into Great Britain including hides, timber and sugar cane.

The British army has been reduced

to 902,000 men, and 187,000 German prisoners are being fed by Great Britain, according to statements made in the House of Commons last night.

RUSSIA.

Ukrainian troops recently captured Kherson from the Bolshevists.
The food situation in northern Russia is causing the Allies grave concern.

PRINCESS PATS HERE SUNDAY.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 12. On board the Carmania, due here Sunday, are 150 officers and 2,619 other ranks, of which number there are 40 officers and 865 other ranks for Mont-Quebec dispersal real and areas.

<del>τροφορό το συνοφορό το συνοφορό το συνο</del>

HOOT MONS! A GUID NAME AYE KEEPS ITS LUSTRE.

THE HERETHER STATES STATES STATES AND ASSESSED AS ASSESSED.

The Editor, Montreal Dally Star.

The Editor, Montreal Dally Star.

Sir,—Wha' sa' the 42nd? Wha sa' them comin' back? It is interesting to note that two "Peacocks,' several "Martins,' and one "Raven" were among them. But strange to say there was only one Mann"; one was "Merry" and another was "Moran" "Hale," The 42nd had "Frost" and "Snow in the trenches all the time, and the relatives of the former are glad that he was not a "Dead Frost," They were never dry, for they always had a "Barr," had only to ring the "Bell" and order a "Stein" of "Porter," and for the unthirsty they could go to "Wellspring." And "Jaggers" was the bartender, but enough, so that we will not "Stirrup" trouble. A guid name aye keeps its lustre, and liveth for evermore, HARRY BLAUDER.

# Bringing Soldiers to Montreal

LAVE TO SERVICE	The state of the state of	The second secon	-For Mo	ontroal—
Ship Grampian Carmania Other details on	Port St. John Halifax Carmania	Mar. 14 Mar. 16 .,	Offf'rs. Cadets . 12 7 . 25 0	. Men. Nurs 14 0 640 0 225 0
Minnedosa	St. John	Mar. 17	Soldiers' wi	V CO.
Corsican	St. John	Mar. 23	the same of the sa	
Tumblan	St. John	Mar. 28		1,
Metagama	St. John	Mar. 24	. 1.	
Canada	Halifax	Mar. 27		

# POLAND TO GET UANTZIG HARROR FROM GERMAN

Vistula Basin Also for New Republic, Declares Paris Report

# NEW SAFEGUARDS

East Prussia Becomes Republic Loosely Linked to Germany

Special Cable to The Star.

PARIS, March 13. — In pursuit of what now seems to be the definite polley of the Peace Conference to dismember Germany, it is reported that the Council of Ten has reached a final agreement that Dantzig and the Vistula basin are to be given to Poland. Poland.

This action has been recommended by the sub-committee which has been studying the subject, and there is every reason to believe that the suggestion will be accepted. In fact, the council practically went on record to that effect at yesterday afternoon's meeting.

At the same time it was agreed that East Prussia should be resolved

that East Prussia should be resolved into a separate republic, with highly attenuated connections, if any at all, with the main body of Germany.

The same course is being followed with regard to the Rhenish provinces and German Austria, and certain proponents of the plan wish to carry it further and into the disruption of intimate relations between the former German kingdoms that are now under Republican government.

intimate relations between the former German kingdoms that are now under Republican government.

A period of two months after the forthcoming Versailles peace treaty meeting will be allowed Germany in which to comply with certain of the terms the treaty will impose, it is said in high circles here. This period of grace as it might be called, it is said, will apply especially to the no-conscription clause of the treaty. In other words, Germany will be allowed that length of time to change the fundamental principles of her army policy and to put her military establishment, limited to a maximum establishment, limited to a maximum will summent basis instead of conscription, through which her armies have in recruited.

# PRESIDENT TO EXPLAIN.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 13. - That President Wilson will make a public statement soon on the attitude of the American people toward the League of Nations cortmant is the conviction of his advisors here.

of his advisors here.

Shortly before departing for France the President declared he probably would make such a statement after he arrived in Paris, or possibly in response to greetings at Brest, wherein he would attempt to clarify any confusion in European opinion, resulting from attacks on the league in the United States.

The President of the time said.

The President, at the time, said such a statement probably would prove necessary to offset the effect of reports on events here during his short sojourn in Washington.

# WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The aerial terms of the Peace Treaty were discussed at yesterday's session of the Supreme Council. Another meeting of the Council will be held tomorrow which, it is probable, President Wilson will attend.

The twenty million persons of Korea have made another strong plea for self-determination and freedom from foreign control.

It seems now certain that Poland will get Danzig as an outlet port.

GERMANY.

A rumor that the War Minister,
Herr Noske, has resigned is not con-

Government troops continue to use extremely severe methods in quelling Spartacan rebellion. The Lichtenberg quarter and the outskirts of Berlin are being cleaned up, and the revolutionists are being deprived of their weapons.

The documents that passed between Austria and Germany, showing that the Junkers of Berlin did all they could to provoke war in 1914 were made public yesterday by a Serbian diplomat.

Riots have again broken out in Madrid. An eight-hour day has been granted to the strikers.

UNITED KINGDOM.

NITED KINGDOM.

Free traders are protesting against the policy of compelling importers of all manufactured or semimanufactured articles to obtain illustrates. This policy, it is announced will be continued until September.

The situation in Ireland is said to be threatening. Another session of the republican "parliament" will soon be called. Labor is said to be threatening revolt.

NITED STATES

UNITED STATES.

The strike of the transportation companies in New Jersey continues, and there is no change in the situation as regards the dockers' strike in New York

# DE VALERA SAYS IRELAND'S CLAIM IS MERE JUSTICE

Sinn Fein Leader Gives Out Exclusive Signed State-

# APPEAL AND THREAT

Ireland Will Fight Unless Peace Conference Grants Independence, He Says

A statement of the case for the new "Irish Republic" is given below: Professor De Valera, head of the Sinn Fein, who recently escaped from Lincoln jail in England and is now a fugitive, wrote it in his hiding place near Dublin. It was then sen by messenger—the messenger being a Sinn Fein member of Parliament—to Ralph Couch, United Press correspondent who had found and interviewed De Valera. The correspondent brought it to New York.

By Edward De Valera, president of the Irish Sinn Fein Party and Member of Parliament. Copyright.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—England has no right in Ireland.
England's de facto government here rest solely on the number of

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—England has no right in Ireland.

England's de facto government here rest solely on the number of her bayonets.

We challenge England to allow Ireland the principle of free self-determination. Let that principle be applied to this island as a unit and if a decisive majority of the whole people does not declare for separate, independent statehood, then we shall be silent.

If England accepts the principle of self-determination for this island it will settle the Irish question forever. If a decisive majority should declare for independence, would not Ireland be justified in claiming that? That and not something less represents the free choice of the people. The recent elections prove it.

On what grounds does England refuse Ireland's demand? England cannot pretend to misunderstand that the challenge we give her is the challenge of the Irish people. Let us hear why she refuses to meet it.

We can ourselves settle our minority question because we shall want to. England never will settle that minority question because we shall want to. England never will settle that minority question because she desires to keep it unsettled. Let her remove her interfering hands.

We ask the world to listen and to judge between Ireland and England, but if the principle with which the world has rung for the last four years shall prove to be a mockery, if Ireland's claim still is flouted, then she must find refuge once more in her own indomitable spirit—the spirit which has maintained her in the past, She can still at least endure, and depend upon it, there is a generation now grown up in Ireland that will see to it that if England wants to still rule her, she must do so with a never-sheathed sword.

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# GERMANY'S WAR MINISTER RESIGNS SAYS BERLIN

Govt. Forces Driving Spartacans Out of Eastern Berlin

# **RESTIAL CRUELTY**

Fully Confirmed, Says Message — Dr. Dernburg Offers Opinion

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ZURICH, March 13—The War Minster, Herr Noske, resigned on Tuesday morning, it was reported in a despatch received from Berlin today. General von Lequis is said to have succeeded him.

### UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 13.—A wireless report received from Berlin today said that the War Ministor, Herr Noske, replying to a request by the Spartacans for armistice terms, said the only conditions would be "unconditional surrender, including all

DRIVING SPARTACANS OUT.

By Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, March 13.—German Government forces, after lively tighting, have succeeded in driving the Spartacans out of the east end section of Berlin, including Litchtenberg, according to a Berlin despatch.

The occupation of the district, the

message states, was systematically carried out by the Government troops.
Considerable quantities of arms were captured. The losses on the Government side are declared not to have

"The bestial acts of cruelty by the Spartacans have been fully confirmed," the message adds.

DR. DERNBURG TALKING.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, March 13.—"If Germany succeeds in crushing Bolshevism at home, it will cause it to decrease in Russia, since Bolshevism arises from an idealist phenomen which needs success to keep it alive," says Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Secretary of the German Government, in an interview at Weimar published in the Echo de Paris.

"When calm is restored," he continues, "Germany will be able to plan economic action to the east to stamp out Bolshevism. Germany's best plan, in my opinion, would be to go.

out Boishevism. Germany's best plan, in my opinion, would be to go shead as quickly as possible with social reforms. It must be proved to the German people that their rulers are doing everything possible to relieve them materially and to help them to develop themselves morally and intellectually.

"That is, I believe, the view of the existing government, and I have reason to believe that these methods will give good results."

RHINE BUFFER STATE PROPOSAL REPORTED DROPPED BY ENTENTE

Council of Ten Said to Have Decided Skeleton izing of German Army and Navy Sufficient-France Seems Reconciled—Indian Delegates Shown Vision

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 14.—It is reported that the Council of Ten has abandoned the idea of establishing an independent republic on the west bank of the Rhine to serve as a buffer state between France and Germany.

Announcment of this decision may be expected soon after the President of the United States reaches Paris. Two things were instrumental in bringing about this decision: First, the adoption of the military arrangement limiting Germany's army to 100,000 men and ending conscription, and the reduction of Germany's navy to the seize of a police force; second, the increased faith of the French statesmen in the League of Nations as a practical machine for minimizing the dangers of war,

Incidentally, the proposed Channel tunnel is playing a political part of no small importance.

# BRITISH INDIANS MAKE PLEA FOR TURKS

Special Cable by James E. Tuchy to dan sentiment for no adequate reather. Montreal Star and the New York Evening World. Copyright ling sense of wrong in the Mohamman PARIS, March 14.—The future of medan mind throughout the East.

PARIS, March 14.—The future of Constantinople and the status there of the Turk is one of the unsettled questions of complex character before the Peace Conference.

It seems that the British Indian delegation at the Conference recently sent a memorandum to the British delegation strongly unging that while delegation strongly urging that, while Constantinople and the Straits may be internationalized or otherwise taken out of the control of the Turks, the Turkish Government should not bo sent across the Bosphorus, as this would allenate Mohammedan feeling, which has been very loyal to Britain

and the Allies during the war.
This appeal comes with all the more strength from these Indian representatives, as not one of them is Mohammedan himself. They are particularly against the suggestion mooted in some quarters of Britain that the Mosque of St. Sophia be re-stored as a Christian Church under the Greek rite, contending that this will be a heavy blow to Mohamme-

son, and is certain to leave a rank-ling sense of wrong in the Moham-medan mind throughout the East.

Discussion of Germany's northern and eastern frontier problems was begun yesterday, and on Saturday the western frontiers will be dis-cussed. It is not expected that any great difficulty will be encountered in these problems, as recent conter-ences of Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau have smoothed the way towards agreement

The Supreme Council has reserved decision on the Adriatic claims of

Sentiment today seemed to tayor Geneva as the seat or capital of the League Council. The Belgians are conducting a propaganda in favor of Brussels, but that city is practically eliminated by the fact that Belgium was one of the belligerents.

The problem of feeding Poland has narrowed down to the necessity of getting the Polish divisions from France into their home country to keep the railways open.

GERMANS GET ALLIES' TERMS ON FOOD

by dramatic power, culture and concert experience, to sing this role is leader, to fine in well well come for him is assured. Regoting in North America is so well qualitied The engagnent of David Bisphart to sing the part of Lucifor in the "The Golden Legend" is announce by the Westmount Philharmonic So clety. It is fell that to other single in North America is an North America is an America in North America in Nor

ALCO IN

10, 1911, The original Emden, before falling to prey to the Sydney, did much dam to prey to the Sydney, and much dam to prey to the Sydney and much dam to the sydney of t

BYDNEY, N.S.W., Jan. 15,—Several Australian members of Parliament pro suggesting that of the captured present to replace the one sent should be the ment to replace the one smashed and beaten by the Australian cruiser Sydney off Cocos Island on November 19, 1914.

by Francis W. Ahern.

# SPARTAGAN REVO HAS BEEN CRUSHEL

Noske Chains Prisoners Together and Mows Them Down with Guns

By Associated Press.

By Associated Press.

BASLE, Switzerland, March 14—Th Berlin insurrection may be consider ed as suppressed, Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defence, announced in the National Assembly at Weiner today a German despatch reports. Only on suburb remained to be cleared of the Spartacans, the Minister stated. The disarmament of the population must be hastened, Herr Noske said.

"It is especially the rault of certain newspapers, notably the Freshelt, and the Red Flag," continued the Minister, "that acts of pillage brigandage and murder have been committed in Berlin, as they have inciting the people for months past "The Independent Socialists did all they could to support these disgraceful, shameless actions. The greamass of the workmen of Berlin armonest men, but, as in all gream movements, impure elements seem to have crept in among the loyal thoughtful workers. The hyenas of the revolution began to intrigue before martial law was proclaimed and before the troops had been ordered to advance up Berlin." advance up Berlin."

# MOWED BY MACHINE GUNS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 14.-More than a hundred Spartacans chained together hundred Spartacans chained together in the prison courtyard, were shot down by machine-guns on Wednesday afternoon. The War Minister, Herr Noske, has ordered that all Spartacan prisoners shall be executed similarly.

Government troops have completed the capture of the suburb of Lichtenberg. The railway station, where the insurgents had made their final

berg. The railway station, where the insurgents had made their final stand, was taken by storm. The Spartacans suffered 200 casualties in the attack.

A meeting of workmen's soviets was surrounded by soldiers. No at-tempt was made to interfere with the tempt was made to interfer with the proceedings, but the delegates were under constant menace of rifles and machine guns. They protested to the government, but Noske refused to withdraw the troops.

# NEW GENERAL STRIKE ON

TAPIS.
Special Star Cable.
COPENHAGEN, March 14.—Agitacopenhagen, March 14.—Agitation for a new general strike throughout Germany, to be called on March 25, is going on, according to despatches received from Berlin today. The proposal for another strike followed the practical collapse of the Spartacan revolt in Berlin, it was

# BRITAIN'S LABOR **COUNCIL SCHEME**

Whitley Boards Plan Real Peace Between Capital and Labor

# BEST FOR ALL

Triple Division of Responsibility for Arranging Plans Proposed

Special Cable by Edward Price Bell to Montreal Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

LONDON, March 14. - National joint industrial councils have now been established in twenty-five trades in Great Britain. In twentyfive other trades interim industrial reconstruction committees have been formed, looking to the establishment of joint industrial councils at a later time.

Over the inception of these councils the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P., presided, and the councils bear his name. He has every confidence in the ultimate success of his scheme in solving the constructive problem

in solving the constructive problem of industry.

"Already," he said, "we are getting excellent results, not only through the National Councils, but through the National Councils, but through district councils and works committees. They are giving a new status to the trades unions and to the workers.

"They are stimulating the workers pride and interest in their calling. They are providing scope for young men with ideas and ideals, the young men who were causing what is called industrial unrest.

"Unrest need not alarm us. It is an essential condition of progress, if given an instructive outlet. Unrest is responsible for everything we are now doing to effect a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workmen. We early decided that the best way to attain the dosired results was to establish machinery for a systematic review of industrial conditions to establish machinery for a syste-matic review of industrial conditions by those immediately concerned. Those people who spend their lives in industry we considered best qualified to solve the problems.

### EXCELLENT LABOR IDEA.

Therefore we devised a scheme, the purpose of which was to encourage workpeople to apply their minds to the business of self-government. We have avoided irksome rigidities. Each trade is asked to adopt general principles to its own needs. The joint standing industrial councils aim at bringing employers and workers together regularly to discuss metters.

standing industrial councils and bringing employers and workers together regularly, to discuss matters of common interest. We expect that these discussions will produce an atmosphere in which disputes can by an appeal to reason. So perhaps the worst endustry and, consequently, ity. We want to destroy between employer and and put in its place a mudence, born of mutual units. We seek to regularize int, impart industrial train, impart industrial train, impart industrial train research, improve design and quality and promote legislation and quality and promote legislation affection work shop conditions.

# UTILISING WORKERS' EX-

PERIENCE.

Hitherto the employers have had rather too much to say in industry. Good relations demand that the experience, knowledge and intelligence of the workers shall no longer be wasted in industrial management. Our organization is triple in character, in workshops, in districts, and nationally. Thus we feel that we can come to grips with the problem in all its enormous detail of works, rules, distribution, working hours, peace prices, methods of wage payments, grievances, holidays, physical welfare, discipline, terms of engagement, training apprentices, technical libraries, suggestions for improvement in methods, investigations of the causes of reduced efficiency, collections, for clubs and charities, entertainment and sport.

"District councils deal with maters of interest to their district takes."

"District councils deal with mat-ters of interest to their district, take workshop practice and make recom-mendations to the national joint in-dustrial council on any matters they

dustrial council on any matters they are unable to decide.
"Our councils meet, not as two conflicting bodies with a set of separate purposes, but as one body devoting its whole thought and energy to the solution of the problems vital to the nation as a whole.
"What the Prime Minister's temporary industrial peace conference,

porary industrial peace conference seeks to do in a great emergency, our councils seek to do regularly and permanently."

# Aerial Duel in France Delayed

By Associated Press.

PARIS, March 14. The four seconds of Leon Vaudecrane and Robert Schreeber, former army aviators, who proposed an aerial duel, met yesterday and decided that as a state of war still exists, it is impossible to permit any duel in Therefore France. question of the challenge has been postponed until the treaty of peace is signed.

# Democrats Out for League of Nations

Special to The Star from Our Own Correspondent.

YORK, March support of -Whole-hearted the covenant of the League of the covenant of the League of Nations in its present form was pledged last night by Homer S. Cummings, National Democratic Chairman, at a dinner siven in his honor by the National Democratic Club. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, echoed Mr. Cum-mings' statement.



on the trip will be

Major

Toronto;

Collishaw's companions

Colonel

D.S.O.,

to

machine

The

# GERMANS CONSENT TO ALLIFD PLANS FOR REGULAR FOOD SUPPLY

Bolshevism Seen as most Sinister Menace Hung Now Have to Face—Captain Andre Tardier Thinks Enemy May Sign Peace Terms and then try to Dodge

By Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, March 15—The German delegates to the cor ference here regarding the taking over by the Allies of the Ger man mercantile fleet and the provisioning of Geremany definitel accepted today the conditions imposed by the Allies.

# MAY SIGN, THEN TRY TO HEDGE

Special Cable to The Star.

PARIS, March 15.-Captain Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, and a member of the Peace Conference, yesterday expressed the opinion that the Germans will sign the peace treaty as presented to them, but will attempt to dodge fulfillment afterward.

It is understood the American del-

egates believe any German Govern ment that signs the peace will b overthrown soon afterward.

One of the most complicated ques tions to come up next week is tha involving the Eastern boundary o

The Prinkipo conference either habeen forgotten or lingers in the minds of the conferees as a fantastic dream.

# BRITISH PROGRAMME FOR CONFERENCE

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 15.-The British program at the Peace Conference is understood to contemplate the signing of separate preliminary treaties with the Central Allies, as soon as possible after Germany is disposed of, Next would come the consideration of any amendments to the present constitution of the League Nations, and then the League would be whipped into permanent shape. The final peace treaty would follow, and would include the League of Nations plan.

The leading thought among the British at the present moment seems to be to strip the preliminary peace terms of all unnecessary incumbrance and secure the signature of that doc-ument so that the world can begin

one of that the world can begin to settle back to normal.

One of the first questions to be considered by the Council of Ten, with President Wilson participating in the discussion, will be the bound-ary between Poland and Germany, The Polish boundary commission, as well as the general territorial cop-mission, has virtually agreed unagmission, has virtually agreed unalimously on this boundary.

While no official announcement has been made, it is known that Danzig is included in Poland and that the commissions have agreed upon a boundary which would give Poland strategic points which would make her an effective barrier between Bol-

shevism and Western Europe.
A sub-commission of the commission on responsibility for the war has reported that, strictly and technicalreported that, strictly and technically, criminal prosecutions of those who brought about the struggle were "anomalous and unnecessary," according to an official communique. The report added, however, that the Peace Conference might adopt special measures and even create special measures are special measures are special measures are special measures are special measurements. cial measures and even create special machinery to deal with those who planned the war."

The sub-commission received evidence which clearly analyzed the facts relative to the origin of the

conflict, it was said.

Another sub-commission Another sto-commission which has dealt with violations of the laws and customs of wir also submitted its report and proposed that the Powers should establish a high tribunal which "shoule not, in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, be blocked by considerations of rank."

The commission, it is announced, is considering these species

# CANADIAN FLYERS TO

The flight will be from Newfoundland to Ireland, a distance of 1,800 miles, and the officer is a Handley-Page airplane, and Colonel Collishaw shaw, D.S.O., with bar, of Nanaimo, B.C., the acc, now in Winnipeg, says he will attempt to bring it over. expects to cover it in twenty hours. on his way to England the Atlantic on May 1. Canadian Press. Mou

Lieut.-Colonel

African cam-at the coronartly after the armistico He also received the M.C. was, decorated by the and was present at t King Edward VII. was signed. He also receils 1916 and was decorated french Government in He also wears the 1915 veteran of the South A and Jo palgm, off. of the regiment. Canada in

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D.S.O., M.C.,

Rhodes,

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General Sir Frederick of military critic. How York Fig regiment was in the batt
the Somme, Passchendaele and
engagement of June 2nd, last si
engagement of June 2nd, last si
heavy casualties.
Among the passengers on the
Among the passengers of the mania la Maurice, Rhodes and Massecond in com-

was pro-his regi-He was वर Lieutenant Colonel Rhodes moted to the command of ment in Japuary of last year, decorated with the D.S.O... in 1918, and received a bar to Lieutenant Colonel Rillor J. Todd, who is semand, are the only tw turning with the unit, we as such.

# PATS" BROUGHT BACK ONLY THIRTY-NINF OF ORIGINAL BATTALION

Famous Fighters Docked at Halifax at Nine O'clock To-day With Col. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., Who Raised the Unit in Command-Only Three Officers Land Who Went Away With the Battalion in 1914

Halfar N.S. March 7 .--The trans-! port "Carranta" from England with the Princess Pats, the 49th Battalion and the 4th and 5th C.M.R., of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on board, arrived in port this morning shortly before eight o'clock and docked at Pier Two at nine o'clock.

The 9th Field Ambulance of Montreal, under command of Lleut.-Col Vipond, is also on the transport.

The Princess rats were the first to and. They maroned down the gangway by platoons, in typical St. Paticks Day weather, the music of a band pipers. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Gault, 1.S.O., and Lieur.-Coi. A. Adamson, 1.S.O., watched the proceedings from the boat. Colonel Hamilton Gault and there was nothing for him to say he boat. Colonel Hamilton Gault leid there was nothing for him to say scept that "all were jolly well glad o get back to Canada."

They were bringing back about thirty-the of the men who went over with he original battalion, but as the regi-They were bringing back about thirtywhe of the men who went over with
the original battalion, but as the reginent had suffered so much in the past
from incomplete reports of its activiliea. he declined to particularize.
Lieut. Col. A. Adamson, who commanded the regiment in the field for
some time, is one of the three officers
who went over as officers with the
attainon. The other is Major Nivons,
the will come out later with his wife,
bl. Adamson was in Cologne the day
of Charles Ferguson issued the oror to which Colonel Peck took excepin in Parliament last week. He
diught the master to the attention
she house. General Plumer had
sed the order to be rescinded a few
is later and had succeeded in

Taring the matter.

In Taring the matter.

In Taring the matter.

In Taring the matter

In Adamson was at Liverpool durithe Rhyl riots. He doubts if the
men themselves were really responbe for the outbreak. He thought
had been General Currie's idea that
y units should return to their own
mes with their own wounded, but
han on the ground that it involved
known has eyes failed him. He
list transferred to Corps headquarters
of uncertainty the late Lieut. Col.

In the regiment in the past
the was wounded three times, but too
part in most of the major engagement.

Scrgt. In the major of the
Surart in most of the major ethe
Scrgt. Simpson was a member of the
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surart at Princess Patricle's wedding.

Some of the Firsts

Other members of the original battalion seen by the Canadian Press wenfalion seen by the Canadian Press verfalion seen by the Canadian Press verscrett. A. G. Meachem, of Edmonton
and Ottawa; Sergt. J. Dickey. 21

London, Ont., who went through
the prince of the triple of the was wounded; Sergt. S. Rose, G.P.O., Monti-

Charles Stewart, of Halifax. Colone

Adamson is proceeding to Toronto.
Captain J. N. Elgar is an officer who Captain J. N. Elgar is an officer who went over with the original battalion as a private. He was given his commission on the field in the battle of the 2nd of June, 1915. His home is in Edmonton. Lieut. C. Peacock is an other officer who went over as a private in the original battalion. He was given his commission on the field during the June offensive. His home is it Vancouver. Sergt. F. J. Simpson, of Edmonton, besides being a member of the original battalion, claims to be the first Canadian combatant to land it France. He was sent over with the advance party, and when the ship was docking was ordered to carry ashor docking was ordered to carry ashor a bag of grain which would have in a bag of grain which would have in berfered with the disembarkation of the men. He was the first man down the gang plank. This was on the 21st of November, 1914. He enlisted on the 5th of August, 1914, left Edmonton of the 12th and has never been back since the was wounded three times, but too part in most of the major engagement.

# Montrea to Soldiers Bringing

rafrly Ambulance (Montreal) morning. The Princess Carmanha Troops, For Montreal-Cadets, Men. N 0 640 e 9th Field Wednesday 6th bringing the Station The troop train containing reach Bonaventure Station Carmania St. John Halifax Portland Halifax St. John St. John St. John St. John Halifax troop trai Ship
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Wetagama
Canada The

AWARDED M. M.



M.M., Lieut E. L. Hosking, went overseas as a private with the 42nd Battalion, and was twice wounded. He was granted his commission and was expected back with the 42nd, but is at present at Ripon. His home is at 1917 Boyer street.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 20. -"Hello, Glace Bay?"

"Yes, Glace Bay talking." "This is Clifden, Ireland."

The human voice had traversed the Atlantic.

Seated in the wireless hut at Clifden, a Marconi engineer sat calmly back, satisfied in the realization of trans-Atlantic wireless telephony. And there were no sentimental speeches when Godfrey Isaacs, manager-director of Marconi, made the simple announcement at a dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce.

"Today we made experimental tests of wireless telephony between Ireland and Nova Scotia. They were a complete success. I look forward to the time in the near future when you gentlemen can talk to your home offices as easily as with any London

address."

Mr. Isaacs refused to give any details, and imposed the seal of silence

upon every Marconi official.

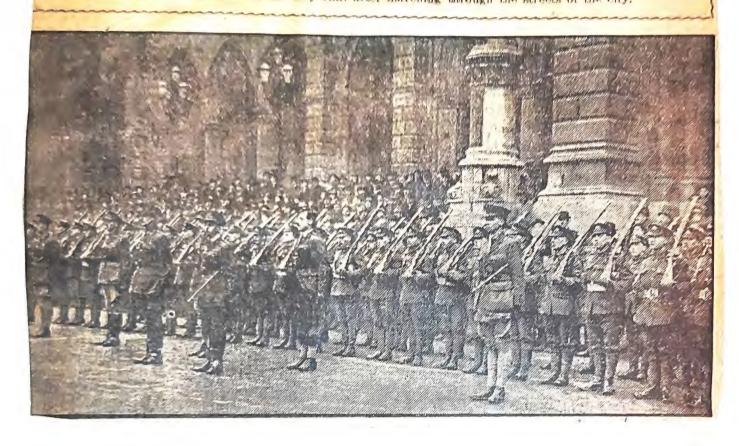
"Transmission was absolutely in-stantaneous, and the voices were as clear as yours over the telephone to clear as yours of the telephone to me," said Mr. Bradfield, manager of the Marconi Company, to a correspondent.

After the first messages had been exchanged, conditions were so perfect that our engineers continued their conversations all day,"

A J. Landson Bullion Bullion Bullion

# BRITISH SOLDIERS IN VIENNA

This is the first photograph to reach this country showing the British troops in Visnus. They are the men of the Royal Warwick-hire Regiment, who convoyed the first food train from Italy to the Anstrian capital drawn up in front of the City Hall after marching through the streets of the city.



# THE THREE COMMANDERS OF THE 5TH C. M. R.



Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P. (centre), who raised the battalion and took it to France. He was killed in action, June 2, 1916, at Maple Copse, the only Canadian M.P. to be killed in action. To the left is Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, C.M.G., D.S.O., who succeeded Col. Baker in the command. To the right is Lieut.-Col. Bloodes who succeeded Gen. Draper on his promotion, and who is bringing the battalion home.



Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., is standing behind the Duke of Devonshire, who is congratulating one of the officers. To the left of the Governor-General can be seen the Hon. J. D.Reid and Lord Richard



The battle-scarred regimental colors of the Princess Pats, proudly exhibited by two of the originals. On top of the staff is a golden laurel wreath placed there by Princess Patricia (now Lady Patricia Ramsay). Holes made by shrapnel are plainly visible.

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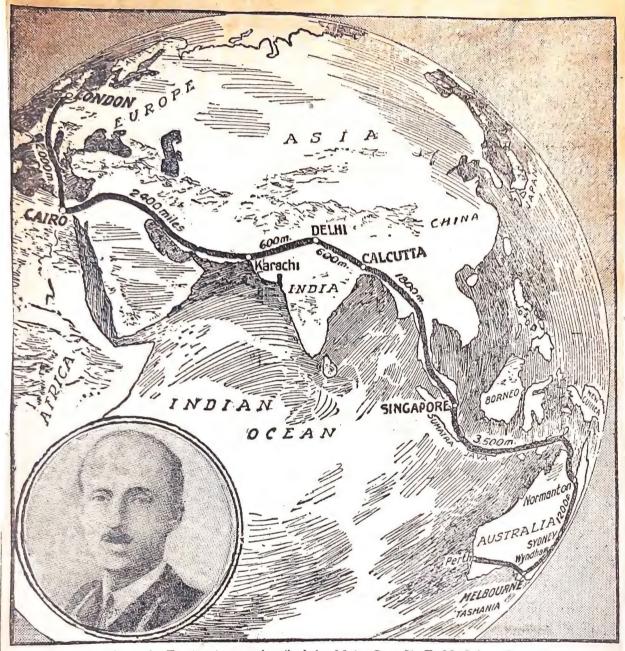
THE PEACE CONFERENCE.
The final peace treaty, which

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NEW YORK, March 17:-John Me-

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# EMPIRE AIR ROUTE—ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA



This map shows the Empire air route described by Major-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation, in his speech to the Australian and New Zealand Club in London recently. Pioneer flights as far as Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta have already been made. Egypt will be the starting point of the chain, and eventually a line back to England may be made. In this way a journey to Australia could be made in 5 or 6 days. The portrait is of Major-Gen. Sykes.

NEW YORK, March 17.—John Mc-

The final peace treaty, which delegates in a few days, which delegates in a few days, which delegates in a few days, is now presentation.

The question of the Polish GREAT BRITAIN.

The question of the Polish GREAT BRITAIN.

Ing into the railway situation with a view to finding some strike by conciliation is expected Owing to the critical labor situation manes of avoiding a general Coving to the critical labor situation, Premier Lloyd George will shortly.

It is reported that 60,000 Chipetrograd. They will be sent to Bolshevism. The Chinese authorities are taking measures to Lettish troops have advanced viets southwest of Mitau.

The attack made by the Boltherities on the Allied line berivers last week, failed with considerable loss to the attackers.

The monarchist movement is siderable loss to the attackers.

The monarchist movement is germany, and to be growing stronger in nominally Socialist Government.

# General Von Arnim Beaten to Death by German Peasants

by German Peasants

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 17. — General
Count Sixt von Arnim, commander
of the German army in Flanders during a large part of the war, has been
beaten to death by peasants at Asch,
Bohemia, according to a Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph
Company. It is said that General von
Arnim shot at peasants gathering
firewood on his property, and that
the mob invaded and pillaged his
chateau after killing him.

# GERMAN GOVERNMENT THINLY VEILED PUPPET OF THE MONARCHISTS

Startling Declaration of British Correspondent Just Arrived From Germany - Says Monarchists Active Soviet Principle Spreads and New Revolts Near

Special Star Cable.

STOCKHOLM, March 17.-Martial law has been extended to the districts near Berlin, according to despatches received from that city today. The city was comparatively quiet Saturday night, it was said. A majority of the 150,000 insurgents were reported to have fled from Berlin to Brunswick,

Special Star Cable,

BASLE, March 17.—The Augsberg Zeitung says an agree ment has been signed by representatives of the various German States whereby they renounce their individual rights, particularly regarding military questions.

Special Star Cable.

ZURICH, March 17.—The bill for the union of Austria and Germany passed its third reading, a Vienna despatch reported to-

# MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT SPREADING

By Associated Press.

LONDON, March 17 .- Special despatches from Berlin report that the suppression of the recent Spartacan outbreak there has shown that a military and monarchist reaction is growing and overshadowing the new Gov-

The Berlin correspondent of the Mail, who on February 27, sent a despatch outlining plans for a monarchist uprising in Germany, has arrived in London, having left Berlin on March 14, after a residence there of three

He reiterates the statements made in his despatch saying that President Ebert, Chancellor Scheidemann, and the Minister of War, Noske, are merely puppets. He declares that for the purpose of retaining nower they have allowed members of the military caste to reappear as organizers of the new Republican armies.

"These men are the real governors of Germany," he says. "They make the edicts and Chancellor Scheidemann and his colleagues willingly sign them."

# FURTHER TROUBLE IS INEVITABLE

Similar testimony is given by other correspondents in telegraphing from Berlin, some stating that the capture of the suburb of Lichtenberg has been intentionally prolonged with a view to exterminating the Spartacans, whose treatment at the hands of Government troops is said to be a despatch to The Mail, the Spartacan revolt will certain the statement at the statement that extreme bitterness has been invented against the Government troops and that further trouble is inevitable.

a view to exterminating the Spartacans, whose treatment at the hands of Government troops is said to be sharply contemned.

White atrocities are attributed to the Spartacans, details which have been given are doubted or denied. Even the Vorwaerts admit them to be much exaggerated. The corre-

**BRITISH COMMONS** HELD SPELLBOUN BY AIR TRIUMPHS

Notable Record of British Accomplishment Related by Air Minister

50,000 FIGHTS

Without a Gasp House Votes \$332,500,000 for Aviation

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright. The Correspondent. Copyright. The Montreal Star Office, 20 Cockspur Street, London.

LONDON, March 17. - General Seely, in full recollection of his experiences whilst in command of Canadian and other forces at the front, held the members of the House of Commons spellbound with a picture of what had been accomplished and what was anticipated in air triumphs within the British Empire.

There was a touch of romance in his description. The wireless telephone has now been perfected, also a new seaplane, capable of carrying 14,000 pounds and which has flown 100 miles an hour; a new aeroplane is now being built with a carrying capacity of 20,000 pounds, whilst another machine is planned to attain a speed hitherto undreamed of; there is the new air camera which Colonel Moor Brahazon M.P. has invented. Moor Brabazon, M.P., has invented, and the astonishing new flying boats and airships under the guidance of Sir Charles Parsons, the great turbine expert.

"It is in a large measure due to the splendid quality of the man-power of the Empire, of which Canada supplied so large a proportion, that Britain became master of the air, and has raised her air-power to a higher pitch than any of our Allies," Gen. Seely declared. "Our record is 50,000

air battles during the war.
"We can only bow our heads in respect and admiration for the incomparable valor of our air forces," General Seely went on.

# \$332,500,000 FOR AIR SERVICE.

The House of Commons, without a single gasp, not even from the La-borites, gave General Seely, as Air Minister, \$382,500,000 for the Air Minister, and passed a vote for 150,000 airmen.

Five years ago, General Seely, as War Minister, asked rather nervously, for a paltry \$5,000,000 for avia-

tion. What especially interested House was the prospect for civil fly-ing, towards which only \$2,500,000 is at present definitely devoted. An-other \$10,000,000 goes to research and experiments, and a further \$2,500,000 to the development of new types of machines. machines,

PDEGER

The truth is that the Government has had so much to do in winding up the war and establishing peace in Europe, that the British State policy respecting civil aviation has not yet been fashloned. Not one word was said by General Seely about Government assistance to commercial aviation, and nothing is yet known how the Government will participate in establishing the new air route, which has been decided upon, between Cairo and India and other outlying parts of the Empire.

CANADIANS INTERESTED.

CANADIANS INTERESTED.

Many Canadian airmen look eagerly, but yet in vain, toward this avenue of employment. General Scely has promised to keep in touch with aviation progress in the Dominions and other countries. Trans-Atlantic aviation he thinks is so beset with

and other countries. Trans-Atlantic aviation, he thinks, is so beset with difficulties that it is best not to talk about it in the meantime, but the whole route from Cairo to India has been surveyed, and surveying parties are now at work between Cairo and the Cape.

One of General Seely's revelations especially interested one of the new Parliament members, who has particular knowledge of the St. Lawrence conditions. He said flying boats may do wonderful things, especially on the great navigable rivers of the world. For instance, 5,000 miles from the sea to the source of the Nile afforded perfect landing grounds the whole way, for flying-boats.

grounds the whole way, for flying-boats,
"The sea is not a perfect landing ground, because the waves are rough, but a thing like a river does provide favorable conditions. When one looks at the map of the world and sees navigable rivers, upon which ships can only slowly toil at an average of six or seven miles an hour, and then constantly stopped by rocks and other obstacles, all of which are nothing to the seaplane, one sees the immense possibilities one sees the immense possibilities one sees the immense possibilities of scaplane travelling in the future."
POWER OF ARMY AUTHORITY.

Incidentally, General Seely made n interesting disclosure of his own an interesting disclosure of his own war experiences, as illustrating the absolute free hand given the army authority to supercede any individual, however highly placed, without stating the reason for the suppression. Recalling an incident while in command of a Canadlan cavalry, he said at one inquiry in France, he saw three general officers, five high ly placed staff officers and six other afficers deprived of their command.

ly placed start officers and six other officers deprived of their command without a reason given.

The members would like to have the names. This power of insta dismissal is, General Seely maintailed, indispensable in war time.

WINDERMERF

# GIVE THE WELCOME THEY DESERVE.

AST week Montreal gave a royal welcome to the officers and men of the gallant Forty-Second, and in so doing set a precedent or future celebrations. If we fall below the standard set on that occasion, either in en-Thusiasm or in visible and audible proof of our regard, the comparison will be both noticeable and odious. Tomorrow night the Fifth C. M. R.'s-real home-town fellows of ours,-will march through the city streets in torchlight procession. On the following morning the 9th Field Ambulance will be the honored guests of their fathers, brothers, wives, sweethearts and friends. Do either of these gallant units who have won fame for the C. E. F. and honor for themselves and for us, deserve less at our hands than did the Forty-Second?

Never mind the bad weather—the men who are returning did not complain of the ceaseless rain and clogging mud the Never mind that engagementmany engagements were postponed by boys who served us so gallantly. Never mind business—the boys who walk through the streets put business and ambition and hopes and profits aside for three years and more.

Come out and give a real Montreal come. Shout until hoarse throats refuse to give utterance any longer to the joy of our hearts, cheer until the highest building takes up the refrain and re-echoes the plaudits we so willingly offer.

They deserve it. We owe it. Canada demands it.

# **PRINCESS PATS** AND C.M.R. LAN

Halifax Proudly Welcomes Two Battalions with Long Heroic Records

MANY V.C. MEN

Rooted Out German Pillboxes Was One Modest Explanation

Special to The Star by a Staff Correspondent.

EN ROUTE WITH THE PRINCESS PATRICIAS, Canadian Light Infantry, from Hallfax, N.S., March 17. — After having witnessed the passing of much blood beneath the bridge of war, in their four years service at the front, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry felt Canadian soil once more beneath Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry felt Canadian soil once more beneath their feet this morning at sever o'clock, when they marched down the gang-plank of the transport Carmania, which docked at 7 o'clock amid a flood of golden sunshine.

Glorious in tradition, reduced in man-power, and with thousands of comrades lying in France, they return, like the 42nd, with feelings not unmixed with sadness.

comrades lying in France, they return, like the 42nd, with feelings not unmixed with sadness.

With them came the Fifth Canadian Mounted Rifles, which is now en route to Montreal over the Canadian Pacific Railway, so that the down-Easters in the ranks may be given a welcome at St. John, N.B., and Sherbrooke may have a few hours in which to welcome her battallon before proceeding to the distance and the first our live in Montreal on Tuesday afternoon.

The Patriclas are possibly the premier unit of Canada from an historical standpoint, and the boys were given a splendid reception by the people of Halifax. Although the crowd was not so large as when the Royal Canadian Regiment returned to this city last Sunday, nevertheless the old citadelled city, itself scarred from war, met the lads with open arms.

A RECORD OF SACRIFICE

A RECORD OF SACRIFICE.

The total strength of the Patricias on their return to Canada was given

on their return to Canada was given me this morning by the Adjutant as 5 officers and 496 men.

If there be glory in sacrifice, then nada greets one of the most gloris regiments of the entire war in many army. The men are heartly glading to back home, but on the other and, if they are weary of war they seep their secret carefully. No talk of the home-coming among the many of the home-coming among the many carefully. heep their secret carefully. No talk of the home-coming among the men ever takes place without the word "Victory" creeping in. It is an intimation that the Princess Patricla's men would never have thought of coming home until that home-coming was fraught with victory.

The Carmania brought the follow-

Princess Patricias, 35 officers and Princess Patricias, 35 officers and 496 other ranks; 49th battalion, 25 officers and 472 other ranks; 4th C.M.R., 30 officers and 702 other ranks; 5th, C.M.R., 25 officers and 640 other ranks, and the 9th Field Ambulance Train.

The Patricias will arrive in Ottawa on Wednesday morning, and will not go to Montreal unless arrangements are changed en route.

# LENINE TO MAKE INSOLENT DEMAND FROM THE ALLIES

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, March 17.—Premier Lenine has decided to suggest a conference with the Allies at Odessa, according to a despatch received from that city today.

It was said he will ask the Allies to allow the Bolsheviki a free hand in the Ukraine and will demand Allied withdrawal from Russia, with the exception of Sebastopol.

The Bolsheviki, the despatch stated, will declare their readiness to abandon their campaigns in Siberia, the Baltic region and the Don region.

# Major-General Sir Frederick Mau-dee one of the most prominent mili-sary critics of England, arrived on the Carmania en route to New York, where he will carry out a lecture our. General Maurice has recently been in Paris, He said that demo-difficulties in England was being car-ded out extremely well, much better than it had been in the early days of the armistice, It was a great ma-chine, he pointed out, and was diffi-cult to move rapidly. Major-General Sir Frederick Mau-

MILITARY CRITIC ARRIVES.

thine, he pointed out, and was diffi-ult to move rapidly.

The army would have to be built new, he said from the ground up, and recruiting was going one quite slowly, but after the men who had been discharged had spent a little time in their civilian environment, he felt that many of them would re-

Recruiting for the new army, of course, depends a good deal on the abor market condition and other

The Territorials who have been in India since the outbreak of war, some seventy thousand of them, he pointed out, were anxious to get home again, but this would not likely be possible before the autumn or even next spring. They were business men with interests at home, but new men would have to be recruited and, of course, trained before they could be relieved of their present duty.

He said that Britain, sorely strick-

en by the war, was now attempting to regain her markets and her commercial prestige, and that this would

entail a great deal of hard work.

General Maurice is not likely to
visit Montreal during his present trip.

HAMILTON GAULT BACK.

The Princess Pats marched down

The Princess Pats marched down the gangway by platoons, in typical-St. Patrick's Day weather, to the music of a band of pipers.

Lieut-Col. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., and Lieut-Col. A. Adamson, D.S.O., watched the proceedings from the boat. Colonel Hamilton Gault said there was nothing for him to say expenditure. boat. Colonel Hamilton Gault said there was nothing for him to say ex-cept that "all were jolly well glad to get back to Canada"

# FRENCH TROOPS IN KARISRIHFANDTHE LIYAF WANNE

Spartacan Outbreak There is Said to be Responsible for the Taking Over of the Two Cities on the West Bank of the Rhine

Geneva, March 20.—French troops have occupied Mannheim and Karlsruhe, on the west bank of the Rhine, on account of Spartacan outbreaks there, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says.

The newspaper adds that the French also occupied Rheinau, five miles south of Mannheim and Whinhafen.

A Berlin despatch received Monday said that reports had been received there that the British and French had advanced their outposts from limits of their childreness.

joined by the Neckar. Karlsruhe is about five miles east of the Rhine. There have been no reports of disoradvanced their outposts from limits of their bridgeheads at Cologne and Mayence respectively.

Mammheim is south of the Mayence bridgehead area, but is directly on the ast bank of the Rhine, where it is

# "Sign Here"

When the peace terms are drawn up, and not till then, the representatives of the Allied Governments will call in the representatives of the German Government and present the peace treaty with the simple command, "Sign Here." There will be no argument with the Germans, and we may be quite sure there will be no mistaken leniency. Germany's appalling crimes permit of no risk of a resurrection of German militarism. Here is an official list of Germany's crimes in northern France alone which the peace delegates now have before them as a warning:

Houses destroyed 350,000, valued with their contents at \$3,000,000,000.

A million and a half head of livestock killed or stolen and half a million articles of farm machinery destroyed or stolen, valued at \$1,200,000,000.

Of the great industries of northern France, turning out in 1913 94 per cent. of the country's industrial production, "nothing exists-workshops, machine factories, mines, factories, everything has been destroyed or carried away by the enemy. The destruction is so complete that, in the particular case of the coal mines, two years of effort will be necessary before a single ton of coal can be mined and ten years must elapse before the production of these mines can even equal that of 1913."

Railway lines rendered useless and rolling stock stolen to the value of many hundreds of millions.

Human lives lost in military action and by disease and mutilation, 2,500,000—one in every 15 of the total population of France.

If France is uncompromising in demanding such a rectification of her boundaries as to make

another such disastrous invasion a military possibility, who can blame her?



General Pau receives a great welcome at the Windsor Station, Montreal

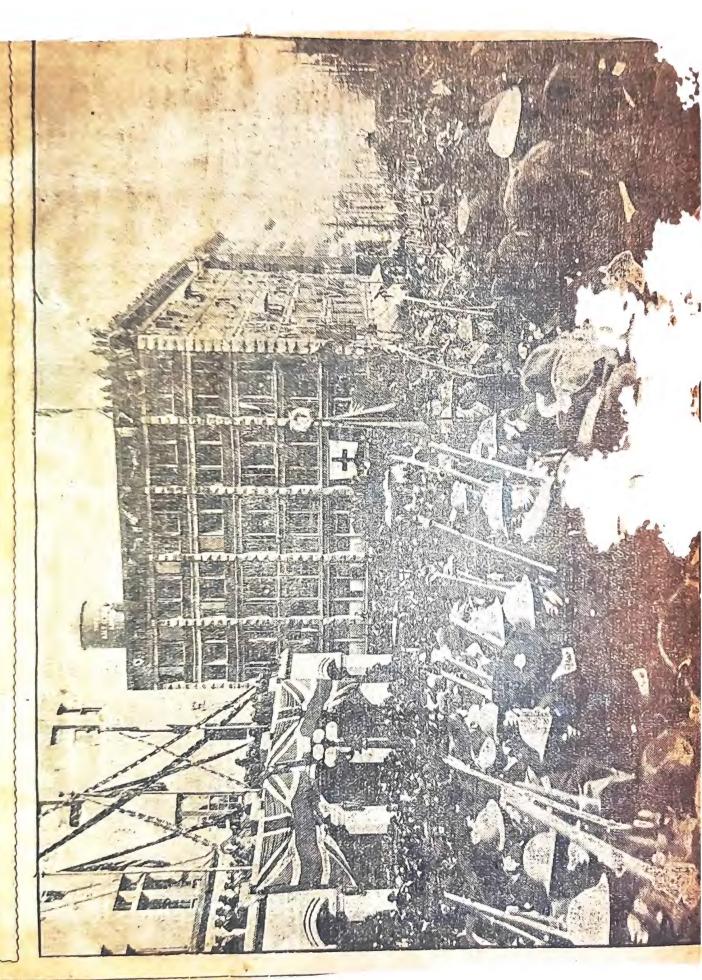
British & Colonial Press Photograph



The crack 42nd Highlanders of Montreal are warmly welcomed in the Canadian Metropolis, after more than three years' service in France

# WHEN THE "PATS" CAME HOME FROM WAR

The Princess Patricia's Camadian Dight Infantry- the "Pats" ninfeblog by the Chatean Laurier in Obtawa gesterday. In the center of the line is seen the battle-torn flag of the unit borne through the fighting in France, .- Photo by British and Colonial Press.



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# "This Marvellous Canada"

The New York Sun says: "What is this marvellous Canada, our next door neighbor and good friend, that it can come into our markets, war times or peace times, and buy from us as no other nation, population unit for population unit, begins to do? Where is there another to be prized by us as we should prize this staunch ally, opulent customer and near kin?" It is not surprising that Canada is beginning to be appreciated in the United States. Last year we bought from our American cousins goods to the value of \$791,906,125, and they bought from us goods to the value of \$441,390,920—a balance of trade of \$350,515,205. Query: Where does Canada get all the name that the United States gets from Canada?

# How Mons Was Captured

Since Sir Sam Hughes made his accusations in Parliament regarding what he suggested was needless slaughter involved in the taking of Mons, there has been a good deal of discussion as to what actually did take place there. Some have argued that a heavy sacrifice was justified on that eccasion, and among the newspapers supporting this view was the London Advertiser. It appears, however, a London officer was in charge of the Canadians, and from facts and records supplied by that officer, our contemporary makes the following interesting editorial remarks:

"The London officer who commanded the battalion in question spent with his men from the night of November 7 to the morning of November 10 in holding and advancing the Canadian front before Mons. The total number of men engaged in this "attack" was 370, and they proceeded over a front of 3,500 yards for a distance of 19,000 yards towards Mons, until they entered the city. During that time they suffered less than 50 casualties, and although they were in constant touch with the enemy, and large forces were prepared to move up, the plan was to hold the line in such a way and to hang on to the Germans while the strong artillery support bombarded them. These men of the battalion engaged had a gruelling task and heavy fighting in the open, and after they had approached very closely to the key-points of the city, part of the command was relieved by a company from another battalion. This last company was brought in because the men who had been advancing for more than sixty hours were barely able to stand up from loss of sleep.

"The troops that followed up the attack and took part in the actual occupation of the public buildings of Mons suffered small casualties, and it is difficult to understand how reports were circulated of most serious losses.

"The same London officer was present at the taking of Cambrai, and while losses were naturally large in an attack upon a point where the enemy had concentrated many thousands of men, he asserts that Sir Sam Hughes does not know the facts when the former Minister of Militia declares Cambrai was taken by means of frontal attack. The place was encircled and captured by steady concentration of fire, and by surrounding it on three sides with infantry. It was difficult for this officer to understand how such a point, upon which depended so much in the whole offensive campaign, could have been taken with smaller losses."

We are sure that these statements, which the officer says are put forward with no other view than to see justice done to the Canadians, will be accepted with a good deal of relief, as throwing light on what actually did occur, and showing that the casualties were far from being as heavy as was represented.

# MAR 2019 When Peace Is Legally Established

Now and again Mr. J. Alfred Spender, the editor of the Westminster Gazette, writes an article under the title "Letters to the Antipodes," in which he endeavors to explain European affairs to people overseas. It is well known that Mr. Spender has no great affection for the present rulers in Great Britain, yet he has to admit that they are doing pretty well in Paris, and using their influence skilfully to keep the Allies together on the right lines. He is frankly optimistic as to the outcome of the conference, but he has a point of view in regard to it which possibly has not occurred to many. That is that the mere signing of documents in Paris will, after all, be but the preliminary to peace, and that it will take earnest, devoted work on the part of people all over the world to make peace a reality.

The old Adam dies hard," he says, "and we must not be extravagant in our hopes. The conference will, I believe, lay the foundations of the League, and perhaps build the first story, but to complete the structure, to make it imposing and dominant, will be the work of a thousand brains and hands working for years to come. We shall need unceasing propaganda and education to turn the mind of the world from the old to the new, to give the organization for peace the same pomp, glamor, and authority that have been enjoyed by the organizations for war, to abate the national egoisms and isolations which till now have wrecked all efforts for international organization. If any of the societies formed to promote the League of Nations imagine that their work will be finished when the Conference has agreed upon a plan, they will be greatly mistaken. They will have for years to come to be the auxiliaries, and even the foster-parents, of the new institution, helping it to obtain authority and power, trying to extend its activities. For my own part I believe that this Conference itself will pass by various stages and changes into the first Council of the Loague of Nations. For every day it becomes clearer that the idea of its finishing its work and going home on a certain day when, as the phrase is, 'peace will be signed' is a complete illusion. There may be certain preliminaries signed which for legal purposes will count as peace, but with large spaces of German territory in occupation, with no Russian Government or settled condition in Russia, with half a dozen new infant nationalities to be watched over, and numerous other duties requiring constant effort and vigilance, the Allies must for years to come be trustees for the world, and act through a central clearing-house, which will eventually, I hope, include all the nations.'

There we have the right view of this Peace Conference. It means but the setting of the stage for the great peace drama in which we all of us shall take part. There is great work to be done in restoring and tranquilising the stricken countries, great work to be done in educating nations away from the militarism which has been bred in their bone, great work to be done in helping to lift hymerity on to a higher plane, and in spreading the gospel of peace. And the leaders of Fir responsibility in carrying on the work which the peace conference tho will prove the truest friends of humanity.

# WORLD NEWS TODAY

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. The first conference of represen-tatives of neutral nations to discuss the League of Nations, is

General Foch was called Into conference yesterday, to discuss the flighting now going on outside Lemberg beween Poles and Ukrainians. It was determined to send a sharp "injunction" to both nations to

CENTRAL EUROPE. The Luxemburg Government has decided to hold a referendum to decide whether the present dynasty should continue, a new dynasty be chosen, or a republic formed.

French troops have occupied Man-helm and Karlsruhe, on the west bank of the Rhine; owing to the Spartacan outbreaks.

A Cabinet crisis is developing in Welmar and the early resignation of Scheldemann is again predicted.

A general strike, organized by Spartacans, is fixed to take place in Germany on March 26.

The victory won by the Greek troops over the Bolshevists at Khason near Odessa, recently reported, has completely broken the Bolshevist line. Lithuanian troops have captured

of Unrest in the Country Allies Ready to Defen VLADIVOSTOK, March 22—(I W. E. Playfair, Canadian Press Corespondent.) — The ever-growth uneasiness in Siberia is taken by the as an indication that a revolutionary attempt will be made shorly. The ultra-reactionary party using repressive measures whice arouse bitter feeling among the radiationary bitter feeling among the radial and peasants and serve to fathe flame already kindled.

A meeting between Someony as Kulmikov, Cossack leaders, at Poranitsa, is believed to forbode futher trouble. The general rumor that interested parties, including some who are not Russians, are tring to participate a political crisis. The Allied commanders here a preparing to defend life and preparity without taking an active pain any political movement.

# N N CE TERMS LEAVE IANY WITH

Correspondent, Copyright 1919 by of four 11-inch guns. There are four the United Press.)

PARIS, March 22—The extent to 1904 and 1906 and five of the latter which Germany will be rendered type, built between 1902 and 1903. In replacing the fleet units, new the first time to-day in information ressels will not exceed 10,000 tons for the latter was fully revealed for ressels will not exceed 10,000 tons for the latter was fully revealed for ressels will not exceed 10,000 tons for the latter was fully revealed for ressels will not exceed 10,000 tons for the latter was fully revealed for ressels will not exceed 10,000 tons for the latter was fully revealed for ressels will not exceed 10,000 tons for the latter was fully revealed for ressels will not exceed 10,000 tons for the latter was fully revealed for the latter was full was fu

authoritative sources.

The military, naval and aerial terms of the treaty, as finally agreed to by the Supreme War Council are according to the best information

"Germany to be allowed a maximum of seven divisions of infantry MILITARY. obtainable, as follows: 1d 15 15 18

and three of cavalry, totalling 100,-000 men, of which officers must not War various estates "Officers employed in the ministries of the 4,000. exceed 2 1 1

must not exceed 300, while civilian employes of the war administration will be limited to ten per cent of the schedule for 1913. "The great general staff war school and similar inetitutions will be abol-ished. One military school will be permitted for each branch of the service, and will be used solely for training officers. So-called veteran "All fortified works within 50 miles of the Rhine will be destroyed. Construction of new works in this societies, tourist clubs and other organizations indulging in military exercises will be prohibited.

armored ships, 6,000 tons for light cruisers, 800 tons for destroyers and 200 tons for torpedoboats. The newest type of American bat-

tleships displace 43,000 tons and carry twelve 16-inch guns. Light cruis-ers now building displace 8,000 tons, and the latest type of destroyer dis-places about 2,000 tons.

16,000 In Navy.

Except when ships are lost no bat-tleship or cruiser may be replaced until it is 20 years old. Destroyers and torpedoboats must be 15 years old

The personnel of the navy will be limited to 15,000, including 1,500 of-Warships now being constructed ficers.

will be broken up under supervision of the Allies. All auxiliary cruisers will be disarmed and returned to the status of merchant ships. Construc-tion of submarines for either war or commercial purposes is forbidden.
Military training of officers and
men of the mercantile marine is forbidden

Construction of new works in this region is forbidden. Retention of the eastern and couthern frontiers is permitted is prohibited. Fortifications commanding access

No Strike Likely Before Wednesday at the Earliest and Hopes Still Expressed That it May Be Averted-Men's Attitude One of Deter mination

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 22.-The outlook in the labor world to that negotiations may lead to a final adjustment of all difficulties and avoidance of a nation-wide strike, the atmosphere is charged with powerful under-currents, and at any moment the crisis may crystallize into the most revolutionary labor movement this comtry has ever known. Nothing new has developed overnight, but the attitude of the labor men is one of determination, and it will day is a serious one. While there is still a firm hope expressed only be by the most diplomatic and conciliatory counsel and argumen that their leader's will be able to hold them back.

RAILWAY MEN NOT TO GO OUT YET

Last night the triple alliance—the aroused tremendous ill-feeling and transport workers—passed a resolution recommending that the railway among the Nelsh inners.

The Cabinet members left the ing further negoliations with the for the best, but prepared for the control of the in the hope of reaching worst. Wednesday at the earliest.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, March 22.—The Naional Railway Men's Union yesteray rejected the Government's offer
In the wage controversy, casting a Government spokesman, in the value of a threat against the triple alliance—the remained transports and

a solution of the labor problem.

This action is interpreted to mean be made today when the Guards will that there will be no strike before marrie through the circ. This may meeting in Downing street heping for the best, but prepared for the worst. The greatest display of armmarch through the city.

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# Fiume Is Great Issue With Italy

Peace Conference Finds
Italian Ultimatum a
Very Serious
Situation

Special to The Standard.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 22—
The threat of the Italian delegation at the Peace Conference to withdraw from the conference unless it is decided to assign Fiume to Italy contemporaneously with the conclusion of Peace caused little surprise in diplomatic circles here to-day. For several weeks past diplomatic observers of the negotiations at Parisand of incidents in the slavic territories of the former Austrian Empire have feared an open break between Italy and Serbia.

Official confirmation of the report-

Official confirmation of the reported action of the Italian delegation was lacking both at the Italian Embassy and the state department. But there was nowhere any disposition to question the authenticity of the report. Real apprehension that the threat would be consummated, however, was lacking everywhere. In Balkan circles, it was declared that such withdrawl by Italy would inevitably mean fresh war, in the first instance between Jugo-Slavia and Italy, drawing into it every other Balkan nation and possibly renew the entire European conflict with an entirely different alignment of Pow-

### LESS FEAR OF ITALY.

One Balkan diplomat who declined for obvious reasons to permit his name to be used, stated that Greece and Roumania have less fear of Italian aspirations than those of Serbia, adding that Serbia comes out of the war with a greater comparative accession of territory than any other belligerent greatly disturbing the balance of power in the Balkans and that should the Danubian confederation advocated by President Masariak of Checso-Slovaka be realized embracing not only Jugo-Slavia and Chezco Slova, but German Austrias well the state of the property of the state of the stat

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a good start, and is exceptional op-

# British Seamen in German Navy Started Kiel Revolt --Frau Von Hindenburg!

Novel Explanation of Hun Defeat Given by
Wife of Great General—Huns Should
Create Reward for Stupidity as
Many Generals are Eligible
for it. She Declares

By Frank J. Taylor, United Press Staff Correspondent

Berlin, March 22.—British sailors, disguised as Germans, organized and started the Kiel revolt, which was the initial movement in the German revolution, Frau von Hindenburg charged in an interview with the United Press today.

Frau von Hindenburg, who is a sister-in-law and confidenta of the Field Marshal, is a daughter of Prince Mikenster, and was familiar with the intrigues of European diplomatic circles.

Field-Marshal von Hinderburg believes the German army was never defeated militarily, but was stabbed in the back by the revolution, according to his sister-in-law.

### WHERE HE FAILED.

"The marshal's greatest failure was his source of information," she said. "He was told the U boats would keep the Americans away and that there would never be more than 200,000 of them in France.

"He believed that victory was certain up to August. Then he planned to retreat to the border and stand like an iron wall until satisfactory terms were offered. But traitors in the German general headquarters stole his plans. The traitors cut communications and supplies in the rear before the revolution broke out. Some divisions were without food for four days. Two surrendered because of hunger.

"English sailors, disguised as Germans, organized and started the Kiel revolution. That defeated Germany.

"The marshal was opposed to invasion of Belgium, as well as the declaration of war against Russia. He favored arming and holding the frontier of Germany

# KAISER WANTED PEACE!

"The Kalser loved and anted peace. He feared the Crown Prince was overshadowing him by Junkerism.

"How long the Government is going to last, I don't know. Germany is crushed. I think her only hope is for President Wilson to beat Clemenceau."

Frau von Hindenburg, sister-in-law of the field-marshal, says Germany "should create a medal for stupidity,"

"We need a lot of them for all our statesmen, especially the ones in the foreign office," she said,

# Bringing Soldiers to Montreal

Ship, JAN 1	4 Port			—For			
	Port	Expec	cea	OHTS.	MIL	MIGH	CTA.
Scotlan Texas	St John	Jan.	14	3	0	94	. 0
Metagama	St. John	Jan.	15	18	0	4	27
Olympic	Hallfax	A Action	16	W. Committee	0	549	4
Empress of Britain	Hallfax	Jan.	1	1	1		
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan.	26			11- 3	

The Scotian is expected to dock this evening. There are 32 cadets on the Olympic

# Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

14 M A	5 1919		-For	Montre	al-
Ship.	Port I	Expected	Offrs. N	ur. Men	Civ.
Scotian	St. John	Jan. 16	3	0 94	0
Metagama	St. John	Jan. 16	18	0 4	27
Olympic	Halifax	Jan. 16	16	0 549	4
Empress of Britain	Halifax	Jan. 18	15	0 393	0
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan. 26		17.	1

The Scotian and Metagama are held in a dense fog off St. John, and are not expected to dock until after midnight. The Olympic, due to-morrow, has not been reported yet. She was delayed on leaving Plymouth.

# Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

		For Montreal-	
Ship.	Port.	Expected. Offrs. Nur. Men Civ.	
Scotian Scotian	St. John	Docked y'day 3 0 94 0	
Metagama	St. John	Docked to-day. 18 0 4 27	
Olympic	Halifax	Jan. 17 16 0 549 4	
Empress of Britain	Halifax	Jan. 18 15 0 393 0	
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan. 26	

Two troop trains are now nearing Montreal from the S. S. Scotlan. Special No. 144 with 2 officers, 2 nurses and 11 men is due this afternoon at Windsor Street Station at 4.45 o'clock, and Special No. 147 with 82 men at the same station one hour later. The S. S. Metagama docked at 10 o'clock to-day, and 5 trains will be despatched from her. Special No. 148 and 153 (first and last on the list) are for Montreal.

# Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

						or mon	CI Com-		
Ship	Port	Expe	cted	Off	l're.	Nurses.	Men.	Clv.	
Empress of Britain	Halifax	Jan.	22	-	15	0	393	0	
Essequibo	Halifax	Jan.	22	-	. 1	2	38	0	
Aquitania	Halifax	Jan.	24	4	10	. 0	868	0	
Minnedosa	St. John	Jan.	26						

The Empress of Britain is deleved and will errive to-morrow.

# Bringing Soldiers To Montreal

		100	TATE OF	-+-	A L'Ablicia	Trear-	_
5500	Port	Expe	cted O	ffi'rs.	Nurses.	Men.	Clv.
Ship	Halifax	Jan.	24	1	2	38 .	0
Essequibo	Halifax	Jan.	24	10	0	568	0
Aquitania	St. John	Jan.	26				
Minnedosa			29	5	. 0	24	652

Troop train No. 1206 with 425 officers and men from the "Empress" is making a slow journey from Halifax and will not reach Bonaventure till about midnight. The Essequibo and Aquitania are delayed, and as yet unreported. The Melita docked at St. John yesterday with overseas civilians.

Ship

Essequibo

Aquitania

Aquitania

Aquitania

St. John

Sh. John

Sh. John

St. Jo

# GERMANS OF SAME OPINION

"We Have Conquered Germany But We Shall Never Convince Her."

By the Special Correspondent of the London Post.

London Post.

We have conquered Germany, but we shall never convince her. All we can do is to silence some of her fallacles and rooted preconceptions, and this is hard enough. For the moment the German press, inside the occupation zone and beyond, is occupied with an anxious present and a most forbidding future, but in private life appears to be still a great deal of harping on the past. Once you enter into that tangled region you find every kind of speculation and incident which tells against the neutrals and the Allies, especially the Allies, as well as against Germany's own confederates, who for the most part are reviled as treacherous and worthless. As for any question of guilt on her own account, your German is either unconscious or impenitent. There never was such an absolute refusal to state a case for appeal as you get on this question of war whenever you tackle a representative German with a typically nalled up mind.

## The Other Side.

My inquiries into German mentality have brought me in contact with one of the leading men of Cologne and he invited me to come and have a talk about the war. He stands

aiser

War

Intences

Ind.

Intences

Ind.

Ind. When he asked me with an incredulous smile, to prove it, I pointed out the way in which Austria's last reply to Belgrade, consenting to arbitration, was held up to Germany, as was shown in Prince Lichnowsky's disclosures. It appeared that our friend was weak on this particular document. Argument failing, he disparaged the Prince's intellect, and there I had him. Pasked how he explained the marvellous prescience with which the Prince framed his He has travelled widely and read much, and in the course of an active career he spent a couple of years in London in the '80a, He certainly cannot be called an Anglophobe, as dermans go, so that what he said of us may be taken as a favorable worsion of the national view, indeed, as a member of the old Centum section and a supporter of the Reich stag, he is all for welcoming our as w. Indeed, f Centrum the Reich. and a supporter of the le sall for welcoming of a against the Bolsheyla now threatening Lichnowsky. at paraged the Princes there I had him I explained the marvel with which the Prince to the The an ce was al ted not at ule, but at Read Austrian rule, with Russia, a offended the w because it was from Berlin.

# **EX-KAISER WILLIAM'S** PROPHETIC UTTERANCES

He Tells Why the Germans Refused to Bombard London, Causes of the War and all About the Boche Trade Monopoly.

Tht chronicler of the following is a sister of the First Secretary of the Dutch Legation in Ber-lin, and has had special facilities hithtrto observing events difficult or impossible to record.

Before the ex-Kaiser left Wilhelmshoe he gave a farewell address to member sof his suite who had been at the Castle with him, but who were not to accompany him to Holland. I am in a position to give details of this speech, which has become known in Berlin as the Imperial Prophecy and I must leave perial Prophecy, and I must leave it to the readers of this article to judge for themselves whether the Kalser is likely to prove a true or false prophet. He said:—

false prophet. He said:—
"Since the failure of our March attack a child could almost have foretold the course events then would take up to the present, at all events. The Imperial dynasty was bound to be overthrown, and Germany was obviously destined then to be thrown into a state of internal confusion and conflict. I shall now make a

confession.

"After Bulgaria had gone out of the war, and when it was obvious that we would suffer a military defeat, I had thought of openly appealing to the Allies to support me in retaining my throne, and pre-venting such a revolution as was bound to occur as the result of our

No Peace for Europe.

"I believe that motives of selfinterest would have prompted many

By Mrs. BARNARD MOSSELMANNS people in England, to which country my appeal would have been specially directed, to have supported me in the proposition that I had thought of making. But on consideration I came to the conclusion that public opinion in England would have been too strongly opposed to the idea to opinion in England would have been too strongly opposed to the idea to have made it possible for any Government in England to have superment in England would have been too strong the superment in England would have been too strong the superment in England would have been too strongly opposed to the idea to have made in the superment in England would have been too strongly opposed to the idea to have made it possible for any Government in England would have been too strongly opposed to the idea to have made it possible for any Government in England to have superment in England to have super ported me in such a proposal. The cries in England that then found an echo in the hearts of probably 80 per cent of the population were 'No peace with the Hohenzollerns' and 'Hang the Kaiser.'

"However, what is of more importance to us is the future, and the future of Germany is a matter of vital importance to the whole of the world. Time only will show whether I am right or wrong, but I am firmly convinced that, before another twelve months are past, the Hohenzollern dynasty will have been restored. I say that because it is a choice between the restoration of a choice between the restoration of our throne or Germany being kept in a state of internal conflict for the next ten years. If that is to happen no Peace Conference can possibly arrive at a settlement that will bring peace to Europe. To start with, the Allies will have no Government in Germany with whom they can deal. they can deal.

"But let me say this frankly, that the re-establishment of the Monarchy in Germany at any future time would be impossible without the full support of England. That support may be gained by an open appeal to the English people such is I once contemplated making, and

believe if that appeal had behind it the backing of the united German people it would mett with a favor-

people it would mett with a favorable reception in England, because it could be supported without depriving the English of what they call 'the fruits of victory.'

"And, moreover, the English people have had their national vanity satisfied by being able to inflict the most humiliating terms upon us We most humiliating terms upon us. We most humiliating terms upon us. We have been defeated; we havt suffered, indeed, an overwhelming defeat; but the future lies before us, and, believe me, we shall rise from our terrible and tragic fall to regain position greater than we ever occupied, and to fulfil what I know, and believe, to be our destiny in the world. vorld.

"When we entered this war we and before us a great object; I need not dwell on what that object was; t is known perfectly well to every person I am speaking to, and it is equally known that the only way we could accomplish that object was by destroying the power of the British Empire. We tried to do that, we very nearly succeeded, but in the end we falled.

"If our military strength had been

en times what it was, the combi-natio nof the peoples of the world who were opposed to our objects must Atimately have defeated us.

Every Nation in Subjection.

"Our future greatness, indeed the "Our future greatness, indeed the reatness of every nation, can only it accomplished by what is known is 'peaceful penetration.' I mean to say that we must conquer the world by our superior commercial methods whill all great countries are brought gradually under the domination of German finance and industrial management. We might in a rial management. We might in a hundred years from now be the greatest nation in the world, having every other nation in economic subjection to us. That is the ideal That is the ideal we must strive after.
"Armies and armaments will never

nable a nation to obtain the position world-dominion. We thought

quests, and, as I have said, the lessons of the war is th cannot be done by such a m

"Another thing I venture to esy is this, that the small of the world, who will have under the sovereignty of so under the sovereighty of action, will not trouble ver about the flag of the count will rule over them. The same nation that can bring to th best material conditions will nation that they will desir ruled by. Let them fly the flag if they wish; that f never do us any harm."



